UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

BARA BANKI

(Srimati) Esha Basanti Joshi
B.A. (Hons.), M.A., T. T. Dip. (London), I.A.S.
State Editor

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
(DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS, LUCKNOW)
AND
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD, U. P.
1964

Price [illegible]

PREFACE

This is the third in the series of the revised gazetteers of the districts of Uttar Pradesh (the first and second being those of the districts of Lucknow and Faizabad). The first gazetteer of Bara Banki was compiled by H. R. Nevill and was published in 1904.

Prior to 1904, information about this district was available in the *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh* (Lucknow, 1877), in the first volume of which a separate article on this district appears. The reports of the first and second regular Settlements of the district also contain much useful information about the district.

The spellings of Indian words in the text, such as raja, sirkar, kutcha, etc., are the same as those used in standard English dictionaries and such words have not been italicised or included in the glossary.

Generally the figures pertaining to population are those of the census of 1951.

A glossary of Indian words and terms and a bibliography of the more important works used or referred to in the preparation of the gazetteer will be found at the end of the book.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Advisory Board for having proffered their help and advice and for going through the drafts of the chapters and to the Gazetteer Unit of the Central Government for their suggestions and co-operation ; the scheme of contents of this gazetteer conforms as closely as possible to the all-India pattern laid down by the Government of India. I would also like to thank those officials and non-officials who in one way or another (by supplying material, photographs and other types of data) have helped in the preparation, printing and bringing out of this volume.

March 16, 1961 ESHA BASANTI JOSHI

ADVISORY BOARD

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

Origin of the Name of the District

The district is named after its headquarters town, which at one time was known as Jasnaul. It cannot be said with certainty how and when the town and the district came to be known by their present name. Bara Banki. Even today there exists a village known by the name of Banki.

The name Jasnaul, by which the area was known in earlier times, is said to have been derived from the name of its founder, 'Jas', a Bhar chieftain. Some writers derive the name Bara Banki from Varaha, others from *'barah bana'* (twelve forests) and still others from *'barah banke'* (twelve bullies). All these stories regarding the origin of these names are, however, conjectural.

Location, General Boundaries, Area and Population

The Bara Banki district, a component of the Faizabad division, lies in the very heart of Avadh. It occupies a central position in relation to *at least seven other districts which surround it. It is situated between the* parallels of 26° 33′ and 27° 22′ north latitude and 80° 56′ and 81° 52′ east longitude and, with the exception of two parganas which extend south of the Gomati, it lies between that river and the Ghaghra. With its most northerly point it abuts upon the Sitapur district, while its north-eastern boundary is formed by the Ghaghra, beyond which lie the districts of Gonda and Bahraich. Its eastern frontier marches with the districts of Faizabad and Sultanpur, the latter, with Rae Bareli, forming the boundary on the south. The old natural boundary, in the south defined by the Gomati, was shifted further southward with the addition of the parganas of Haidergarh and Subeha in 1870 at the close of the first regular Settlement. On the west Bara Banki adjoins the district of Lucknow. In shape the district is roughly a quadrilateral, about fifty miles long and thirty-five miles broad, the greatest distance from east to west being about forty-seven miles and that from north to south about fifty-six miles.

According to the census report of 1951, the area of the district was 1,734 square miles and its total population 12,64,204, of which 11,81,105

was rural and 83,099 urban. The density per square mile in that year was 729, as compared to the State average of 557. The number of towns was ten and that of villages 2,054. In 1957, three villages of pargana Bhitauli, tahsil Fatehpur, having an area of 7·3 square miles and a population of 3,801, was transferred to district Bahraich owing to the change in the course of the Ghaghra.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The present district as a separate unit of revenue administration was formed in 1856 after the occupation of Avadh by the British. since when it has undergone several changes. At first it was known as the district of Daryabad after the name of that town, which was made the headquarters of the district. It was, however, abandoned in 1859, owing to the prevalence of fever and the general unhealthiness of the place which was caused by stagnation of water in the numerous pools that surrounded it. The headquarters of the district was shifted to Nawabganj (or Bara Banki). As originally constituted, the district contained three tahsils and thirteen parganas. At the close of the first regular Settlement in 1870, the parganas that were transferred to Bara Banki from other districts were Bhitauli (in the extreme north) from the Bahraich district, Dewa and Kursi from the Lucknow district and the two southern parganas of Haidergarh and Subeha from the Rae Bareli and Sultanpur districts respectively. At the same time twenty-three villages of district Lucknow were also included in pargana Dewa. In 1895 the pargana of Sidhaur North was amalgamated with Satrikh, and Sidhaur South came to be known as pargana Sidhaur, which, with the parganas of Haidergarh and Subeha, formed the new tahsil of Haidergarh, the last named formerly having constituted a portion of the Nawabganj tahsil. These alterations necessitated several changes in the arrangement of the tahsils. Formerly Kursi was the headquarters of a tahsil in the Lucknow district, but on its transference to Bara Banki the government offices were removed and the tahsil was split up, pargana Dewa going to tahsil Nawabganj and Kursi itself to tahsil Ramnagar. Later the headquarters of this tahsil was shifted to Fatehpur, a more central place in the newly constituted sub-division. Till 1865 the eastern portion of the district comprised the two tahsils of Daryabad and Rudauli which were then amalgamated and two parganas, Khandasa and Mohammadpur, of this newly formed tahsil were transferred to district Faizabad, the headquarters remaining in Daryabad though it was shortly afterwards moved to Ramsanehighat. Three small villages of the Fatehpur tahsil, Niamatpur, Bahrampur and Ahata, were transferred to tahsil Kaisarganj in district Bahraich in 1957.

Sub-divisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided into four tahsils, each under the charge of a resident tahsildar. Tahsil Nawabganj, the headquarters tahsil, which has an area of 360 square miles, contains the four parganas of Nawabganj, Pratapganj, Satrikh and Dewa. Tahsil Fatehpur, to the north, with an area of 493 square miles, contains the six parganas of Fatehpur, Kursi, Bhado Sarai, Ramnagar, Mohammadpur and Bhitauli. The eastern tahsil which goes by the name of Ramsanehighat and has an area of 584 square miles, consists of the five parganas of Daryabad, Rudauli, Basaurhi, Surajpur and Mawai. In tahsil Haidergarh, which forms the southern sub-division of the district and has an area of 290 square miles there are three parganas, pargana Sidhaur and the two trans-Gomati parganas of Haidergarh and Subeha.

The sub-divisional officers (who are the chief revenue officers in charge of tahsils) do not reside in their sub-divisions but live in Bara Banki and work under the general supervision of the district officer who is here called the deputy commissioner.

For police administration there are thirteen police circles or *thanas* in the district, the names and populations of which are :

Tahsil	Thana	Population	Males	Females
Fatehpur	Fatehpur	1,15,448	62,765	52,683
	Ramnagar	1,04,459	55,326	49,133
	Mohammadpur	55,794	29,988	25,806
	Kursi	53,931	28,891	25,040
	Tikaitnagar	3,323	1,734	1,589
Haidergarh	Loni Katra	80,304	41,739	38,565
	Kothi	79,658	41,445	38,213
	Subeha	67,605	34,682	32,923
Nawabganj	Nawabganj	1,58,905	85,243	73,662
	Safdarganj	71,908	37,729	34,179
	Kursi	40,610	21,697	18,913
	Kothi	34,355	18,008	16,347
Ramsanehighat	Bhelsar	1,20,365	61,604	58,761
	Ramsanehighat	82,618	43,583	39,035
	Mawai	74,675	38,787	35,888
	Tikaitnagar	66,948	35,473	31,475
	Safdarganj	30,451	16,181	14,270
	Subeha	16,215	8,611	7,604
	Ramnagar	6,632	3,513	3,119

Topography

Natural Divisions

The district is almost a level plain with slight variations in relief. Broadly speaking, the whole district can be divided into five physical regions, the Ghaghra-Chauka (Sarda) doab, the Ghaghra flood plain (terai), the central uplands, the trans Gomati tract and the Gomati flood plain (terai).

The Ghaghra-Chauka (Sarda) Doab—This is the alluvial flood plain of the twin rivers Ghaghra and Chauka and comprises the whole of pargana Bhitauli and the north-eastern and eastern portions of pargana Mohammadpur. The whole of this tract lies below the high ridge which marks the old bed of the Ghaghra. The water level is very close to the surface, and during the rains almost the whole tract is submerged by the waters of the Ghaghra, the Chauka and their tributaries. Consequently the *kharif* or autumn harvest is always exceedingly precarious. This portion of the district does not suffer but rather prospers in years of drought: in the famine of 1897 the low lying villages produced excellent crops. On the other hand, abundant and continued rainfall makes the land water-logged as a result of which the crops perish and the soil takes years to recover. Sometimes the river deposits fertilising silt on the sandy lowland which becomes culturable land, yielding *kharif* crops (mostly paddy) in abundance.

The Ghaghra Flood Plain or Terai—This tract is just a continuation of the Ghaghra-Chauka flood plain. The only difference is that it is narrower and tapers down towards the south-east. It includes portions of the parganas of Ramnagar, Bhado Sarai, Daryabad and Rudauli and extends inland as far as the high ridge which marks the old bed of the Ghaghra. All along this old bed there are stretches of land in which rice is usually cultivated but which are submerged in years of heavy rainfall. The whole tract in the neighbourhood of the river is more or less precarious as it is liable to inundation, either by the Ghaghra itself or by its small tributaries which run in every direction on the lowland and widen frequently into swamps of considerable size. On the high bank itself there is a succession of large villages with extensive garden cultivation close to the inhabited sites.

The Central Uplands—This tract extends from the old high bank of the Ghaghra to the southern drainage line of the Gomati and comprises the major portion of the district. It is generally known as the

uparhar or upland, to distinguish it from the terai or flood plain. In general the soil of the upland is rich loam with occasional patches of sand and it is easily irrigated from the tanks and *jhils* which abound in the area. Wherever *jhils* are absent wells can be dug with little labour and cost. The extreme northern portion of this tract comprises the major part of Mohammadpur pargana. The central portion includes the parganas of Nawabganj, Pratapganj and those parts of Satrikh and Sidhaur which lie between the Kalyani and the Gomati. It is a well drained stretch of country with uniform, good level land. The remaining portion of the upland comprises the parganas of Fatehpur and Basaurhi and the greater part of Ramnagar, Daryabad, Surajpur, Mawai and Rudauli. The whole tract is of remarkably uniform character, its level being broken only by the Kalyani and the Reth and by a few minor tributaries of the Gomati, in the neighbourhood of which there is a certain amount of poor sandy land. In the upper portion of the Kalyani valley, comprising part of pargana Ramnagar and the northern portions of the parganas of Fatehpur and Kursi, the land is low and swampy, whereas between the Reth and the Gomati it is of excellent quality; the villages here are extensively cultivated and are the best in the district. The uplands of parganas Daryabad and Surajpur are separated by the Kalyani along which there is a small flood plain crowned by a line of sandy ravines. The remaining portion of these parganas as well as that of Basaurhi (which is bounded by the Gomati for a very short distance only) consists of fertile loam and possesses abundant means of irrigation. To the south of the flood plain of the Ghaghra there is a succession of jungle and barren and low lying water-logged areas.

The Trans Gomati Tract—This tract covers the parganas of Haidergarh and Subeha, which lie to the south of the Gomati and differ to some extent from the rest of the district. There are three distinct sub-regions of Haidergarh which may be called the northern, central and southern belts. The northernmost lies along the Gomati and contains a considerable proportion of precarious land, the high bank of the Gomati being scoured by numerous ravines The central belt contains the best cultivated villages of the pargana. This portion is drained by two water-courses, both known as the Loni (by reason of the salt they produce) which flow in a northerly direction and unite before joining the Gomati. The third or southern belt contains a chain of *jhils* running along the borders of the districts of Sultanpur, Rae Bareli and Lucknow. Due to indifferent drainage the land in its immediate neighbourhood is precarious. In years of exceptionally heavy rainfall the cultivated area is liable to be curtailed owing to extensive floods. Subeha, the other trans-Gomati pargana, lies

to the east of Haiderganh and a large portion of the pargana is under cultivation. In the north the banks of the Gomati are high and precipitous, and are cut up by deep ravines which erode progressively into the uplands, carrying down soil and sub-soil into the river. In the immediate neighbourhood of the stream a considerable area of what was once good cultivated land is now covered with sand. Above the high bank there is barren waste and a patch of dhak forest.

The Gomati Flood Plain—This is not very extensive and covers only parts of the parganas of Satrikh, Sidhaur, Surajpur and Mawai. Conditions here are also precarious and the plain is constantly in danger of damage by floods, which either bring down a deposit of sand or else leave the land water-logged for a considerable period. Beyond the narrow strip of this tract rises the high bank of the river which is broken by numerous ravines and drainage channels and is crowned by a belt of poor sandy soil in which only inferior crops can be grown. Land of a similar type is to be found in the vicinity of the Kalyani also.

Elevation

The district is completely devoid of any hills or eminence of any appreciable size. The highest point is about 430 feet above sea-level and there are few points from which any large expanse of the district can be viewed or surveyed. In the north, however, the monotony of this level plain is broken by a ridge which runs parallel to the Ghaghra at a distance ranging from one to three miles, and which represents the old high bank of the river. All along this high ridge the country is undulating and to the south there is a gentle slope towards the valley of the Gomati. Along this river and its main tributaries the land is intersected by numerous ravines.

Drainage—River Systems And Water Resources

The district is well drained and the general line is from north west to south-east. It is crossed by a number of rivers and their tributaries which are as a rule young, the Ghaghra and the Gomati being the principal rivers. The main tributaries of the Ghaghra are the Chauka, the Soti and the Jaiori. The tributaries of the Gomati are the Kalyani, the Reth and the Jamuria. There are also several other small rivulets such as the Rahri and the Samli. During the rainy season these small rivers carry a considerable volume of water but during the hot season they shrink to narrow channels.

The Ghaghra and its Tributaries

Ghaghra—The principal river is the Ghaghra which enters the district in the extreme north of pargana Bhitauli and then flows in a south-easterly direction for about fifty-four miles, forming the boundary of the district. This river tends to undergo violent fluctuations in its course and flows with a high speed, cutting the soft sandy soil on its banks and has a tendency to split itself into more than one channel. In the past it shifted eastward beyond its old high bank, but for the last two or three decades it has again shown a tendency to drift towards the west, as a result of which three villages had to be transferred to district Bahraich. The original high bank can be distinctly traced from Bilehra in the north to Shahbazpur in the south and is marked by a steep sandy slope covered with trees and intersected by ravines. The river Jaiori which formed the northern border of pargana Rudauli till the last decade of the 19th century was captured by the Ghaghra in the floods of 1893 and 1894 and the latter now forms the northern boundary of the Rudauli pargana. The river is liable to flood during the rains and every year water spreads in its valley for miles, damaging the *kharif* crops. The river is never used for irrigation, as the only land which could be watered by it does not need irrigation, in fact it suffers from an abundance of water. The river is, however, used for floating logs of *sakhu* wood and Bahramghat is the chief collecting and marketing centre on its bank.

Chauka—This river, which is also known as the Sarda in its upper course, emerges from the Kumaon hills at Baramdeo in the Almora district. It enters the Bara Banki district north of village Paraunja (pargana Mohammadpur) and separates pargana Bhitauli from the rest of the district. The old bed of the Chauka, through which it flows after entering this district, contains very little water except during the rains when the water submerges the whole of the Bhitauli pargana and a portion of the Mohammadpur pargana. Its confluence with the Ghaghra is fixed by a continuation of the Elgin bridge training works and an embankment which extends from the bridge to Bahramghat and prevents the Ghaghra from joining the old bed of the Chauka during the rains, so that a considerable area between the two rivers, which in old days was continually submerged, is gradually becoming culturable. There is a small tributary stream of the Chauka, known as the Samli, which flows across its right bank. On the left bank there is another tributary of the Chauka known as the Soti. It is an offshoot of the Ghaghra which leaves the main stream at its point of entry into the district. It practically divides the pargana Bhitauli into two and after passing by the village

of Bhitauli, it joins the Chauka near Purania. This stream is also known as the Jasoi in its upper course.

Soti—This river is an offshoot of the Ghaghra and rises near Sisaunda in pargana Ramnagar. Near Khurda it is joined by the Jaiori which rises in the north of Ramnagar, in the low lying flood plain and flows below the old high bank. Further on the Jori also joins the Soti in pargana Daryabad and the Soti finally joins the Ghaghra at Jalalpur in the north of the pargana of Rudauli.

Gomti and its Tributaries

Gomati—The Gomati enters this district from Lucknow near the village of Bhojpurwa in pargana Dewa, from where, down to the point where it separates village Chaksar in pargana Satrikh from Jauras in pargana Haidergarh, it takes a sinuous south-easterly course and forms the boundary between the district of Lucknow and this district. From Jauras onwards its bed lies entirely in this district, the river flowing in the same direction as far as Mubarakpur in pargana Satrikh and from there south to Bhilawalghat in pargana Haidergarh. From Bhilawalghat it flows in a very irregular course towards the south-east, separating the pargana of Sidhaur in the north from the pargana of Haidergarh to the south and reaches the village of Rauni in the latter pargana. Beyond Rauni the river forms the boundary between pargana Sidhaur and pargana Subeha as far as the village of Deori in the former, and from there onwards it divides the parganas of Surajpur and Mawai on the north from pargana Subeha on the south, leaving the latter pargana at Mustafabad. From this point to a short distance beyond the village of Sunba and in pargana Mawai, it again forms the boundary between this district and the district of Sultanpur. In the district, the distance in a straight line covered by this river, is forty-two miles, but it is so circuitous in its course that its actual length is not less than 105 miles, a fact which greatly affects its usefulness as a waterway. All along its course in the district it has a well-defined, narrow valley with steep banks. Thus its flood plain is very limited and only occasionally are there found low lying tracts sloping down to the river. During the rains it frequently rises in floods, spilling over the banks and affecting adversely the crops in the villages situated on them. These floods leave a deposit of clay which is called *pan* or *panehra*, a soil which is generally rich and fertilises the fields. Occasionally, however, the deposit takes the form of sand which almost destroys cultivation. The river also affords valuable grazing grounds on its banks, especially in the hot season when pasturage elsewhere becomes scarce. The bottom of the river is sandy and at many places the stream is fordable except during the rainy season.

Kalyani—The most important tributary of the Gomati is the Kalyani which rises in the district of Sitapur and enters the district of Bara Banki in the north-western corner of pargana Kursi. It resembles a chain of pools with its axis parallel to the Ghaghra. The river flows along the border of tahsil Nawabganj and then separates pargana Surajpur from parganas Daryabad, Basaurhi and Mawai. It is fed by numerous small streams among which there is one, also called the Kalyani, which rises in pargana Bari of district Sitapur and flows through pargana Fatehpur (district Bara Banki), joining the main stream at the north-eastern corner of pargana Kursi. The other small streams are the Sankini. which drains the large *jhils* near Dewa, the Soti-Kalyani which joins it near Safdarganj and a large stream known as the Rahri which traverses the parganas of Sidhaur and Surajpur and joins the river at Ratauli in the latter pargana. In the dry season the Kalyani is just a ribbon of water, confined between its steep banks, but during the rains it is subject to heavy floods. Its water is not used very much for irrigation, the supply being insufficient except during the rains when it is not needed. It empties itself into the Gomati near the village of Dwarkapur in pargana Mawai.

Reth—Another important tributary of the Gomati is the Reth which is confined to the Nawabganj tahsil. It rises in a chain of *jhils* in the Mahona pargana of district Lucknow and flows past Kursi from where onwards it forms (for some distance) the western boundary of the district and then turns south-east, flowing through the parganas of Dewa, Nawabganj and Satrikh, ultimately joining the Gomati at Karimabad in pargana Satrikh. It is fed by a noteworthy stream known as the Jamuria which rises in some *jhils,* a few miles to the north-east of Nawabganj, and flowing past Nawabganj between the town and the Civil Lines of Bara Banki, joins the Reth about a mile below the Lucknow-Faizabad road. The valley of the Jamuria is not deep and wide enough to carry the surface water away after heavy rains but it is gradually becoming deeper. The Kalyani and the Jamuria both have the same characteristics and flow between steep and rugged banks which are broken by innumerable ravines.

Lakes

There are numerous lakes or *jhils* throughout the district and almost every pargana has a large area under water, particularly the parganas of Daryabad, Rudauli, Fatehpur and Dewa. In 1902 about 6·2 per cent of the total area of the district was estimated to have been covered with water, and it was less than what it had been at the time of the first regular Settlement of 1870. In 1912 the area under water seems to have increased to

6·66 per cent or 75,150 acres. Since then it has undergone reduction, due perhaps to fluvial deposition or reclamation of submerged lands. The largest *jhil* in pargana Ramnagar is the Baghartal and there are other ponds in Ramnagar and also in the neighbouring parganas of Fatehpur. Bhado Sarai and Daryabad, but none of them is of an appreciable size. In pargana Kursi the upper waters of the Kalyani and its feeders are nothing more than a series of swamps which extend over the whole pargana. In Dewa a similar chain occurs in the northern half of the pargana, the largest *jhil* being the Barela to the south-west of the town of Dewa and in the south there is a long and straggling swamp known as the Mitla. In the rest of the Nawabganj tahsil, the two largest lakes are in pargana Pratapganj and are called the Dharhan and the Harial. In Rudauli there are many *jhils* of which the most prominent is the Madhatal, a long chain of swamps with many branches. The *jhils* of the district (a tahsilwise list of which is given below) are put to extensive use for irrigation and fishing but they also frequently become a source of danger owing to their tendency to overflow their banks in years of excessive rainfall :

Tahsil	*Jhil*	Area (in acres)
Fatehpur	Sagra	125
	Baghai	112
	Kirkichchhi	58
	Bais	45
	Surwari	42
	Talgaon	32
	Barela	21
Haidergarh	Parewan	100
	Nardahl	100
	Sandila	75
	Baghwa	60
	Madha	52
	Madha	51
	Tikra	50

[Continued

Tahsil	Jhil	Area (in acres)
	Sewa	17
	Bahuta	31
	Lathaura	30
Nawabganj ..	Kurain . ..	300
	Barela	200
	Khajuha ..	100
	Mitaih ..	100
	Bhusaia ..	66
	Dherhua .. .	55.85
	Khauti . ..	50
Ramsanehighat	Sarahi .	67
	Pachlo .. .	63
	Aihar . ..	60
	Udautnagar .. .	58
	Firozpur .. .	44
	Panapir .. .	40
	Kundra . ..	31

Precarious Tracts

The precarious tracts of the district are of two kinds, one depending on the excess and the other on the deficiency of moisture. The first category comprises all the lowlands of the Ghaghra which include the whole of pargana Bhitauli, portions of Mohammadpur, Bhado Sarai, Ramnagar, Daryabad and Rudauli, the flood plain along the Gomati and its tributaries and the villages that are liable to be flooded in each pargana from the swelling of the *jhils.* The second consists of the villages lying along the old high bank of the Ghaghra and those situated above the ravines of the Gomati, the Kalyani and other streams. Here the soil is always

light and sandy and means of irrigation are difficult to come by. Formerly a large number of villages in all parts of the district also suffered from a deficiency of water as they chiefly depended on *jhils* for their water supply, but since the opening of the Sarda canal and its branches, such tracts are no longer subject to a dearth of water particularly those in the Kursi pargana of tahsil Fatehpur, in the whole of the Nawabganj and Haidergarh tahsils and in a small portion of tahsil Ramsanehighat.

Geology

The district is not very significant from the geological point of view. It is a part of the Gangetic plain which is of recent origin in geological chronology and exposes ordinary Gangetic alluvium. The history of the post-tertiary period of India is recovered in the thick sedimentary deposits found in the alluvial belt between the Himalayas and the central India plateau. The district, being a part of the Gangetic plain, conforms to the same geological sequence as the plain itself. The sediments are about 3,000 feet deep. The whole expanse of the district is noted for its excellent quality of *kankar* deposits, limestone, brick-earth and marl.

Kankar—This is obtainable in all parts of the district and is of very good quality. In the uplands it is generally of the nodular form, but good block *kankar* is found in the Ghaghra flood plain, the best coming from the quarries of Ganeshpur, Bhanmau and Trivediganj. *Kankar* is used in the construction of roads and in the manufacture of lime for building purposes. There are twenty-five lime-kilns in the district and about 4·5 lakh cubic feet of *kankar* is consumed annually by these kilns. A large quantity is also consumed for the construction of roads by the Public Works Department, the District Board, the Municipal Board and the Irrigation Department.

Limestone—This is used in the manufacture of white lime and is available in abundance near the Baghar lake, the belt extending over a distance of ten to fifteen miles, the greater part lying in the Sitapur district.

Brick-earth—This is found all over the district where there are many brick-kilns. *Reh* and 'earth' like *chikni-mitti, kali-mitti* and *pilli-mitti* are also found in many places in the district, particularly in lakes and ponds.

Marl—The district also possesses deposits of marl (a clayey carbonate of lime) which have been formed in beds that were abandoned by the rivers when they changed their courses. These deposits consist of an argillaceous loam intimately mixed with fresh water shells of mollusca,

and are generally six feet thick. They are carried by an overburden of alluvium from five to ten feet in thickness, and have been found to be rich in calcium carbonate and are suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement. The chief marl deposits are in Abdullahpur, seven miles north-west of Ramnagar and also in the area lying to the south-east of Ramnagar.

CLIMATE

The district of Bara Banki lies in the upper Ganga valley, one of the major climatic regions of India, characterised by hot summers followed by a distinct rainy season, mild winters and a long dry season. It is more humid and at the same time less extreme than the regions lying towards the north-west (western Uttar Pradesh and Punjab). The low lying tracts along the Ghaghra have a bad reputation for fever though not of a severe type. Some parts of the upland tracts, such as Daryabad, are also considered to be unhealthy.

As there is no meteorological observatory in the district, meteorological data of the surrounding stations have been taken into consideration for the description of the climate of the area. All the elements of climate, temperature, pressure, wind, rainfall and relative humidity exhibit well marked seasonal variations.

Seasons

It is customary to divide the Indian year into three seasons, winter (from November to February), summer (from March to mid-June) and the monsoon (from mid-June to October); but the climate is so much dominated by the summer and winter monsoons that it may be classified as follows:

(1) The season of the north-east or winter monsoon—which comprises the cold weather season from January to February and the hot weather season from March to mid-June.

(2) The season of the south-west or summer monsoon which consists of the season of general rains, from mid-June to mid-September, and the season of the retreating monsoon, from mid-September to December.

Cold Weather Season—This season is at its best in the months of January and February. The mean monthly temperature varies between 15·6°C. (60°F.) and 18·3°C. (65°F.), February being slightly warmer than January. The mean monthly maximum is slightly less than 26·7°C.

(80°F.) and the mean monthly minimum is slightly less than 10°C. (50°F.). The weather, in general, is controlled by two pressure systems, the north-western High, prevailing over Kashmir and the north-west frontier, and the south-eastern Low, prevailing over the Bay of Bengal. In this season the weather is generally mild and dry with light or no winds and clear skies. The relative humidity is not more than 50 per cent. In these months light rainfall occurs owing to westerly disturbances.

Hot Weather Season—With the advent of March, the temperature rises very rapidly till the maximum is reached in May. The mean monthly temperature then is over 32·2°C. (90°F.) and the mean maximum is about 43·3°C. (100°F.). When the summer season is at its height, strong and scorching hot winds, which are very dry and are locally called the *loo,* blow from the west. These winds are diurnal, beginning two or three hours before noon, blowing through the heat of the day and lulling towards evening, sometimes after sunset. Dust storms are not infrequent in April and May. Occasionally they are followed by convectional showers which cause a slight fall of temperature, giving relief from the sweltering heat of the summer day.

Season of General Rains—Generally the hot weather season changes into the season of general rains by the sudden bursting of the summer monsoon. The district comes in the grip of the monsoon usually in the third week of June. The change in weather is marked by high humidity and by an appreciable fall in temperature. The mean monthly temperature falls below 32·2°C. (90°F.). The humid heat is sometimes more uncomfortable than the dry heat of the previous months, except when it actually rains.

Season of Retreating Monsoon—The summer monsoon normally ceases by about the end of September or the first week of October. With the retreat of the monsoon and the clearing of the sky, the temperature rises slightly after the middle of September and begins to fall steadily in October, though the relative humidity continues to be high. The days are warm and the nights get cooler. The mean monthly temperature is about 23·9°C. (75°F.). It is after October, when the cool breezes of winter begin to blow, that the mean monthly temperature goes below 18·3°C. (65°F.).

Rainfall

The western and south-western parts of the district, comprising the Nawabganj and Ramsanehighat tahsils, generally receive more rainfall. The greatest fall usually occurs in tahsil Nawabganj, followed by tahsils

Ramsanehighat, Haidergarh and Fatehpur. The normal rainfall of the different tahsils of the district is given in table IV (i) of the Appendix and the percentage of departure from the normal rainfall in different years and the number of rainy days are given in table IV (ii) of the Appendix.

The main rainy months are July, August and September, but rainfall of more than half an inch is received in January and February also. The south-west monsoon reaches the district in June and retreats by late September, when it is called the retreating monsoon. January and February get what are popularly called north-west monsoon rains. Though the district has a good rainfall, its variability is also considerable, the normal rainfall being 1,002·5 mm (39·47"). Sometimes the rainfall goes below 508 mm (20") and at times it is more than 1,651 mm (65"), for example, the district received only 455·67 mm (17·94") in 1907 but 1,750·06 mm (68·90") in 1955. About 90 per cent of the total rainfall occurs from June to October but even during these months the intensity of rainfall varies greatly.

On an average, there are 46·9 rainy days in the district. The number of rainy days for tahsil Nawabganj is 48·7, for Ramsanehighat 47·6. for Fatehpur 44·7 and for Haidergarh 47·3.

A study of the rainfall statistics for the last fifty-four years [Table IV(ii) of the Appendix] shows that in the district as a whole continuous years of drought have been rare, except in 1907-08 and 1908-09, when the rainfall was less than 50 per cent of the normal. No periodicity has been noticed in the rainfall of the district.

Temperature

Records of temperature and other meteorological conditions are not available for any place in the district. However, the weather in the district is similar to that of the surrounding districts where meteorological observatories exist. By late November both day and night temperatures begin to fall rapidly. January is the coldest month with average minimum temperatures of the order of 8°C. (47°F.). In association with cold waves in the wake of some western disturbances which pass across north India, minimum temperatures at times drop to a degree or two of the freezing point of water and slight frosts occur. By the beginning of March temperatures begin to rise rapidly and by May and early June day temperatures sometimes reach 46°C. (115°F.). The monsoon brings down the temperature appreciably. In October there is a slight rise in day temperatures.

Humidity

Relative humidity in the cold weather season from January to February is generally not more than 50 per cent. From March to mid-June, in the hot weather season, it is usually less than 45 per cent, April being the driest month when the relative humidity is less than 30 per cent. The season of general rains from mid-June to September is marked by very high relative humidity which varies between 70 and 80 per cent.

Cloudiness

From October to mid-June, the season is marked by clear skies except during spells of bad weather associated with westerly disturbances in December, January and February. With the advance of summer, cloudiness begins to increase specially in the afternoons. During the monsoon season, from mid-June to September, the skies are usually heavily clouded or overcast but with the advent of the retreating monsoon the clouds begin to disappear and the skies become clearer.

Winds

During winter the winds are mainly westerly and north-westerly which, except for an occasional slight precipitation, are generally dry. They are usually light except in late summer and the monsoon season when they strengthen slightly. During May and June the *loo* blows from the west and dust storms are frequent. These months form the period of transition when high pressure is gradually replaced by low pressure in north-western India. By the end of May or mid-June the direction of the wind changes and it blows mainly from the east, heralding the advent of the monsoon. During the greater part of the year the velocity of the wind is generally one to two miles per hour, but from March to mid-June there is a marked increase in the velocity. The wind gets very hot and dry during the day time and sometimes its speed is even twenty to twentf-five miles per hour.

Special Weather Phenomena

Sometimes in winter, specially under the influence of westerly disturbances, the district is attacked by frost which causes considerable damage to the winter crops. Sometimes these disturbances give rise to rain and even hail. In summer violent local dust storms, accompanied by torrential rains and sometimes even by hail, occur occasionally causing destruction. Depressions and cyclonic storms from the Bay of Bengal affect the district during the monsoon season, causing heavy rain accompanied by lightning and thunder.

FLORA

The climate being uniform throughout the district, the natural vegetation accords with the types of soil found in the district, the minor topographical features, the sub-soil water available and the part man himself has played. Trees, grass and other vegetation grow in abundance in the *dumat* (loam) of the district. There are patches of *usar* (barren land) where babul and other thorny bushes grow. The *bhur* (sandy) area is favourable for the growth of grasses like kans. Sandy areas are deprived of vegetation except for a few bushes and palm trees here and there. The soils around the lakes, ponds, pools, ravines and nullahs are clayey and hard and are suitable for the growth of vegetation. In the flood plains of rivers where there is an abundance of sub-soil water, dense vegetation is found. The major portion of the natural vegetation has been cleared for a variety of purposes including agriculture and a large part of *usar* and *banjar* lands has also been reclaimed.

In the district only a very small area is now under forests. Some patches of dhak still exist though in former days dhak jungles were fairly extensive.

Before the British occupied Avadh, there were several important forests in the district which were preserved by the local chieftains for the purpose of affording them refuge in times of need The Surajpur jungle on the Kalyani river covered a tract sixteen miles long and four miles broad, and formed the refuge of the Bahrelia chieftains; the Ganeshpur jungle on the banks of the Gomati was six miles long and two miles broad and contained the fort of Bhawanigarh; the Qasimganj forest in Dewa, on the banks of the Reth, a tract sixteen miles in length and four miles in width, was the haunt of the notorious robbers of Qasimganj and Behtai; and the Koli jungle in Subeha was situated on the banks of the Gomati. There were several other smaller jungles in different parts of the district, such as that in Kursi which was a continuation of the dhak jungles of Mahona in Lucknow.

According to the first Settlement report of 1879, the area under culturable waste including jungles and grasslands and excluding groves, old fallows and new fallows, was 1,30,708 acres, which decreased to 93,758 acres by the end of the second Settlement (1899) and to 81,617 acres by the time of the third Settlement of 1930. In 1953-54 the area under forests was 15,361 acres; in 1954-55 it was 15,234 acres; in 1955-56 it went up to 15,827 acres and in 1956-57 it went up still further to 16,288 acres.

In 1948 the fodder and fuel reserve scheme was introduced in the district in order to prevent the total destruction of private forests, and

1,082·84 acres were acquired in the Zaidpur, Niamatpur and Palhri blocks. Private forests in the district were also protected under the United Provinces Private Forests Act of 1948.

In 1954-55 the Gomati-Rapti Afforestation Scheme was introduced in the district to afforest the catchment areas of the Gomati and its tributaries. In 1954-55 and 1955-56, 100 acres were afforested in each year. 200 acres in 1956-57 and 341 acres in 1957-58. In 1958 the area of forests under government management was 10,882 acres of which 1,082·84 acres were acquired forests and 9,799·16 acres were private forests and waste lands.

An area of 832 acres was reafforested in 1958-59 and 833 in 1959-60, the trees planted being *sheesham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *jamun* (*Eugenia jambolana*), *imli* (*Tamarindus indica*), *siris* (*Albizzia lebeck*), *amaltas* (*Cassia fitsula*), *safed siris* (*Albizzia procera*), *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *ber* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), *bahera* (*Terminalia beterica*) *kanju* (*Holopteba intergrifolia*) and babul (*Acacia arabica*). Reafforestation was also done on the Lucknow-Faizabad road falling within the Bara Banki District. Avenues of shade bearing trees such as mango, tamarind and *jamun* were planted. covering five miles in 1958-59 and twelve miles in 1959-60. There is no forest produce of any great commercial importance in the district. Dhak-(*Butea monosperma*) is periodically auctioned and the other fuel and timber trees also fetch some revenue for the State. The propagation of lac, which was started in the district a few years ago, also brings in some revenue for the State, the average revenue of this district from forest sources being about Rs30,000 per year.

There are no real grass preserves because almost all the culturable waste land has been brought under cultivation and only *usar* areas now remain under the Forest Department but they are not fit for the growth of good fodder grasses.

Soil Erosion—The problem of soil erosion is a serious one in the district Heavy rain washes away the soil of the fields which are at a higher level and have a poor drainage, and many fields which were once fertile have now become barren tracts of land.

The areas which are affected by floods and are low lying, such as parganas Bhado Sarai and Bhitauli, are also liable to erosion. The Gomati has cut deep ravines in the north of Haidergarh which are becoming deeper and wider, and which serve as channels through which the soil and sub-soil of the fields is washed into the river. One of the direct effects of soil erosion is the gradual decline in crop yields. which

more than offsets any gains which might accrue by seed selection and manuring.

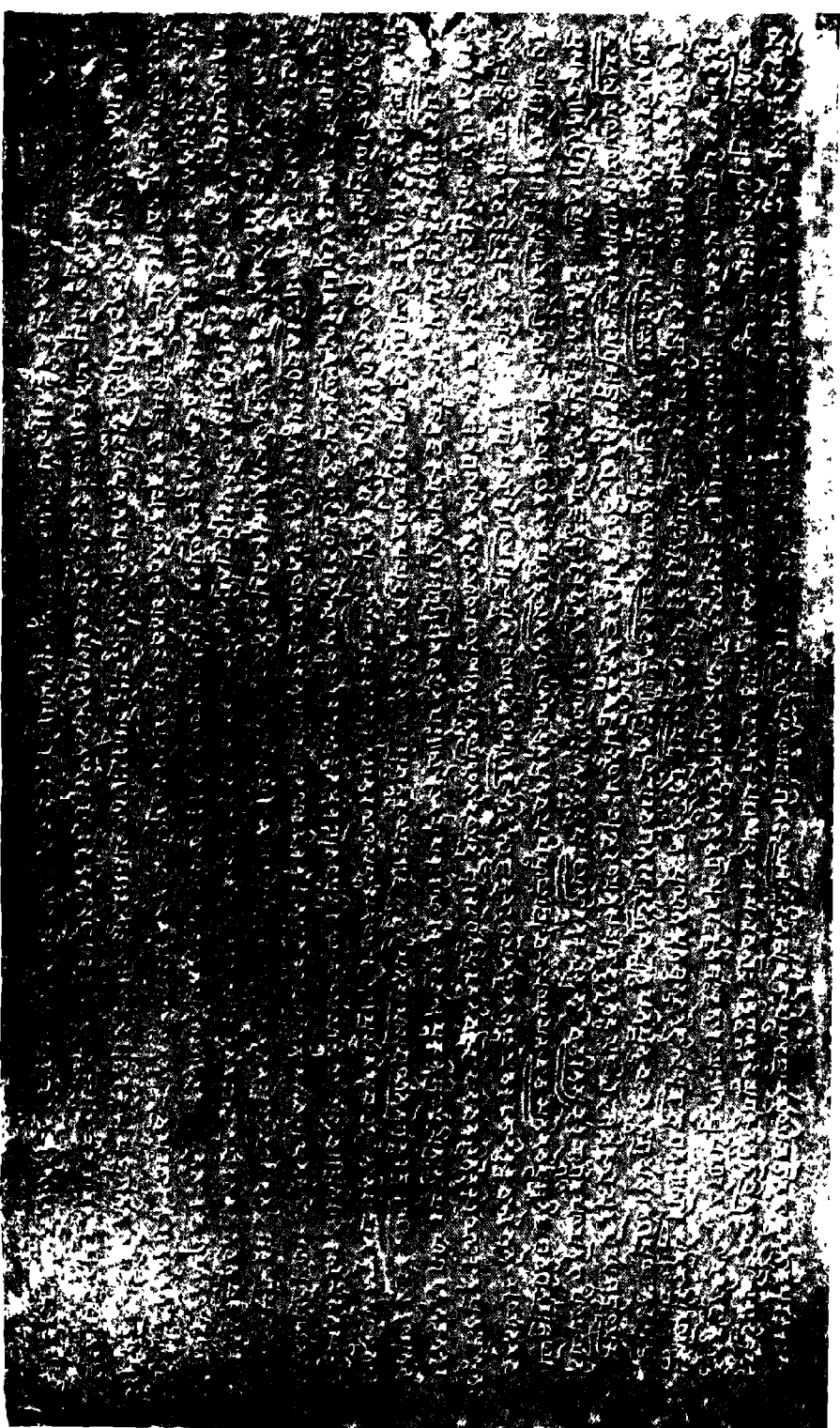
FAUNA

Mammals, birds, reptiles and fish found in the Gangetic plain are also met with in this district.

Animals—Among mammals are included a large variety of animals, both domestic and wild. As the district has very little forest area, the larger carnivora, like tigers and leopards, do not inhabit these parts, but the nilgai, jackal and wild pig are to be found here. The first two are on the increase, nilgais being found mostly in the jungles which fringe the banks of the Ghaghra. Wild pigs are to be found in the neighbourhood of the Gomati and also along the banks of the Ghaghra. Hares are very scarce in the district and are found here and there in the ravines along the Gomati and in the scattered strips of dhak jungle

Birds—House-crows are very common in the district and so are the common myna and the *koel*. Among doves, the ring dove, the spotted dove and the turtle dove are commonly met with. The blue rock-pigeon or *kabutar* is the familiar bird found mostly in a semi-domesticated condition in grain godowns and warehouses. The green pigeon or *harial* is another beautiful bird commonly found in gardens and orchards. The migratory birds from the north consisting of a variety of species of ducks are also found in the district.

Reptiles—Among snakes of the different species that are found here, the cobra, the Russel's viper and the harmless *domuhi* are the most common.

Fish—The district occupies an important place in fish production and the important fishing waters are those of the Ghaghra, where large fishes such as *paryasi* (*Pangasius pangasius*) and *silund* (*Silonia silondia*) are commonly found. Other fishes that are found in the Ghaghra are *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *bhakur* (*Catla catla*) and *karaunch* (*Labeo calbasu*), etc. Every year about 1,25,000 fingerlings are collected from the rivers and stocked in tanks for development. For catching large fishes, *mahajāls* and *chhauntas* are used, and for catching small fish and fingerlings smaller nets are used.

Haraha Stone Inscription of Suryavarman Maukhari

to have been named after their mother, Kunti, Bhimapur after Bhima and Arjunganj after Arjuna. Dharmaraja Yudhishthira is said to have established a colony, named Dharma Mandi (near Mahadeo, at the site of Dhamendi in the present Ramnagar Town Area). It is believed that the Pandavas and their mother, Kunti, stayed in this area for sometime during the period of their exile. A mile from Kintur there is a *parijata* tree which is said to have been planted by Arjuna who had brought it from heaven. Another story goes that the tree was planted by Krishna for his favourite queen, Satyabhama. No historical corroboration of these traditions is, however, traceable. The Puranas refer to the kingdom of Madhyadesha, which was ruled by Ikshvaku, the capital being Ayodhya. His kingdom is said to have included the region comprising the district of Bara Banki[1]. Pali texts bring to light the four great kingdoms of Kosala, Magadha, Avanti and Vamsa (Vatsa). Bara Banki was included in the Kosala kingdom which was bounded on the west by the Gomati, on the south by the Sarpika or Svandika (Sai) river, on the east by the Sadanira (which separated it from Videha), and on the north by the Nepal hills.[2] The *Puranas* reveal that Mahapadma, the first Nanda king, conquered the territories of most of the tribes and clans of the Gangetic valley. That the district came under the sway of the Nanda kings is also evident from a passage in the *Kathasaritsagara* which refers to the camp of king Nanda in Ayodhya.[3] The Nanda kings ruled over this region till they were overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya. After the Maurayas this region seems to have formed part of the dominions of the Kosala branch of the Shungas (1st century B. C.).

The district of Bara Banki has become well known to students of ancient Indian history on account of the famous Haraha inscription.[4] The sandstone slab, bearing this inscription, measures 2′ 2½″ by 1′ 1½″ and was discovered some fifty years ago in the vicinity of Rampur Harha (*thana* Tikaitnagar, pargana Daryabad, tahsil Ramsanehighat of this district, in the erstwhile estate of Haraha). The record runs into twenty-two lines which are in the Sanskrit language and in characters akin to the Gupta script of about the 6th century A. D. The object of the inscription is to record that in the year 611, Surya Varman, the accomplished son of the Maukhari king, Ishanavarman, when on a hunting excursion, saw a small and dilapidated Shiva temple which he got

[1] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 275; Pargiter, F. E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, pp. 84, 257

[2] Raychaudhuri, H. C. : *Political History of Ancient India*, (6th Edition), p. 99

[3] *Ibid*. pp. 283—285

[4] The slab bearing the inscription is preserved in the State Museum, Lucknow

rebuilt, making it white like the moon and much higher than it was before and giving it the name of Kshemeshvara (lord of bliss).[1] Although the inscription gives only the year (611) and specifies no era to which it belonged, the consensus of opinion ascribes the record to *Vikrama Samvat* 611 (A. D. 554).[2] The great importance of the Haraha inscription lies in its being dated. It is said to be not only the first but so far the only dated record of the Maukhari kings and perhaps the earliest record showing the prevalence of the *Vikrama Sambat* in these parts. Moreover, by definitely assigning Ishanavarman (who was the fourth king of the Maukhari line) to 554 A. D., the record helps in fixing the chronology of the Maukharis.[3] Incidentally it also indicates that the region comprising the present district of Bara Banki was included in the dominions of the Maukharis of Kannauj during the 6th century A. D. Ravishanti, the poet who wrote this inscription, is said to have been a resident of Garggarakata. It has been suggested that the reading of the word intended might have been Garggarakota (a fort on the Ghaghra) and the stone bearing the inscription is believed to have been found *in situ*[4] in Haraha, a place situated about eight miles south of the Ghaghra, in the vicinity of which the fort and the temple of Kshemeshvara seem to have been situated.

After the fall of the Maukharis, Harshavardhana (606-647 A. D.) ruled over the kingdom of Kannauj and there is every possibility that this district also passed under the sway of that monarch.[5]

In the ninth century the district was probably included in the kingdom of the Gujara Pratiharas of Kannauj, as several finds of the coins of king Bhoja Deva have been discovered here.[6]

That in the 12th century the district was under the rule of the Gahadavalas of Kannauj is attested by an inscribed copper plate which was found in December, 1887, in a field near the village of Bangawan in the Daryabad pargana of tahsil Ramsanehighat of this district, about a mile south of Tikaitnagar. The plate (which is now in the State Museum, Lucknow) measures about 1' 5¼" in breadth and 1' in height and is inscribed on one side only in the Nagari characters and the

---

[1] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIV, pp. 110-111

[2] *Ibid*. p. 118; Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj*, p. 56; Ray, H. C. . *The Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. I, p. 273; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XLVI p. 125

[3] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIV, pp. 113-114; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XLVI, p. , Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj*, pp. 55-56.

[4] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIV, pp. 114-115

[5] Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj*, p. 117

[6] Nevill, H. R.: *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 158

Bangawan Copperplate Inscription of Gosaldevi, Queen of Govindachandra Gahadavala

Sanskrit language and comprises twenty-five lines. In the centre of the upper part it has a ring-hole through which passes a ring with a circular seal (about 8½″ in diameter) which bears the same legend and emblems as the seal of another inscription of the Gahadavala king, Govindachandra.[1]

The record states that on Tuesday, the day of the full moon of Katrika of the year 1208 (A. D. 1151), Pattamahadevi Maharajni Gosaladevi, the queen of king Govindachandradeva, endowed with all prerogatives, after bathing in the Ganga at Varanasi, near (the temple of) the god Lolarka, in the presence of that deity, with the king's consent, gave the village of Gatiara to Thakkura Anantasharman, a Brahmana of the Vasishtha *gotra* who had come from Pataliputra.[2] Probably village Gatiara was situated near about modern Bangawan, where the plate was found, or the donee might have come and settled down in the neighbourhood. It seems that during the rule of the Gahadavalas of Kannauj, large parts of the district were held by the Bhars who began to be ousted, from the 13th century onwards, by the early Rajput and Muslim settlers. At a number of places old mounds exist which are associated with the Bhars who once ruled in these parts but who are no longer found there. These mounds have not yet been explored to ascertain the nature of the ruins and relics they contain.[3]

Bhars--In a number of places in the district old brick mounds exist which, according to local traditions, are the ruins of the forts and of other buildings of the Bhars who ruled in these parts but are no longer found here. Nothing definite is known about these Bhars but they appear to have established themselves over this region as petty ruling chieftains subordinate to the powerful rulers of Kannauj. It is said that a Bhar queen named Kintama was ruling in Kintur in the second quarter of the eleventh century; she is said to have been defeated and killed by the Muslim invaders.[4] There is a tradition that towards the close of the twelfth century, king Jai Chand Gahadavala of Kannauj sent Alha and Udal (the famous Banaphar heroes) to attack the fort of the Bhar raja, Bijli, in Nathawan. The defeated Bhars are said to have fled from their stronghold and to have taken shelter in Sarsawan (near Amethi in district Lucknow) and in Dewa (district Bara Banki). They, however, do not seem to have held sway in this district for a long time and were gradually

---

[1] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. V, p. 116

[2] *Ibid*. pp 116-117; Ray, H. C. : *The Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. I, p. 527; Roma Niyogi : *The History of the Gahadvala Dynasty*, p. 264; Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj*, p. 874; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XIX, p. 867

[3] Nevill, H. R. : *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p 159

[4] *Oudh Gazetteer*, Vol. I, p. 265

ousted by more powerful Rajput clans which migrated from the western districts, being pressed by the onslaught of the invading Turks. About 1238 A. D., Saiyid Abdul Wahid is said to have turned the Bhars out of Suhailpur and to have named this town Zaidpur.[1] The Bhattis, under Imam Joth Khan and Mustafa Khan, are said to have driven out the Bhars from Mawai.[2] A Bhar principality seems to have existed in Sandagarh (modern Bilehra) till about the middle of the fourteenth century.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Thus during the eleventh and twelfth centuries effective political power was exercised by the local Bhar rajas owing nominal allegiance to the bigger Rajput dynasties, such as the Gurjara Pratiharas, the Rashtrakutas and the Gahadavalas, all of Kannauj. Till the first quarter of the eleventh century the district appears to have acknowledged the suzerainty of the Gurjara Pratiharas of Kannauj and by the middle of the century the Rashtrakutas established at least nominal control over the region but towards the close of the century the Gahadavalas challenged the supremacy of the Rashtrakutas and by 1129 A. D. had ousted them. However, the whole of Avadh remained under Gahadavala suzerainty until the dynasty was overthrown by the Ghorid invasions.

The Muslim chronicles of the time now extant do not specifically mention any Turkish invasions of this area. It is possible that during the invasions of Sultan Mahmud from 1018 to 1021 A. D. and during the subsequent invasion of Varanasi by Ahmad Niyaltigin,[3] raiding parties of Turks might have entered the district. Between 1034 and 1086 A. D. there were hardly any noticeable raids by the Turks. Towards the end of the eleventh century and the beginning of the twelfth Mahmud (son of Sultan Ibrahim) and Ala-ud-Daulah Masud III, invaded the Gangetic valley but it is not clear whether they entered the district.[4] The next serious invasion, probably about 1168 A. D., was that of Khusro Malik and was the only other attempt by the Ghaznavid Turks but it did not have any lasting effect.[5]

However, a seventeenth century writer, Abdur Rahman Chishti, the author of the *Mirat-i-Masudi*, gives an account of a Ghaznavid invasion of this region which he claims is based on a work (which is no longer

[1] *Ibid.* Vol. I, p. 255

[2] *Ibid.* p. 256

[3] Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D., *The Struggle for Empire*, (Bombay, 1957), p. 50

[4] *Ibid.* p. 52

[5] *Ibid.* p. 54

extant) ascribed to Mulla Muhammad Ghaznavi, a servant of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. According to the *Mirat-i-Masudi*, Saiyid Salar Masud, the eighteen-year old son of Salar Sahu and of Mahmud of Ghazni's sister, set out to conquer the eastern districts of India with a force of 20,000 and after a number of battles in different places established his camp at Satrikh which was said to be "the most flourishing of all the towns and cities of India."[1] He is said to have despatched many detachments to conquer neighbouring territories. Salar Saif ud-din and Miyan Rajab (*kotwal* of the army) were despatched against Bahraich and as they were unable to obtain provisions, supply was arranged from the parganas of Sidhaur and Amethi. Masud himself continued to reside at Satrikh, enjoying the pleasures of the chase.[2] The story goes on that he was joined by his father who is said to have lived there till his death in 1032 A. D. The next year Salar Masud also died on June 14, in the battle on Suraj Kund (district Bahraich).[3]

Much credence cannot be given to Salar Masud's expedition but a number of Muslim families of eastern Uttar Pradesh, particularly those of Avadh, claim descent from the nobles who accompanied him, one of whom was Shaikh Salah-ud-din who is said to have settled down here.[4] Another, Hazrat Shah Wais, a survivor of Masud's army, is believed to have driven out the Bhars and to have established himself in Dewa which he fortified with the help of Husam Hajjaj of Baghdad.[5]

Though the story mentioned in *Mirat-i-Masudi* as well as the other local traditions may be true to the extent that Turkish raids had taken place in the district, it is extremely unlikely that any sizeable Muslim settlements could have been established before the district came under the control of the Delhi Sultanate.

Muiz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam, the Ghorid Sultan, conquered Avadh in 1194 A. D., one of the first governors being Malik Hisam-ud-din Aghul Bak.[6] However, the Sultans were able to obtain only nominal allegiance from the powerful Bhar chieftains The inroads of the Katehriya Rajputs also created troubles for them. It was with great difficulty that prince Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, Iltutamish's son and governor of Avadh, was able to establish his authority in 1226 A D. after defeating

[1] Elliot and Dowson : *History Of India As Told By Its Own Historians*, Vol. II, pp 583-584

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 107

[5] *Ibid.* pp. 109-110

[6] Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A D. *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 122

Bhartu, the Rashtrakuta chieftain of Avadh.[1] In the years following Iltutamish's death, the governors of Avadh frequently refused to accept the authority of the central government and it was only during the reign of Balban that the governors of Avadh were brought under effective control. In such a situation it may be reasonable to assume that except for selected townships or military cantonments the local rajas and zamindars retained their autonomy. The contemporary chroniclers hardly describe local administration and the details of local political history are not known. But on the basis of later sources and local traditions regarding a number of Sufi saints as well as the establishment of important families, it may be inferred that several townships had sprung up in the area covered by the district during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

A number of families claim descent from some important saints who are said to have lived in this district during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and their family histories as well as the biographies of some Muslim mystics relate apocryphal stories about a number of these saints. Qazi Qidwa, from whom the Qidwais are descended, is said to have come to India from Arabia and received a jagir in Avadh early in the twelfth century A D. He is stated to have reduced the Bhar raja of Jagdeopur (modern Juggaur), and settled down in Rudauli.[2] Qutub-ud-din Aibak is said to have favoured Saiyid Qasim Hamza of Nishapur with a grant of twenty villages in Kursi, which was known as the *tappa* of Salemabad.[3] Zaidpur was captured in 1238 A.D., when Saiyid Abdul Wahid turned the Bhars out, changing the name of the town to Suhailpur.[4] Maulana Daud Paili, who died in 1281 A. D., was a native of Rudauli. He became a *khalifa* of Shaikh Farid-ud-din Ganj-i-Shakar of Ajudhan. His friend, Shaikh Salah-ud-din, a *khalifa* of Baha-ud-din Zakariya, established a centre of the Suhrawardi order in Rudauli and was regarded as the patron saint of the place until the beginning of the 15th century[5] when Shaikh Ahmad Abdul Haq became the most eminent saint of Rudauli. His ancestor, Shaikh Taqi-ud-din of Balkh, who traced his descent from the second caliph (Umar) appears to have reached India in the reign of Sultan Balban and was given some land in Avadh for his subsistence by Sultan Ala-ud-din Khalji. Two of his grandsons, Shaikh Taqi-ud-din and Shaikh Ahmad Abdul Haq, rose to great eminence and it was on account of the latter that a branch of the Chishtis known as the Sabiriya obtained

[1] Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D. : *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 136
[2] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 100
[3] *Ibid*. p. 117
[4] *Ibid*. p. 164
[5] Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis Dehlavi : *Akhbar-ul-Akhyar*, (Delhi, 1890 A. H.), p. 71

considerable popularity. He died on January 27. 1934 A. D.[1] Qazi Nusrat Ullah (also known as Shaikh Nathan), the founder of the Mahmudabad estate, was sent (about 1345) by Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq to subdue the Bhars who were then ruling in Sandagarh (the old name Bilehra in district Bara Banki). On his success in this expedition he was rewarded by the grant of a large estate in the neighbourhood of Fatehpur.[2]

In 1394 A. D. Malik Sarwar Khwaja-i-Jahan, the founder of the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur, annexed all the places lying between Jaunpur and Kannauj. The traditions of the local Muslim families say that in 1418 A. D. Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi (1402—1439) sent Muhammad Saleh of Kirman to drive the Bhars from the district and favoured him with a grant of eighty-four villages which had originally belonged to the Bhars. Muhammad Saleh settled down in Rudauli, where he built a Jama Masjid.[3] Khwaja Muhammad Iftikhar Haruni, a Siddiqi Shaikh, obtained a jagir in pargana Rudauli in 1441-42 from Sultan Muhammad Shah of Jaunpur (1439—1457) in return for services rendered in the subjugation of the Rajputs. Maulana Ziya-ud-din came and settled down in Dewa, and one of the Sharqi Sultans gave him the village of Aimamau in Dewa and several villages in Kursi.[4]

Daryabad is said to have been founded in 1444 A. D. by Darya Khan[5] and Fatehpur by his brother Fateh Khan about the same period. The former appears to be the famous Darya Khan Lodi, brother of Alahdad Lodi who rose to eminence in the reign of Saiyid Sultan Muhammad Shah (1434—1445 A. D.).

The Rajputs--It seems that by the end of the fifteenth century, several Rajput clans had largely overthrown the Bhar chieftains and had established themselves in the district as zamindars, the more important being the Chauhans, Raikwars, Bais, Bachgotis and Kalhans. According to the *Ain-i-Akbari*, except for the pargana of Satrikh which had Muslim zamindars, most of the other parganas of the district were held by Rajput zamindars. Tradition is the only source from which information can be gleaned about the establishment of the different Rajput clans.

---

[1] Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis Dehlavi : *Akhbar ul-Akhyar*, (Delhi, 1332 A. H.), pp 187—190· Allah Diya : *Siyar-ul-Aqtab*, (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow, 1881), pp. 215—222; Ghulam Sarwar ; *Khazinat-ul-Asfiya*. (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow, 1864), pp. 384—388

[2] Nevill, H. R. · *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905) pp. 62-63.

[3] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 109

[4] *Ibid*.

[5] Yahya bin Ahmad Abdullah Sarhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, (Bib. Ind.). p. 242; Rizvi, S. A. A.: *Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, (Aligarh, 1958). p. 54

Humayun died before he could subdue the rebellious Afghan chiefs of the east and it was in the fourth year of Akbar's reign that Ali Quli Khan-i-Zaman conquered Avadh.[1] Gradually all the important turbulent chieftains, including the Rajputs, offered their submission to the emperor.

Akbar reorganised his empire and the territories now comprising the district of Bara Banki formed a part of the subah of Avadh, the only exception being the pargana of Haidergarh (which then formed the pargana of Bhilwal of sirkar Manikpur in the subah of Allahabad). According to the *Ain-i-Akbari,* portions of this district were spread over the sirkars of Avadh, Lucknow and Manikpur and yielded a revenue of 3,13,33,239 *dams,* the cultivated area being 22,42,382 bighas. The area lying in sirkar Avadh comprised the *mahals* of Ibrahimabad, Belahri, Basaurhi, Daryabad, Rudauli, Sailuk, Subeha and Satrikh and yielded a revenue of 1,74,55,397 *dams,* the cultivated area being 16,10,668 *bighas.*[2] The area lying in sirkar Lucknow comprising the *mahals* of Dewa, Kursi, Fatehpur, Sihali, Sidhar, Dadhra, Bhitauli and Haraha gave 1,20,45,559 *dams* of revenue to the royal treasury, the total cultivated area being 5,99,371 bighas.[3] The *mahal* of Bhilwal lying in sirkar Manikpur of subah Allahabad contributed 18,32,283 *dams,* having a cultivated area of 32,343 bighas.[4]

The military strength which was maintained in the district was comparatively smaller than that in other parts of the two sirkars of Avadh and Lucknow. Of the twenty-six brick forts situated in both the sirkars, eight were in the parganas of Belahri, Daryabad, Rudauli, Sailuk, Dewa, Kursi, Fatehpur and Haraha of this district. Here the total strength of the infantry was 19,200 and that of the cavalry 850 whereas the total infantry of the two sirkars was 1,15,150 and the cavalry 4,020.[5]

During the reign of Akbar, Nawab Amin Khan, a local noble, built a mosque in Sarai Akbarabad near Pul Mina, three miles south of tahsil Nawabganj, which he dedicated to the emperor Akbar and which bears a Persian inscription indicating that it was completed in the year 987 A. H. (1579 A. D.)[6].

---

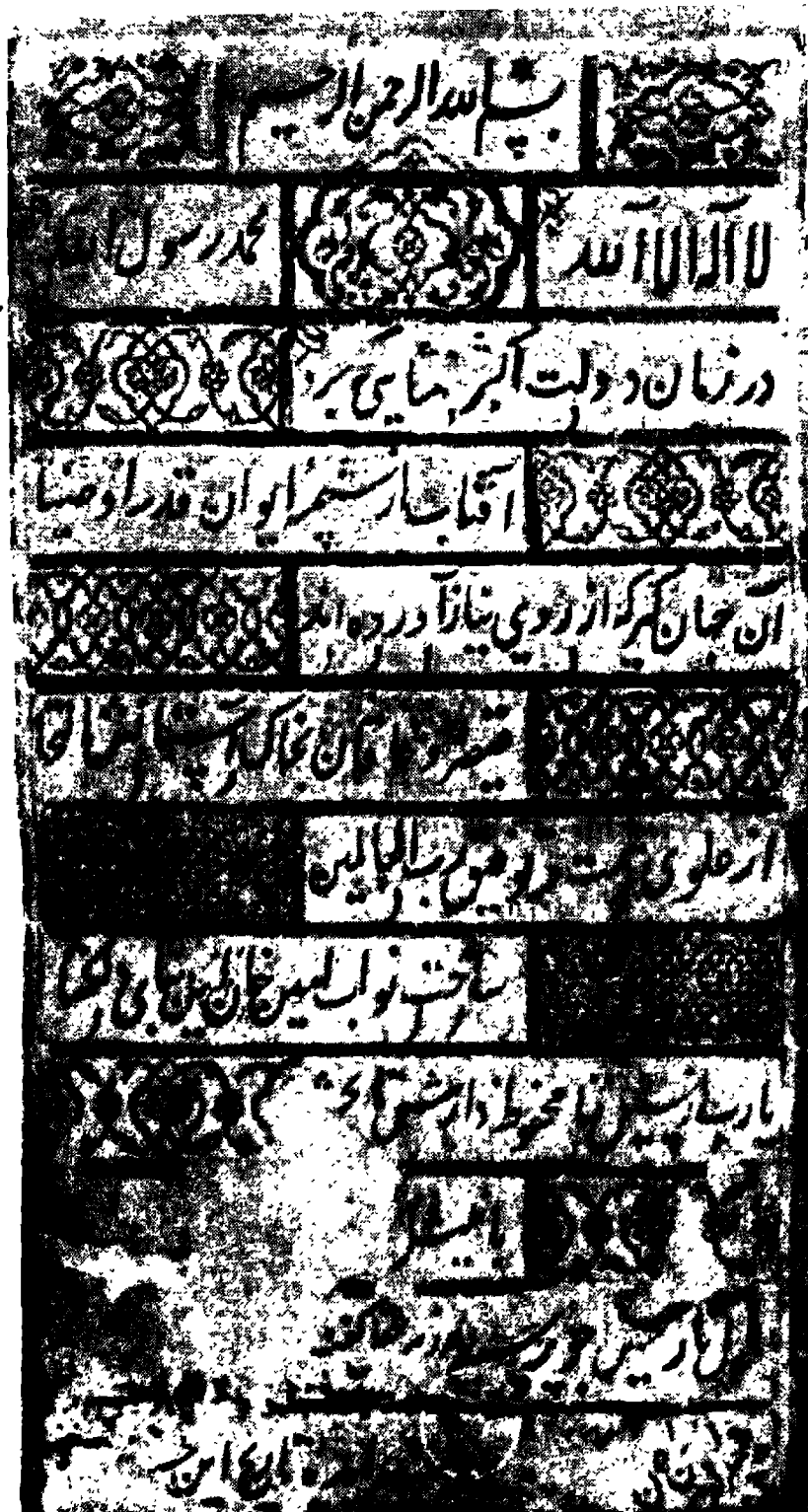
[1] Abdul Fazl : *Akbar-nama,* Henry Beveridge's Translation, Vol. II, p. 87

[2] Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari,* Jarrett's Translation. (Calcutta, 1949), Vol. II, pp. 184-85

[3] *Ibid.* pp. 180-90

[4] *Ibid.* p. 175

[5] *Ibid.* pp 184-85 and 189-90

[6] Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* (Allahabad, 1891), p. 263

Inscription in the Mosque, Sarai Akbarabad

In the reign of Jahangir, Shaikh Ahmad, better known as Pahar Khan a *mansabdar* of 2,000, was sent in place of Mir Qasim Khairabadi to suppress Mohan, the zamindar of Pratapgarh who is said to have ravaged the greater part of Avadh. Pahar Khan defeated him in the vicinity of Bhatwamau in this district and in reward Jahangir conferred upon him, in 1615-16 A. D., a *mansab* of 3,000.[1] About the same time Shaikh Nasir was appointed *chaudhari* of pargana Subeha.[2] Jahangirabad is said to have been founded by one of the local Qidwai Shaikhs to commemorate the probable visit of emperor Jahangir to these parts.[3]

A firman of Shah Jahan records an incident of his reign which took place in pargana Sidhaur and shows that at that time the central authority had become firmly established in Avadh. The property of a landholder of village Wajihuddinpur was raided by the people of village Usmanpur and the former approached the emperor for redress. The emperor ordered the *faujdar* of sirkar Lucknow to make an urgent local enquiry into the matter and to restore the property and cattle of the zamindar and to see that such incidents did not occur again.[4]

The peaceful condition of the district in this period was conducive to the development of local industries and crafts. In Shah Jahan's reign Daryabad became an important centre of the cotton cloth industry. The records of the English factories in India relating to 1651--1654 and 1661--1664 show that these factories were supplying from Daryabad and its neighbourhood cotton goods, sugar and other commodities by caravan to Agra via Lucknow and from Agra to Surat from where they were exported abroad.[5]

In Aurangzeb's time several persons of the district were appointed to higher posts. Muhammad Qasim Qidwai was appointed a commander of the Mughal forces and sent on an expedition to the Deccan.[6] Shaikh Fakhrullah, who also belonged to the Qidwai family of Bara Banki[7] was *bakhshi* (paymaster) of the troops in Bengal. Abdur Rahman Chishti, the author of *Mirat-i-Masudi* and other works, flourished during the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. He was a descendant of Shaikh Ahmad Abdul Haq and succeeded to the leadership of the local branch of the

---

[1] Muhammad Imam Ali Khan : *Asar-i-Yadgar* (A History of the zamindars of Bhatwamau), (Lucknow, 1902), pp. 42-43

[2] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 106

[3] *Ibid*. p. 101

[4] A firman of Shah Jahan dated 2nd Asfandar, ninth Regnal Year (1735-36), addressed to *faujdar* of Lucknow, preserved in the U. P. State Archives, Allahabad

[5] Foster, W. : *The English Factories in India*, 1651—54, pp. 52, 64, 122-23

[6] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 60

[7] *Ibid*. p. 100

Chishti order in Rudauli in 1622 A. D. after the death of his brother. In the thirty-seventh year of his reign, Aurangzeb awarded the *haveli* (mansion) known as Firangi Mahal, in Lucknow, to the sons of Mulla Qutub-ud-din Shahid of Bara Banki who was a famous literary figure of the times. His sons were also accomplished scholars, the eldest being appointed by Aurangzeb as one of the editors of an important work on Muslim jurisprudence entitled *Fatwa-i-Alamgiri* which was complied under the guidance of the emperor himself.[1]

Later Mughals—In 1726, Mohammad Shah awarded proprietary rights to Shaikh Bhikha of Kursi. He also became *chaudhari* of pargana Kursi, but soon his family saw a marked decline and its possessions passed into the hands of the Khichis, a Rajput clan.[2]

In those days there was some tension between the central authority and the local chiefs of the district. Some communal elements were also at work which led some saints to preach the message of love for all, among whom Baba Jagjivan Das (1682—1761)[3] and Malamat Shah exercised considerable influence in this district. The latter (who settled down in Bara Banki) is said to have come from Iran to see the former.

Nawabs of Avadh—Nawab Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-mulk reached Avadh as governor in 1722 and at first stayed in Lucknow for some time. After suppressing the Shaikhzadas of Lucknow, he proceeded to Ayodhya (the headquarters of the Subah), reducing to submission the intervening territories. The district of Bara Banki also shared the same fate and chiefs of the powerful clans acknowledged the overlordship of the subedar

Bara Banki had a reputation for turbulence, but now Saadat Khan started governing with a strong hand. Lawlessness and confusion, said to be reigning in pargana Kursi and other parts of the district, were put to an end and the safety of the highway was secured. By this vigorous policy, Saadat Khan was able to curtail the power of big landholders or petty zamindars, thereby relieving the peasants of the ruthless burden imposed by these powerful landowners.[4]

Saadat Khan's successor, Abul Mansur Khan Safdar Jang, likewise took keen interest in the administration of this district. He appointed Saivid Nawazish Ali Khan of Zaidpur as the *chakledar* of Sidhaur. The

---

[1] *Farhat-un-Nazirin*, (Manuscript in the Muslim University, Aligarh), p. 80

[2] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 118

[3] *Ibid*. pp. 68 69

[4] Irwin, H. C. *The Garden of India*, p. 78

latter is said to have founded Safdarganj, naming it after the Nawab Vizir.[1]

The powerful estate holders were greatly disgruntled because their authority was weakened. The Raikwars were the first to show their resentment. In 1751, they organized a league of dissatisfied Hindu chieftains and headed a revolt with the object of throwing off the suzerainty of the Nawab.[2] At that time Safdar Jang was in Delhi. The Rajput clans united under the leadership of Anup Singh, Raja of Gonda, and joined the Raikwar rising which was countered by the Shaikhs of Lucknow who were joined by the Khanzadas of Mahmudabad and Bilehra. Muiz-ud-din of Mahmudabad led the Nawab's forces and defeated the Raikwars and their allies at Chheolaghat on the Kalyani, on the main road from Faizabad to Lucknow. The Raja of Balrampur was killed and the Raikwars were subdued for a time. The estates of Baundi and Ramnagar were broken up and the raja of the latter place was left only with a few villages whereas the Khanzadas increased their possessions and gained in importance.[3]

Although the Raikwar rising was crushed, Safdar Jang could not bring the rulers of other big estates in the district to complete submission before his death.

Shuja-ud-daula, who succeeded his father Safdar Jang also set about the task of reducing the power of the recalcitrant landholders. Raja Amar Singh of Pokhra Ansan, who had tried to become independent, was executed. At the intercession of the English Resident, his son, Madho Singh, was able to recover Lahi and one other village, though he soon built up his estate again.[4] Nur Beg (brother of Haider Beg Khan), who was in charge of Rudauli and Daryabad, was put to death by the Nawab Vizir for not paying the arrears of revenue of these two places.[5] Haider Beg Khan was also punished, but on the recommendation of Bahu Begum, he was pardoned and given the administration of Rudauli and Daryabad.[6] According to Faiz Bakhsh, "he was exceedingly cunning and had a great knowledge of men and planned everything that he did so skillfully that nothing he attempted over failed.[7] Shuja-ud-daula built a country house

[1] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer,* (1904), p. 115

[2] *Ibid.* p. 161

[3] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer,* (1904), pp. 161-62

[4] *Ibid.* p. 92

[5] Hoey, W. : *Memoirs of Delhi and Faizabad*, being a Translation of the *Tarikh Farrahbakhsh*, p. 121

[6] *Ibid.* p. 147

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 147

on land lying in the two villages of Faizullahganj and Rasulpur. This land was made nazul during Asaf-ud-daula's reign, who was the real founder of Nawabganj, a town which grew up around his father's country house (and which is the headquarters of the district today). During the reign of Shuja-ud-daula, the Rajputs, who continued to be the political and military leaders in the district, were spread out all over it, most prominent among them being the Raikwars whose power had been greatly reduced in the previous reign.

During his reign, Daryabad attained an important place in trade and commerce. Its cotton goods were exported to different parts of the country. Agriculture was in a flourishing state[1] and this part of Avadh was well cultivated and appears to have been prosperous.

The district was also marked by literary activities and notable scholars and teachers flourished in Rudauli and other places. One of the three prominent scholars of Persian (mentioned in the *Maadan us-Sadaat* written by Sultan Ali Safawi) was Maulvi Majid of Rudauli which was one of the well-known seats of Arabic and Persian learning in the time of Shuja-ud-daula.[2]

When Asaf-ud-daula came to the throne in 1775 he transferred his seat of government from Faizabad to Lucknow Although the proximity of the capital to Nawabganj contributed to a large extent to its development and although Daryabad continued to retain its status, there was a marked decline in the trade and commerce of the district during the reign of Asaf-ud-daula.

In those days, Nawabganj and a few other places in the district formed part of the jagirs of Nawab Begum and Bahu Begum. Nawabganj with some other property in Faizabad, which also belonged to the Begums, was seized by the Nawab's officers and Haider Beg Khan also played a major role in plundering the Begums[3] The jagir of Nawabganj was restored to the Begums in 1786.

In 1784, Maharaja Tikait Rai, the minister of Asaf-ud-daula and a man of great public spirit, founded Tikaitnagar (in pargana Daryabad) and a bazar named Tikaitganj (in pargana Kursi) which in course of time developed into a big trading centre of grain.[4] In 1787 Haider Beg Khan founded Haidergarh.[5]

---

[1] Hoey, W. : *Memoirs of Delhi and Faizabad,* being a Translation of the *Tarikh Farrahbakhsh,* p. 369

[2] Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-daulah,* Vol. II, p. 381

[3] Hoey, W. : *Memoirs of Delhi and Faizabad,* pp. 212 13

[4] *Bara Banki* · *A Gazetteer,* (1904), p. 285

[5] *Ibid* p. 216

References to this district become scanty after Asaf-ud-daula but Sleeman states that the *chaklas* of Daryabad-Rudauli, Ramnagar, Dewa-Jahangirabad, Jagdishpur and Haidergarh were created subsequently for purposes of the collection of revenue although the old parganas continued to be units of administration as before. The parganas of Kursi and Fatehpur were under the charge of the *nazim* (district officer) of Bari Biswan (now in Sitapur), Bhitauli belonged to Khairabad and for sometime Ramnagar formed a separate *nizamat* (district). Dewa was generally under the direct management of the Nawab of Avadh and Daryabad was ruled from Faizabad. Jagdishpur (which included Subeha) belonged to the *nizamat* of Sultanpur and Haidergarh to that of Rai Bareli.[1]

After the death of Saadat Ali Khan in 1814, the talukdars began to vie with each other in increasing the size of their estates which they did by appropriating *khalsa* lands. In this way some talukdars (Muslims and Rajputs) rose to considerable eminence but those others who could not withstand the power of the revenue officials and the bigger talukdars were unable to expand their estates and strength. Thus the Chauhans who held 565 villages as proprietors now sank to the level of mere cultivators.[2]

In 1800 the Ramnagar *chakla* (in the north-east of the district) had been given in jagir to Mir Afrid Ali Khan, a eunuch of the Court of Avadh, and it remained with him till 1818 In the following year it was made *khalsa* land and he had to pay Rs7,000 out of a total collection of Rs44,000 to Menhdi Ali Khan, the *nazim*. As regards Bhado Sarai, it was united with Daryabad in 1832 and was given in lease to Amrit Lal Pathak who plundered these two parganas so badly that a large portion was thrown out of cultivation and the zamindars were compelled to mortgage their estates. He died in 1834, but the condition of the parganas was so deplorable that no body could be found to renew the contract. They were finally given to Ihsan Husain Khan Kamboh who was appointed to collect the revenue on the *amani* system. The tract began to recover almost at once, and in 1837 it was incorporated into the *nizamat* of Sultanpur and was held by Darshan Singh till 1843. In the following year Bhado Sarai, together with Daryabad and Rudauli, was given in contract to Raja Man Singh. Three years later, however, the people remonstrated against his management and the whole tract was made *amani* and entrusted to Munna Lal of Lucknow. During 1849 and 1850 (in the time of Wajid Ali Shah) Girdhar Singh,

---

[1] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer* (1904), pp 162-63

[2] *Ibid* p. 163

a commandant of the Oudh regiment, collected the revenue, nominally on *amani* but really by contract. His extortions were so unreasonable and cruel that many villages were thrown out of cultivation. From 1851 to 1854, Raja Bakhtawar Singh held the *chakla* and after a kind of settlement, reduced the demand largely, due to which the parganas recovered rapidly. From 1854 till the annexation, the tract was again *amani,* in the charge of Muhammad Husain of Lucknow.[1]

The Raikwar taluk (estate) of Ramnagar, occupied an important place in the history of the period. When this property was made *khalsa* by Saadat Ali Khan, Surat Singh, the Raja of Ramnagar, absconded. In 1809, however, he was restored to power and was given the direct management of Ramnagar and Muhammadpur, thus becoming landowner and *chakledar* at the same time. He seems to have acted fairly towards his people, granting the zamindari rights in villages to those Raikwars who were entitled to them and fixed a uniform revenue demand for his own lifetime. From 1826 to 1838 the taluk remained in the possession of his son, Gur Bakhsh Singh, who succeeded to his father's rights and duties but in 1839 Darshan Singh made the whole property *khalsa,* collecting the land revenue through any one he chose, generally the village headman. Gur Bakhsh Singh recovered his property in 1844 and was made *chakledar* of Muhammadpur. The *nazim,* Raja Girdhari Singh, had great difficulty in realizing the state dues and all his attempts to make the estate *khalsa* failed. In 1854 Gur Bakhsh Singh's son Sarbjit Singh, quarrelled with his father and obtained the lease of Ramnagar and Muhammadpur and Gur Bakhsh Singh himself retained forty-seven villages. In 1855 Qudratullah Beg was sent from Lucknow to collect the revenue but his extortions were so severe that large tracts were thrown out of cultivation.[2]

As regards Daryabad and Rudauli, in 1845, Man Singh was appointed *nazim* and Sultanpur was soon added to his charge which he held until he was superseded by Agha Ali.[3] Man Singh amassed an enormous estate, which aroused the hostility of every zamindar of the district. His influence was immense in the court of Avadh. A number of the old talukdars and zamindars became more lawless and "even so near the capital as Bara Banki, the king's officers and the landholders were at open war, and the large Muhammadan talukdars plundering the small zamindars."[4] Sleeman states that this tract possessed more

---

[1] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer,* (1904), pp. 163-164

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 164-165

[3] Irwin, H. C.: *The Garden of India,* p. 139

[4] *Ibid.* p. 141

mud forts than any other part of Avadh, which were generally concealed from sight in clusters of bamboos, some being exceedingly strong. He adds, "It is worth remarking that the children in the villages hereabout play at fortification as a favourite amusement, each striving to excel the others in the ingenuity of his defences."[1] In 1855 a quarrel arose between the Hindus and the Muslims of Ayodhya, for the possession of certain disputed sites, the prime mover being Maulvi Amir Ali, a resident of Amethi (district Lucknow) and a well-known fakir. He proclaimed a *jihad* and marched at the head of a force to Bansa, a village about three miles north of Safdarganj. After waiting there for a month he marched to Daryabad where he remained for twenty days. Many of his followers left him, but he was bent upon marching to Ayodhya. Colonel Barlow (assisted by Rai Abhairam Bali of Rampur and other Hindu nobles) advanced to arrest his progress and the two forces met at Shujagunj (a large market on the old high road and a hamlet of Phugauli, close to Hayatnagar). The hand to hand fight was fierce and lasted three hours, the Maulvi and many of his men being killed and the rest taking flight.

For some years after the annexation his memory was kept alive in a fair held in Rahimganj in Rudauli.[2]

Annexation And The Struggle Of 1857

After the annexation of the Kingdom of Avadh by the East India Company in February, 1856, the new district of Daryabad was formed and among other organizational activities, such as the creation of tahsils and police stations, the work of carrying out the assessment of revenue by a summary Settlement was also commenced. The new revenue measures, which sought to create a new class of landowners (depriving the old ones of their proprietary rights), alienated such rajas as those of Dharupur, Kursi, Amethi and Dewa and chiefs like the Raikwars of Ramnagar, Bhitauli and Baundi and other heads of the great Baiswara clan from their fealty to the British and led to the great struggle of 1857 58.

Hitherto the recruitment to the army was made from the martial races alone (such as the Rajputs), but now recruitment was to be made from the general public bringing in all classes and castes. This not only gave an affront to the feelings of the Rajputs but also adversely affected the opportunities open to them of employment and with the

---

[1] Sleeman, W. H. : *A Journey Through the Kingdom of Oudh*, (London, 1858), Volume II, p. 244

[2] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1901), pp. 169-170

beginning of the new regime a spirit of discontent began to prevail in the district.

When the other districts raised the standard of revolt in May, 1857, the news spread like wild fire throughout the district of Bara Banki. the talukdars of which joined the cause of freedom.

In the district the uprising first broke out in June, 1857, in Daryabad (the headquarters of the district) when the 5th Oudh Irregular Infantry, commanded by Captain W. H. Hawes, which was escorting a huge treasure bound for Lucknow, revolted on June 9.[1] The treasure was taken back to Daryabad and the European residents, including Hawes, fled. The 5th Infantry remained in Daryabad for some days and then marched to Nawabganj where the Avadh forces were collecting for the attack on Lucknow.

By the middle of June, 1857, other forces had also begun to march towards the capital. On the 15th the regiments from Sitapur and Shahjahanpur had reached Bari from the north on their way to the common rendezvous, Nawabganj. On the east regiments from Sikrohra and Bahraich with cavalry and guns were in Ramnagar, thirty-eight miles from Lucknow, and regiments from the south from Faizabad, Varanasi and Jaunpur were in Haidergarh, thirty-two miles distant from the capital. According to despatches from Lucknow, "all communications were cut off since the 6th of June."[2]

From Sitapur the Avadh forces marched to Mahmudabad, the seat of the talukdar, Raja Nawab Ali, who had promised them assistance and towards the close of the month they reached Nawabganj[3] and were joined by those from Gonda and Sikrohra.[4] By June 27. troops from Faizabad (under the leadership of Maulvi Ahmad Ullah Shah of Faizabad) and those from Sultanpur had also arrived at Nawabganj. Much alarmed at the news of the approach of the troops, on June 29 the British forces marched to give battle to the insurgents but were completely routed the next day in the famous engagement at Chinhat.

After this victory the district of Bara Banki completely passed out of British control, the local leaders here acting under the directions of the revolutionary government in Lucknow, led by Begum Hazrat Mahal. Ahmad Ullah Shah and Raja Drig Bijai Singh, the talukdar of Mahona, had great political influence in the district. Drig Bijai

---

[1] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 172

[2] Rizvi and Bhargava : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, pp. 14-15

[3] Gubbins, M. R.: *An Account of the Mutinies in Oudh*, (London, 1858), p. 126

[4] Rizvi and Bhargava : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, p. 391

Singh later proclaimed that the Begum had appointed him *chakledar* of the whole *ilaqa* of Kursi and on every occasion of his going out a salute of seven guns was fired.[1] He located his *thanas* in Tikaitganj and Garhi Muhammadpur and collected revenue and maintained direct relation with the Avadh forces at Bahramghat.[2]

The talukdars of Bara Banki district were a great asset to the Begum and they helped her in the defence of Lucknow as well as in conducting the administration of the newly organised independent government. As long as the British remained discomfited the talukdars continued to stay on at the Avadh court. But after the fall of Lucknow they had to disperse to their own estates to organise their defence against the British.

Till the capture of Lucknow by the British, the district enjoyed a state of independence and Kursi, in particular, was the stronghold of the sepoys. After the re-occupation of Lucknow by the British, the Avadh forces concentrated along the Faizabad road which was a scene of several encounters during 1858. It commanded the entrance to the northern portion of Avadh and each time the British army approached the road to quell the rising in northern Avadh, the sepoys mustered strong to oppose its passage. At that time about 1,000 sepoys had taken up their position in Kursi. To dislodge them a large force under Brigadier Hope Grant reached Kursi on March 23, 1858. Further advance along the Faizabad road was, however, hotly contested by the Avadh forces but they could not succeed and left the place abandoning fourteen guns, several ammunition wagons, two elephants, some camels, bullocks and much of their baggage. As Hope Grant had returned to Lucknow, the Avadh forces resumed their activities with greater vigour and caution under instruction from Begum Hazrat Mahal and the Faizabad Maulvi and they collected arms and ammunition in order to put up a strong resistance to the progress of the British forces in Avadh. April and May saw vigorous activities in this direction. The Avadh forces seized from the residents of Tikaitganj property valued at Rs76,000 and also the belongings of some *mahajans* (money-lenders) who were trying to escape with their wealth.[3]

The Avadh forces had obviously consolidated their position and made Bhitauli their stronghold. The talukdar of Dhameri and the raja of Jahangirabad declared their open hostility to the British The

[1] Rizvi and Bhargava : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, p. 391.
[2] *Ibid*.
[3] *Ibid* Vol. II, pp. 380-81

raja in particular got his fort strongly fortified with guns and armed men. The other strongholds were Ramnagar, Bahramghat, Masauli, Fatehpur and Saadatganj.

In April, 1858, Hope Grant proceeded from Lucknow to Bari (district Sitapur) to drive out a body of Avadh forces which had collected there under the Maulvi. Then he marched via Mahmudabad to Bhitauli where it was rumoured the Begum was encamped with six thousand followers. From here he proceeded to Ramnagar on the 29th but found it vacated. Next day he received orders to return to Lucknow and on the 21st he reached Masauli, where he met his allies, the Gurkha troops (under their general Jang Bahadur), who had already cleared to a great extent the district south of the Gomati of the Avadh forces.[1]

On the 22nd, Hope Grant reached Jahangirabad taking Razzaq Bakhsh, the raja, by surprise. As the raja was suspected of playing a double game throughout the struggle, Brigadier Horseford from Nawab ganj, was ordered to destroy the palace, an order which was ruthlessly carried out.[2]

By the end of May, 1858, the Avadh forces (about 16,000 strong) had taken up a strong position in Nawabganj and had occupied a large plateau covered on three sides by a stream crossed by a bridge at a little distance from the town. On the fourth side was a jungle. Therefore, on June 12 Hope Grant marched from Lucknow to Nawabganj being joined by reinforcements at Chinhat. He led his force across the complicated country between Chinhat and the plateau during the night and they reached the bridge about daybreak on the 13th and after his columns had rested a while, they marched on the Avadh forces. His object was to turn them out and to interpose his own forces between them and the jungle. At daybreak he crossed the stream under a well-directed fire from the artillery of his enemy whose forces appeared to be divided into four parts each commanded by a separate leader. Hope Grant struck at their centre, and this move greatly contributed to their confusion. Their attacks were vigorous though unsuccessful as they had no time to concentrate and had made no plan to act with unanimity. The British had much ado to repel them and Hope Grant himself says, "A large body of fine daring zamindari men brought two guns into the open and attacked us in rear. I have seen many battles in India, and many brave fellows fighting with a determination to conquer or die;

---

[1] Rizvi and Bhargava : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, pp. 380-81

[2] Grant, H. : *Sepoy War*, p. 269

but I never witnessed anything more magnificent than the conduct of these zamindaris. In the first instance they attacked Hodson's Horse who would not face them, and by their unsteadiness, placed in great jeopardy two guns which had been attached to the regiment."[1] Fearing that the guns might be captured, Grant ordered the 7th Hussars and the four other guns to attack the Indians who were mown down with terrible effect. "Their chief, a big fellow with a goitre on his neck, nothing daunted, caused two green standards to be planted close to the guns, and used them as a rallying-point; but our grape fire was so destructive that whenever they attempted to serve their pieces they were struck down. Two squadrons of the 7th Hussars under Sir William Russell and two companies of the 60th Rifles now came up and forced the survivors to retire, waving their swords and spears at us and defiantly calling out to us to come on."[2] The British forces kill ed the greater part of them and around the two guns alone there were 125 corpses.[3] The remainder of the Avadh forces retired to Nawabganj from where also they were driven out on June 14 by Hope Grant who occupied the town which he fortified. Leaving a great portion of their baggage behind, they retreated in different directions and were able to elude the British troops. Most of them collected in Bhitauli where they erected strong earthworks for the protection of the place. Others assembled in Daryabad and Sidhaur with 10,000 men and eight guns. Hope Grant returned to Lucknow leaving his forces behind. On July 21, he again returned to Nawabganj with re-inforcement. He sent Colonel Haggard to drive off the Indian forces from the neighbourhood of Sidhaur; but as they had already left that region, Haggard rejoined the main body of his force in Daryabad on July 24. During the following months, the British garrison in Nawabganj held its position while operations continued to be carried on in the south and east of Avadh.

In the meantime, by the end of July, 1858, British authority and civil government were re-established in Daryabad. Major Carnegie was appointed deputy commissioner. A greater part of the district, however, still remained under the influence of the Avadh forces. In the later half of August reports were received by the British in Daryabad that a body of 6,000 infantry and 500 cavalry with guns, was nearing Safdarganj, halfway between Daryabad and Nawabganj and was trying

[1] *Bara Banki : A Gazetteer*, (1904), p. 176
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] Grant, H. : *The Sepoy War*, p. 291

to cross over to join the Begum.[1] Another detachment was reported to have assembled in the vicinity of Dewa and to have made Aura, a small fortress, six miles from Nawabganj, their stronghold. On August 27, a British detachment from Nawabganj was sent to Aura to disperse the Avadh forces. The latter evacuated the fortress and passed on to another fort near Kareemganj. The fortress of Aura was destroyed by the British.[2] A section of the Avadh forces attacked the tahsil of Rudauli and invested the Sitapur pargana where they were given shelter by the zamindars.

In September about 5,000 of the Begum's forces (including the Nasirabad brigade) planned to recover Daryabad from the enemy, the former from the side of the Ghaghra and the latter from the direction of Sultanpur. The Nasirabad brigade remained in Jagdishpur on the southern side of the Gomati.[3] About twelve miles north of Daryabad, Ram Singh (the Raikwar chief of Ramnagar) took up position on an island in the river Ghaghra, with 3,000 men. Major Carnegie accompanied by the Kapoorthala Contingent and two companies of Europeans, attacked Ram Singh on September 18 and dispersed his forces with heavy casualties on both sides.

This defeat gave a set-back to the struggle in the north of the district. In the south "Mosahib Alee and his party harrassed the country around Nawabganj-Bara Banki and drove in the police post of Safdarganj 10 miles east of Nawabganj and again on 22nd instant attacked the post of Partabganj 5 miles east of Nawabganj."[4] The British forces subdued him only after a surprise attack at night on September 23, although he fought valiantly.

The fort of Bhitauli was the only stronghold held by the Avadh forces, led by Beni Madho. He had encamped on the other side of the Ghaghra near Bahramghat and commanded the passage across the Ghaghra, thus hindering the advance of Sir Collin Campbell to Faizabad.

On December 5, 1858, on his way to attack the main Avadh army which was now concentrated beyond the Ghaghra, Campbell marched from Lucknow to Bara Banki. He encamped in Nawabganj and on the next day he stopped in Ganeshpur on his way to Bahramghat. Shots were fired from the fort of Bhitauli at the British troops who were stationed on the right bank of the river. They were also entrench-

---

[1] Grant, H. : *The Sepoy War*, p. 461

[2] *Ibid.* p. 465

[3] *Ibid.* p. 496

[4] *Ibid.* p. 505

ed on the other side of the Ghaghra and held all the boats for the passage of this river and of the Chauka. On December 7, they abandoned the fort and a large body of their armed men crossed the Ghaghra in boats. The next day Campbell marched to Daryabad where he met the Maharaja of Kapurthala. On the 9th he proceeded to Begumganj by way of Barai and from thereon to Faizabad.[1]

Towards the close of the year it was reported that Nana Saheb's troops were found moving in the vicinity of Banki. Nana Saheb was, however, "surprised and attacked and was driven through a jungle which he attempted to defend and finally into and across the Rapti . . . ."[2]

Some British troops were left in Bahramghat. Pargana Bhitauli was occupied by Colonel Pratt and after a successful campaign in Bahraich, Campbell (the commander-in-chief) returned to Bahramghat, on January 14, 1859, from where he marched to Lucknow by way of Nawabganj. The British had now crushed the struggle for freedom in these parts. It was in fact their decisive victory in the battle of Nawabganj that proved to be a turning point in their favour in the history of the struggle in Avadh. As Nawabganj controlled access to eastern and south-eastern Avadh, it had great strategic importance, particularly for the British who had their headquarters in Lucknow. The roads leading to Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Gonda, Bahraich and Faizabad which hitherto had been held by powerful chiefs were now open to the British who could control in these parts the movements of their own troops more effectively than before.

All the talukdars of the Bara Banki district notably Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh of Bhitauli had joined the cause of the struggle for freedom and except this raja, all of them tendered their submission to the re-instated British authority. As a punitive measure the British demolished the numerous forts in the district (the works of which were dismantled), the jungles surrounding them were cleared away and all arms were confiscated as was much of the property, the greatest sufferer being the raja of Bhitauli, who lost the whole of his estate. Thus the history of the struggle of 1857-58 in the district came to a close.

Re-organization of the district—After the restoration of order, the work of reorganisation was resumed. In 1859 the district headquarters was shifted from Daryabad to Nawabganj owing to the former's malarial climate and insalubriousness. The cantonments, which were the

---

[1] *Bara Banki: A Gazetteer*, (1904), pp 177-78

[2] *Ibid*, p. 526

scene of the outbreak of the struggle, were broken up. Although the headquarters town was and is still known as Nawabganj, the name Bara Banki was preferred for the district because the collectorate was located in the revenue village of Bara Banki, which adjoined the town and because there were several other places of the name of Nawabganj in the Lucknow-Faizabad region. The reorganisation of the different departments of administration was undertaken and several additions were made to the district as well

The political history of the district since 1858-59 has been uneventful on the whole, a new phase in the freedom movement in Bara Banki starting in 1921 with the Non-co-operation and Khilafat movements. Demonstrations were organised to boycott the Prince of Wales' visit to India. There was picketing in front of the Government High School in Nawabganj town and most of the students refrained from attending their classes. Nine persons were arrested in this connection. Similar demonstrations occurred in Kursi and several other places in the interior of the district and hartals were also observed.

Non-co-operation Movement—Gandhiji's call to the people to join the non-co-operation movement immediately led to the formation in the district of branches of the Indian National Congress and the Khilafat Committee. For sometime these two organisations worked together and often the members of both were the same persons. A large number of young men enrolled themselves as Congress volunteers Mass meetings were organised all over the district, in which speeches were made against the British rule and the use of foreign cloth. For some time liquor and foreign cloth shops were successfully picketed by the volunteers. A women's volunteer corps was also organised by certain women members of the Congress.

Alarmed by the growth of the movement, the government declared the Congress volunteer organisation illegal on November 23, 1921. Even after the ban, the movement continued unabated and a large number of persons was arrested. including Rafi Ahmad Kidwai who played an active and prominent part in the national movement. From January 7 to 17 he addressed large crowds near the clock tower in Nawabganj exhorting them to join the non-co-operation movement[1] which due to his endeavours was a great success in the district. For this he was arrested on January 18, 1922, and was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

---

[1] Chopra, P. N.: *Rafi Ahmad Kidwai*, (Agra. 1960), p. 16

Khilafat Movement—Bara Banki was a centre of the Khilafat Movement. Two incidents of local importance connected with the movement are worth mentioning. Shah Ghulam Rasool of Barauli, a fakir, declared that he had messages from heaven that the Islamic Khalifa would soon become the ruler of the world and that therefore divine orders had commanded him (Shah Ghulam Rasool) to make war on the enemy (the British). He was arrested on November 21, 1921, while addressing a meeting in Bara Banki. The second incident was the visit to the district of a young Arab, Saiyid Mohammad Makki. Makki came to Rudauli (on his way to Lucknow from Faizabad) where he delivered a speech in the Jama Masjid on July 7, 1922, urging war against the desecraters of the holy place. He made friends with the Khilafat leaders of the district who organised more meetings for him to popularise the movement. To curb the Khilafat Movement notices were served on prominent Khilafat leaders restricting their movements and requiring them to furnish sureties for 'good behaviour'.

During the twenties the Kisan Sabha, which was primarily concerned with the amelioration of the condition of the peasantry, was also an active force in the district in furthering the cause of the Non-co-operation movement and organised meetings, mostly in rural areas, to spread the principles of non co-operation as well.

Civil Disobedience Movement—In 1930 there was a great ferment in the country which was caused by the launching of Gandhiji's civil disobedience movement throughout India. The programme in the district included the holding of mass meetings, the use of khaddar, the spinning of yarn by hand, picketing shops selling foreign cloth and those dealing in liquor and hemp drugs and the non-payment of rents by the peasantry.

No-rent Campaign—The no-rent campaign, however, took a different shape. The peasants and the landlords had so far acted in unison in the freedom movement and the civil disobedience movement, but the no-rent campaign estranged the landlords. The peasants on the other hand found in the movement a solution for their problems and readily responded to it. Congress leaders toured the district and addressed meetings, largely attended by the rural population. The campaign gathered considerable force in tahsil Ramsanehighat, where the Krishak Jiwan Sudhar Sabha was formed. The Kurmi community of the tahsil took a prominent part in the activities of this organisation. The relations between the peasants and the landlords became strained. Tension prevailed in certain areas of the district and clashes were imminent. Apprehending trouble, Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

was enforced in these areas and meetings were banned and the movement of some prominent persons was restricted. Many persons were required to furnish personal bonds to the effect that they would not associate with the no-rent campaigners. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, who was then Secretary of the provincial Congress committee, visited the district on January 23, 1932, and addressed a meeting on the subject of non-payment of rent as a result of which he was arrested.

On January 6, 1931, the district Congress office was sealed by government, after the Congress had been declared an illegal organisation. Immediately another spate of arrests followed as a repressive measure and the arrest of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders created a great deal of tension in the town of Nawabganj where meetings and processions were banned and Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was enforced. Despite this the movement continued unabated till it was called off in May, 1934.

Elections of 1936--The enforcement of the India Act of 1935 and the general elections of 1936 geared up once more the political atmosphere of the district. All the candidates set up by the Congress for the Provincial Assembly were elected. One significant result of these elections was the emergence of the Muslim League as a political party. Though the League failed to capture any seat, it utilised the election to popularise its ideology among the Muslim population of the district. Another outcome of the elections of 1936 was that a Zamindar Party was formed in the district, which played an important role for some years.

In 1939 the Congress ministry resigned (after having been two years in office) on the issue of India's non-participation in the war effort unless an assurance were given by the British Government that India would attain her independence at the end of the war.

Local leaders undertook lecture tours all over the district asking people to desist from subscribing to the government war fund and from offering themselves for recruitment to the army. Ultimately individual satyagraha started in accordance with instructions from Gandhiji. Camps were organised for volunteers where they were given instructions in the practice of satyagraha. During 1940 and 1941 over 150 volunteers courted arrest including a member of the Legislative Council and a landlord. Those arrested were detained in prison under the Defence of India Rules. The next phase in the march of freedom in the district was ushered in by the arrest of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders in different parts of India in August, 1942, which was a result of the quit

India movement. Local leaders were rounded up, the Congress offices of the district were sealed and the movement quickly went underground. On August 24, a daring political dacoity was committed in the hamlet of Amlahara in Bara. On the same day a runner from the Haidergarh post office was looted. A similar incident had already occurred on August 18, when the dak from the head post office in Bara Banki had been tampered with in Satrikh. There were general strikes in schools and colleges, trespassing into prohibited areas, sticking of anti-British bills in public places and unauthorised meetings. The government adopted many repressive measures and many persons were put into prison.

By 1945 all the political prisoners in the district had been released. The next year a general election was held for the provincial legislature. Of the four seats from the district three went to the Congress candidates and one to an independent candidate backed by the Zamindar Party. The year 1947 saw the peaceful transference of power to the Indian people, and as elsewhere, the national movement in Bara Banki came to a successful end.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Growth Of Population

The first enumeration of the population of the district was made in 1869. At that time the Haidergarh pargana formed part of the Rae Bareli district, Subeha belonged to Sultanpur and Dewa and Kursi to Lucknow. The total population of the district, including the above mentioned parganas, came to 11,13,430.

The census of 1881, however, showed the remarkable decrease of 86,642 in the population which was now returned as 10,26,788. This was due to a succession of bad harvests which culminated in the famine of 1878. Mortality from fever and epidemics of small-pox and cholera was also responsible for this decrease in population.

As the decade from 1881 to 1890 had been a time of great general prosperity and as there had been no famines or epidemics of importance, the census of 1891 registered a recovery which was as remarkable as the previous decline, the figures returned being 11.30,906, giving a density of 650 persons to the square mile, the average annual increment being 10,412.

The census of 1901 also registered an increase, but not to the extent of that in the previous decade. The population according to this census stood at 11,79,323 showing a net increase of 48,417 persons or 4·28 per cent, the density rising to 693 persons to the square mile.

Compared with the population of the State in which there was an increase of 30 per cent during the next fifty years (1901—1951), the district recorded only a nominal increase of 7·2 per cent, which was probably due to the fact that the first two decades of the century registered a decrease and it was only after 1921 that the population of the district began to increase. The table below gives decennial variations in the total, rural and urban populations of the district:

Census year	Population			Variation (Percentage of variation in brackets)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901 ..	11,79,323	11,11,887	67,436	..	..	.

[*Continued*

Census year	Population Total	Population Rural	Population Urban	Variation (Percentage of variation in brackets) Total	Variation Rural	Variation Urban
1911 ..	10,83,560	10,25,071	58,489	−95,429 (−8·1)	−86,482 (−7·8)	−8,947 (−13·3)
1921 ..	10,29,663	9,72,568	57,095	−53,897 (−5·0)	−52,503 (−5·1)	−1,394 (−2·4)
1931 ..	10,63,779	9,98,245	65,534	+34,116 (+3·3)	+25,677 (+2·6)	+8,439 (+14·8)
1941 ..	11,62,508	10,84,707	77,801	+98,729 (+9·3)	+86,462 (+8·7)	+12,267 (+18·7)
1951 ..	12,64,204	11,81,105	83,099	+1,01,696 (+8·7)	+96,398 (+8·9)	+5,298 (+6·8)

Thus between 1901 and 1921 the population of the district recorded a decrease of 12·7 per cent, whereas that of the State decreased by only 4 per cent; this was because the district suffered a heavy loss of population during 1901—11 due to plague (the virulence of which drove away many persons at the time the census was taken) and during 1911—21 also it suffered heavily due to the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Thereafter it recorded an increase of 22·8 per cent during 1921—50, although the increase during each of these three decades was well below the State average.

The last decade of the period (1941—50) registered an increase of only 8·7 per cent which was very unevenly distributed over the tahsils. The highest increase (12·6 per cent) was recorded in tahsil Haidergarh, the percentages for the other tahsils being 9·4 for Ramsanehighat, 8·0 for Nawabganj and 6·1 for Fatehpur.

Total Population (Male and Female) According to Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

Of the total population of 12,64,204, in 1951, the males outnumbered the females, the former being 6,66,999 and the latter 5,97,205. In the district as a whole the sex ratio was 895 females for every 1,000 males. The figure (931) was highest in tahsil Haidergarh and lowest (863) in tahsil Fatehpur, whereas it was 915 and 880 in tahsils Ramsanehighat and Nawabganj respectively. Again the sex ratio was higher in rural than in urban areas, the former being 899 and the latter 848.

The density per square mile of the district was 729, which was much above the State average of 557 and was not inflated to any great extent

by the presence of towns as even in rural areas the density was as high as 686. Among the tahsils, Haidergarh is the most thickly populated, the density being 785, whereas the density in Nawabganj was 729, in Ramsanehighat 647 and in Fatehpur 645.

In 1951 the population of the tahsils was as follows:

Tahsil		Persons			Males	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural
1		2	3	4	5	6
District total	.	12,64,204	11,81,105	83,909	6,66,990	6,22,042
Fatehpur	..	3,32,955	3,20,328	12,627	1,78,704	1,71,901
Haidergarh	..	2,27,567	2,27,567	..	1,17,866	1,17,866
Nawabganj	..	3,05,778	2,58,669	47,109	1,62,677	1,36,620
Ramsanehighat	..	3,97,904	3,74,541	23,363	2,07,752	1,95,655

		Males	Females		
		Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		7	8	9	10
District total	..	44,957	6,97,205	5,59,063	38.142
Fatehpur	..	6,803	1,54,251	1,48,427	5,824
Haidergarh	..	..	1,09,701	1,00,701	..
Nawabganj	..	26,057	1,43,101	1,22,049	21,052
Ramsanehighat	..	12,007	1,90,152	1,78,886	11,266

The population is progressive, 35·5 per cent consisting of persons below the age of 15 and 9·8 per cent of persons of the age of 55 and above, the remaining 54·7 per cent being between the ages of 15 and 54.

Emigration and Immigration

The growth of population in the district cannot be ascribed to immigration because Bara Banki does not attract people from outside, being

neither industrially developed nor highly urbanized. It is a predominantly agricultural district and only internal migrations of agricultural labour to the towns in search of work and employment take place, particularly during those months when there is no work in the fields.

The census of 1951 revealed that the district had only a small number of immigrants; 93·7 per cent of the population consisted of persons born in the district itself, 6·0 per cent of those born in other districts of the State, 0·2 per cent of those born in other parts of the country and 0·1 per cent of those born in countries outside the Indian Union. Of the immigrants from other districts of the State, as many as 57,505 persons (11,549 males, 45,956 females) were from districts of the same natural division* and only 18,319 persons (6,677 males, 11,642 females) were from other parts of the State. The proportion between males and females suggests that marriages accounted for most of the migration from neighbouring districts. Of 1,418 immigrants from other States, 524 (374 males and 150 females) were from Punjab and 389 (233 males and 156 females) from Bihar.

Of the immigrants who have come from territories beyond India, 792 (393 males and 399 females) were born in Pakistan and 251 (137 males and 114 females) in other foreign countries. The Pakistan born are mostly displaced persons who numbered 678 (367 males and 311 females). Of the immigrants born in other territories, 128 (72 males and 56 females) were from Nepal.

The number of non-Indian nationals in the district was twenty-three among whom thirteen were Nepalese, one was Burmese, six were Italians and three Americans.

The figures of emigration are not available but the district appears to have lost about 47,000 persons during 1921—30 and 14,000 during 1931—40 and to have gained about 16,000 during 1941—50.

Distribution between Urban and Rural Areas

In 1951, the population of the rural area was 1,181. or 93.4 per cent and that of the urban area was only 83,099 or 6 6 per cent. The overwhelming difference between the rural and urban populations is in keeping with the agricultural character of the district.

Displaced Persons

The number of displaced persons in the district is 678 (males 367 and females 311), the majority (87·2 per cent) hailing from West Pakistan,

---

**Census of India*, 1951, Vol. II—Uttar Pradesh. Part I-A—Report, pp. 3-4

and of the latter about 79 per cent came in during 1947. Of the rest 0.7 per cent came from East Pakistan and 12.1 per cent from other countries.

A large majority of displaced persons is concentrated in the urban areas of the district. The facilities given by the government to such persons include educational assistance, technical and vocational training, loans and other help to facilitate settlement in industry and business, loans and allotment of land for their settlement and absorption in other employments

Language

Prior to the census of 1951, the language of the citizens was generally recorded as Hindustani and Hindi and Urdu as mother-tongues were not recorded separately. In 1951, however, people had the option of declaring Hindi, Urdu Hindustani or any other language as their mother tongue.

This census gives the number of mother-tongues spoken in the district as sixteen of which Hindi, Hindustani and Urdu claimed the largest numbers Of the total population of 1,264,204 the number of persons who returned Hindi as their mother-tongue was 766,271 or 60.7 per cent; those who returned Urdu as their mother-tongue numbered 98,647 or 7.8 per cent and 398,506 persons or 31.5 per cent stated that their mother-tongue was Hindustani. The other languages spoken in the district are Punjabi, Bengali, Sindhi, Gujarati, Nepali, English, Multani, Marathi, Marwari, Pushto, Tamil, Gorkhi and Italian.

Because the town of Bara Banki is only eighteen miles away from the city of Lucknow, there is a close similarity between the languages spoken in the two places and it is not unnatural that the language spoken in Lucknow has influenced that spoken in Bara Banki. The language of the towns of Rudauli and Daryabad has, however, greater affinity with that of the town of Faizabad to which they are closer. In the town of Bara Banki the language of literature and of the educated people is either Hindi or Urdu. Hindustani as a separate language does not exist and the spoken language of the town is predominantly Hindi with an admixture of words derived from Persian and even from English and with its own local flavour Urdu as a language of literature is recognised both by Hindus and Muslims, but as a spoken language it is generally confined to Muslims with whom it has been more or less a mother-tongue, particularly in the towns Persons who have come from other parts and settled down here have retained their own languages and use them among

themselves and in their homes. But the common language of intercourse between people of different strata of society, or those coming from different States, is Hindi. Of the 12·6 lakhs of people in the district only 573 or 0·05 per cent were bilingual (both languages being Indian).

During the time of the Nawabs of Avadh, Urdu was the official language in which all the work in courts and offices was carried on. It was also the language of the nobles and the officials but it did not reach the villages and the common people continued to speak their own tongue, Avadhi, a dialect of Hindi, which is still spoken with local variations in almost the whole of Avadh. It closely resembles the dialect spoken by the common people in the adjoining district of Lucknow, the difference between the two being almost negligible*.

The scripts used here are the Devanagri for Hindi and the Persian for Urdu, except in the case of immigrants from other States who have brought their own languages and scripts with them.

Religion And Caste

Principal Communities

The principal communities in this district, as elsewhere in the State, are the Hindus (82·1 per cent) and the Muslims (17·9 per cent), the Jains (·007 per cent), Sikhs (·002 per cent) and Christians (·0003 per cent) forming only small minority groups. The figures for each community, according to the census of 1951, are as follows:

Tract	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians
District total	1,264,204	1,036,143	226,076	974	365	46
Rural total	1,181,105	993,805	186,005	220	171	4
Tahsil Fatehpur (rural) ..	320,328	264,788	55,232	200	108	1
„ Haidergarh (rural) .	227,567	201,981	25,560	..	25	1
„ Nawabganj (rural) .	258,669	214,277	44,377	.	15	..
„ Ramsanehighat (rural)	374,541	312,759	61,746	11	23	2
Urban total	83,009	42,338	39,771	754	104	42

*Grierson, G. A. - *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. VI, pp. 9 and 59

The Hindus are in the majority in the towns as well as in the rural areas. Muslims who form 17·9 per cent of the entire population of the district are concentrated in the urban areas where they constitute 47·8 per cent of the urban population. In the rural areas they are spread over 2,051 villages and are 15·8 per cent of the rural population. Jains, Sikhs and Christians are generally concentrated in the urban areas.

The figures of castes and subcastes were not taken into account in the censuses of 1941 and 1951 but the census of 1931 gave a short account of the castes and subcastes and their distribution. Since then considerable changes in the social and political pattern of the country have taken place and it is difficult to give an accurate relative estimate of the numbers of the castes and subcastes obtaining at present. However, a short account of the principal castes is given below, without evaluating their numerical importance.

Hindus—The division of the Hindus into castes and subcastes follows the general pattern of Hindu society. The traditional fourfold classification among the Hindus was that of the Brahmanas, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishs and the Sudras, some members of the last named group being included in the Scheduled Castes.

The census report of 1931 shows that in Bara Banki district the Hindus were divided into fifty-five castes and that there were numerous sub castes within each caste, even within the Scheduled Castes. The rigidity of caste has, however, relaxed to some extent with the changing times and the growth of social consciousness, particularly in the urban areas and among the educated classes. The immigrants from other States (like Punjabis and Sindhis), who adhere to the general caste structure, have also brought into the district their own peculiar variations Thus they marry only among their own caste or permissible subcastes and not in the corresponding caste of the local population.

The Brahmanas form the bulk of the high caste Hindu population in this district. Among them the Kanyakubjas form the largest group and are very orthodox having strict rules of commensalism and intermarriage. The Sarvuparins and the Sakaldvipis come next The Brahmanas are more or less evenly distributed throughout the district and are mostly engaged in agriculture as landowners or cultivators. They, particularly those of the Kanyakubja subcaste, do not touch the plough but employ labourers for tilling the soil, a practice which is gradually dying out, although those who can afford it still stick to the old conven-

tion. With the spread of education the Brahmanas have taken up all sorts of professions.

The Kshatriyas (Rajputs or Thakurs) form the main landowning class in the district. They are also cultivators and, like the Brahmanas, do not like to handle the plough. Among the Kshatriyas also this custom is dying out under the stress of changing economic and social conditions. The Brahmanas, Thakurs and Kayasths used to get a concession in the matter of rent (known as 'caste privilege' as mentioned in the Settlement Reports). It is said that there were, in this district the representatives of each of the forty-three clans of Rajputs including the Amethias, Bais, Raikwars, Surajbansis, Panwars, Chauhans and Bisens. After the abolition of zamindari, like other castes, the Kshatriyas have also begun to follow other professions (such as medicine and law) or have begun to enter the services such as the police, the army, etc.

The Vaishs are the trading and commercial class and are engaged in business as grain-dealers, retailers, money-lenders and contractors in both the rural and urban areas. In this district this community has almost monopolised the trade in handloom cloth. Among the Vaishs, people belonging to the subcastes Agarwal, Oswal, Khandelwal, Palliwal and Gupta are found here in large numbers. The followers of the Jain religion generally belong to this community and many Palliwals, Khandelwals and Agarwals are Jains. The Jains here are generally of the Digambar sect, and are concentrated in Nawabganj, Tilokpur, Ganeshpur and Tikaitnagar. Besides business and trade the Vaishs have also taken up the professions of law, medicine, etc., and have entered various services. Some of them have also acquired landed property in the district.

The Khattris, though fewer in number, are found in the town of Nawabganj and are engaged in trade, business and money lending.

The Kayasths are found in large numbers in this district, both in the towns and villages. This caste is known for its education and so is proverbially called the writer caste. It enjoyed a status during the rule of the Nawabs and being an educated class held, as it does today, numerous offices in the government. The Kayasths have also entered the professions of law, teaching and medicine in considerable numbers. Many also belonged to the landowning class of the district and among them were the talukdars of Gokulpur Aseni (in pargana Dewa), of Rampur (in pargana Daryabad) and of Lilauli (in pargana Fatehpur).

Scheduled Castes—In 1951 there were 341,207 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes who were distributed as follows:

District total	341,207
Rural total	334,047
Fatehpur tahsil (rural)	79,563
Haidergarh tahsil (rural) ..	78,365
Nawabganj tahsil (rural) ...	79,235
Ramsanehighat tahsil (rural)	96,884
Urban total	7,160

Persons belonging to these castes thus constitute 26·9 per cent of the total population of the district. And of their own population, 2·1 per cent live in urban areas, whereas the rest 334,047 or 97.9 per cent lives in villages and is dependent either on daily labour in the fields or is composed of small cultivators. About 150 villages of the district are predominantly inhabited by them. Particularly in the villages the sub-castes are mutually exclusive and the restrictions pertaining to marriage and food are almost as rigid as those among other castes.

The Pasis and Chamars form the majority of the Scheduled Castes. They are spread over all the tahsils, but are chiefly concentrated in tahsils Nawabganj and Ramsanehighat. The percentages of population they command in each tahsil are five for Pasis and five for Chamars in tahsil Fatehpur, seven for Pasis and six for Chamars in tahsil Haidergarh, ten for Pasis and the same number for Chamars in Nawabganj and eight for Pasis and nine for Chamars in tahsil Ramsanehighat.

Among the principal cultivating castes the Chamars and Pasis come next after the Kurmis, Ahirs, Lodhs and Kachhis. They also form the bulk of the labouring class, being generally employed as day labourers.

Among the educationally backward classes, the Kurmis, Ahirs, Kachhis and Lodhs may be mentioned. The Kurmis, Kachhis and Ahirs are numerically stronger than the other principal cultivating castes. At the time of the third Settlement the Kurmis formed the bulk of Hindu cultivators and held nearly one-fourth of the total cultivated area. They have been settled in pargana Kursi for a long time and are said to have been the original proprietors of the soil. The percentage of Kurmis in the four tahsils is 45 in Fatehpur, 13 in Haidergarh, 20 in Nawabganj and 6 in Ramsanehighat.

This shows that they are predominant in tahsil Fatehpur where they are concentrated in twenty-two villages. Now they are economically well-off and have acquired the status of *bhumidhars* and *sirdars*. The Ahirs are

found in greater proportion to the other cultivating castes in the low lands bordering the Ghaghra because of abundant pasturage there, as besides agriculture, the Ahirs follow their hereditary occupation of keeping and grazing cattle. The Kachhis are famous for growing vegetables and doing intensive cultivation.

Muslims—The Muslims form only 17·9 per cent of the total population of the district. The urban Muslim population is 17·5 per cent of the total Muslim population of the district, the majority of which resides in Bara Banki, Rudauli, Zaidpur, Masauli, Rasauli, Fatehpur, Saidanpur and Bansa and 186,905 Muslims (82.5 per cent) live in the villages where they are landowners, cultivators or artisans.

The Muslims are divided into two main sects, Sunnis and Shias, the proportion of the former being fairly high at the census of 1901. when they accounted for over 97·6 per cent of the total number, the Shias being only 2·2 per cent. As no separate figures were collected at the subsequent censuses, it is not possible to estimate the relative positions of these two sects. The Shias are chiefly found in the towns of Rudauli and Zaidpur where they have constructed *imambaras* for religious performances during Moharram. The census report of 1931 mentions that Muslims were divided into fifty castes, the principal subdivisions being the Saiyids, Mughals, Pathans, Shaikhs and the occupational castes like Julaha, Dhuniya, Kunjra, Teli, Darzi, Nai, etc. The Muslims held 719 villages as landed property in the district at the time of the first regular Settlement (1879). During the last fifteen years or so, many Muslims have migrated to Pakistan but the exact number of these emigrants is not known except that 475 persons left tahsil Fatehpur.

There is a large number of Julahas in the district, who constituted 13·7 per cent of the total Muslim population in 1931. The traditional profession of this caste is weaving, but the majority now earns its livelihood by following other professions. The industry of carpet and durrie making is confined to Fatehpur town but now only a few Julahas are engaged in this trade. The former Muslim talukdars and zamindars have become either *bhumidhars* or *sirdars*.

Religious Beliefs

Hindus—The religious beliefs and practices of the different communities of the district are hardly distinguishable from those held by their coreligionists elsewhere. Hinduism is a heterogenous mass of beliefs and practices; at one end there is animism (which includes spirit worship) and at the other theism (a belief in personal gods) and in

between these two extremes there are many variations. The majority of Hindus here are followers of the Sanatan Dharma. The usual worship of Rama, Krishna, Hanuman (or Mahabir) and of Mahadev (or Shiv) to whom temples are dedicated, is common. The *Ramayana*, the *Bhagvadgita* and the *Bhagwat* are the principal religious books read and recited. The Hindus also observe the usual festivals of Holi, Diwali, Dasehra, Janmashtmi, Ramnaumi, Nagpanchmi, etc. The worship of Hanuman in Dhanokhar and Nageshvaran on Tuesdays and Saturdays is common. People in the villages and even in the towns have faith in many minor deities such as Shitla Devi (goddess of smallpox). Small shrines or *chabutras* (platforms) are erected in their honour. Worship of the *pipal* and banyan trees, of the *tulsi* plant and other animate and inanimate objects is common among women. Superstitions and belief in witchcraft and sorcery are still prevalent among the Scheduled Castes and sometimes even among other sections of the community. There is also an Arya Samaj Mandir in Bara Banki, though the number of Arya Samajists is not large.

Muslims—Although the Shias are proportionately much fewer than the Sunnis, their *imambara* in Rudauli is the biggest in the district and is managed by a Trust.

The district claims a number of saints known as *pirs* who were of Mohammedan origin, but are revered both by Muslims and Hindus, the more notable being Shah Abdul Razzaq of Bansa, Haji Waris Ali Shah of Dewa, Saiyid Sahu Salar of Satrikh and Makhdoom Shaikh Sarang of Majhgawan.

Persons who are converts to Islam and generally form the lower starata of Muslim society follow both Hindu and Muslim beliefs and practices, the common folk among the Muslims being influenced by the Hindu way of life to a considerable extent. The worship of the tombs of *pirs* and *saiyids*, belief in spirits and ghosts and cures by witchcraft and sorcery are common among them though not warranted by their religion.

Other Religions—The followers of other religions in the district are in a minority. They are the Jains, Sikhs and Christians, who practice their own particular religions.

In 1901 there were a few Sikhs in the district but after the partition of India in 1947 several hundred displaced persons came to Bara Banki and settled down here, many of whom were Sikhs. They have erected a *gurdwara* in the refugee colony of Lajpatnagar (in Nawabganj town) where congregational prayers are held daily. The Sikhs observe as festivals the important days connected with their gurus when they also take

Samadhi of Baba Jagjivan Das, Kotwadham

out processions The Jains are more numerous here than in any other adjoining district. They have their own temples in places where they are in any considerable number. The Jain temple of Nawabganj (Bara Banki) is old and big. The Christians have a small Anglican Church and a Methodist Church in Bara Banki town.

Some Sects of the District—There have been a number of saints, both Hindu and Muslim, who founded their own sects in the district, the notable being the Satnami, Warsi and Makhdoomi.

1. [illegible]is–The Satnami sect[1] of the Hindus is chiefly confined to this State[2] and its followers in the district of Bara Banki are said to number a few lakhs where they are more numerous than in any other part, save in the adjoining districts of Bahraich and Gonda. The founder was Baba Jagjivan Das, son of Ganga Ram, a Chandel Rajput and zamindar of village Sardaha on the Ghaghra, about four miles north of Kotwa in pargana Bhado Sarai of this district. His guru was Bisheshwar Puri Gosain of Ganseri in the Gwarich pargana of district Gonda. Jagjivan Das was born in Sardaha on Magha *sudi* 7, in 1682 A. D. (or in 1670 according to some writers). When he was only six months old, the guru threw his mantle on him and instantly a saffron coloured ***tilak*** appeared on the infant's forehead. At the age of twenty Jagjivan Das left Sardaha and settled down in Kotwa where he died on Vaisakha ***badi*** 7. in 1761 A. D. In the reign of Asaf-ud-daula a shrine was erected in his honour in Kotwa by Rai Nihal Chand, the son of Raja Nirmal Das and a nephew of Maharaja Tikait Rai. Several fairs are held in this place in honour of the saint at different times of the year. He is said to have performed many miraculous cures and the water of Abharam Talab is still believed to possess healing powers. Jagjivan Das wrote several books and tracts, the chief of which is the *Agh Vinash* which is the religious book of the Satnamis. His followers are both laymen and priests and the latter are divided into two orders, the *gaddis* of both still existing in Kotwa. Marriage is not prohibited, but the ***mahant*** is expected to renounce all worldly associations. The Satnamis profess to be monotheists, adoring the true name of God, the creator and cause of all things, who is without beginning or end. They recognise the whole Hindu pantheon, and although they worship only one God, they revere avatars like Rama and Krishna. They use certain distinctive marks such as a double thread of silk worn round the right wrist, some of them mark the forehead with a vertical line of ash got by burning the offerings

---

[1] Wilson, H. H. : *Religious Sects of the Hindus*, pp. 199-200

[2] It may be noted that the Satnamis mentioned here are different from those of Narnal who rose in revolt against Aurangzeb in 1672 A. D.

made to Hanuman. In his works Jagjivan Das preached the removal of untouchability and tolerance towards other religions. The disciples of Jagjivan Das belonged to different castes, and some were even Muslims, consequently this sect makes no discrimination of caste or creed when converting people to its faith. One of his followers, Gambhir Das, founded a monastery in Ambala in Punjab and another monastery was established in Amritsar by Shiv Das.

The Warsis and Makhdoomis—The followers of Haji Waris Ali Shah of Dewa (who died in 1905) are known as the Warsis and those of Makhdoom Saheb of Rudauli (the oldest saint of the district) as the Makhdoomis. The Warsis wear yellow *kurtas* and yellow lungis and have long hair and beards. This cult has spread not only in India but abroad as well. The founder had travelled widely in Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, Turkey and other countries in search of knowledge. He had a wide following and commanded respect wherever he went.

Religious Practices

Hindu—Religion still plays an important part in the lives of the people. Though religious observances vary from caste to caste and even from family to family, these divergences do not affect the general pattern of the religious life of the people. Temple worship forms an important part of religion, but it is not absolutely compulsory and few persons go to the temples regularly for worship and prayer. In the town, many persons prefer to perform their puja in their own homes, a room often being set aside specially for this purpose. On certain occasions, particularly when the ceremonies connected with the sixteen *samskaras* (sacraments) or with some other auspicious events such as the occupation of a new house (*grah-pravesh*), have to be performed, the priest comes to the house and performs the rites.

Among the Sanatani Hindus of the district, particularly in the towns, the *katha* of Satyanarain is a popular feature. A priest is called to recite the *katha* (which is usually in Sanskrit) and it is accompanied by puja and concluded with the distribution of *prasad*.

Another practice which has come into vogue in the district is the arranging of *kirtans* and *bhajans* when devotional songs in praise of Rama, Krishna and other deities are sung by a soloist or a choir generally accompanied by musical instruments particularly the harmonium, *dholak* (small drum) and *manjira* (cymbals). The Shaivites hold congregational prayers (known as *shivarchan*). There are some important temples in the district which are dedicated to Shiv where people from distant

places come to worship. Of these Ausenesvar and Nageshvaran have local importance but the Lodhesvar Mahadeva is known throughout the State.

There is a continuous round of Hindu religious functions, fasts and festivals throughout the year: the solar and lunar eclipses, *purnamashi* (the day of full moon), *ekadashi* (the eleventh day of each half of the month), *Somvati Amavasya*, Shivratri, Krishna janmashtmi, Ramnaumi, etc., are occasions of special religious significance when people fast and perform puja. There are certain festivals like Kajli-teej, Harchhath, Karwa-chauth, etc., when women observe fasts and perform puja specially connected with these festivals.

The dark fortnight of the month of Asvina is known as Pitra-paksh, the period fixed for *Shradh* (offering oblations to deceased ancestors). The prescribed rites are also performed every year on a person's death anniversary which is also called *Shradh*.

Festivals and Fairs

Of the Hindus—Ramnaumi, Nagpanchmi, Rakshabandhan, Krishna janmashtmi, Durgapuja, Vijayadashmi (or Dasehra), Divali, Bhaiyaduij, Kartiki-Purnima, Basant panchmi, Shivratri and Holi are the important festivals commonly observed in the district.

Krishna janmashtmi commemorates the birth of Krishna. On this day, people fast for twenty-four hours and break the fast only at midnight when *prasad* is distributed. The festival is celebrated throughout the district, though with greater enthusiasm in the town, when temples and small shrines are decorated and many people instal *jhankis* in their houses (where an idol of Krishna is swung in a beautifully decorated cradle). Bells are rung, conch-shells are blown and devotional songs in praise of Krishna are sung. In some temples the ceremony of *chhatti* (sixth day ceremony after birth) is also performed.

Durgapuja lasts for nine days beginning on the first day of the bright half of Asvina and ending on the ninth, when the goddess Durga is worshipped.

The tenth day of the same half of the month is observed as Vijayadashmi which symbolises the victory of Rama over Ravana (or the victory of truth and virtue over evil). This is also generally the concluding day of the Ramlila celebrations when the life and career of Rama till the time of his return to Ayodhya from exile and his coronation are presented in dramatic form to large gatherings. On this day a big fair is held in Dasehrabagh in Bara Banki where people from neighbouring villages crowd to witness the burning of the effigy of Ravana. Then a

procession starts from this place and terminates at Dhanokhar. Though all the Hindus join in its celebration, Dasehra has special significance for the Kshatriyas who worship their arms and decorate their horses on the occasion.

Divali falls on the *amawasya* or the fifteenth day of the dark half of Kartika. This festival commences with Dhanteras (the thirteenth day) when people purchase metal utensils as a token of prosperity. The next day is Narak-chaudas (or Chhoti Divali) which is followed by Divali itself. It has a peculiar import for the Vaishs who close their yearly accounts on this day and pray for their own success and prosperity during the coming year. People worship Lakshmi (the goddess of wealth) on this night. Practically every house is cleaned and whitewashed and illuminated at night with *diyas* (small earthen lamps) or electric lights.

Holi is the most important of the spring festivals and it celebrates the successful conclusion of the spring or *rabi* harvest, ears of wheat and barley being offered to the Holi fire and then distributed to relations and friends with Holi greetings. People participate in its celebration by throwing coloured water and coloured powder on each other without any discrimination of status, position or caste.

Of the important fairs of the district the Kotwadham fairs attract large gatherings of persons (nearly 50,000). They are held in honour of Baba Jagjivan Das, the founder of the Satnami sect. Persons of all communities, particularly the followers of this sect, come to pay homage to the Baba and offer flowers, sweets, cloth, etc., at his *samadhi*. Ordinarily a fair is held here on every *purnima* (day of the full moon), but the two fairs which are held on the *purnimas* of Kartika and Vaisakha are of greater importance. Another fair, started by Jagdish Baksh Das, is held on Magha *sudi* 7, the date of the birth of Baba Jagjivan Das.

Two fairs are held in Mahadeva, about three miles away from Burhwal railway junction on the North Eastern Railway, where there is an old temple of Shiv. This place is at an equal distance from Ayodhya (in district Faizabad) and Naimisharanya (in district Sitapur), both important religious centres. According to local tradition the idol, which is in the temple, is known as Lodheshvar Mahadev because it was found by a Lodh while ploughing his field who also built the temple. One of the fairs is held on Agrahayana *badi* 14 and the other on Phalguna *badi* 14 (on the occasion of Shivratri). The later is a big fair and people come here to attend it from distant places bringing *gangajal* (water from the Ganga) to offer to the deity. Nearly 16,000 persons assemble here on this day and many come from distant places on foot carrying water pots on their shoulders.

Another important fair in honour of Shiv is held at the temple of Ausenesvarghat on the *purnima* of Kartika when about 12,000 people from neighbouring villages and towns come to worship Shiv. A fair is also held at the Nageshvaran Shiv temple in the town of Bara Banki on the occasion of Shivratri.

The fair of Narga Devta is held on the *purnima* of Asadha in village Manjitha, four miles from Bara Banki. It is said that when Gautama the Buddha visited this place, he demonstrated the practice of *ahimsa* by giving milk to a snake and proving that even a reptile is harmless if treated with love. People believe that the snake is still there and they pour milk into the hole in which it is supposed to live.

Of the Scheduled Castes—The members of these castes observe the festivals of the religions to which they conform. Among Hindu people of the Scheduled Castes, epidemics like smallpox, cholera and plague and other unusual happenings like miscarriage, accidental death, etc., are believed to be caused by the wrath of some deity, spirit or ghost. They, therefore, propitiate the deities (such as Shitla) who are associated with these diseases and calamities. There are also special fairs which are connected with such deities; certain sections hold commemorative fairs in honour of their forebears like Valmiki, Raidas, etc.

Of the Muslims—The principal festivals of the Muslims are Id-ul-fitr, Id-uz-zuha, Moharram, Barawafat and Shabebarat which are commonly celebrated in this district by both the Sunnis and the Shias. Moharram having special significance for the latter. Moharram is best celebrated in Rudauli where there is a big *imambara* to which people flock from all over the district to witness the illuminations. *Majlises* (assemblies) for reciting *marsias* (elegies) in memory of the martyrdom of Imam Husain are held here. On the second of Moharram a big procession of about twenty to twenty-five thousand persons goes round the town and on the tenth *tazias* are taken out in possession, the Shias and Sunnis burying their *tazias* in separate places. Food is then distributed to the poor. The *imambara* and the celebrations are managed by the Husainia Irshadia Trust.

They also hold Malud Sharif in honour of the birthday of the prophet Mohammad on the occasion of Barawafat

In addition there are some celebrations of *urs* at some important *dargahs* which are attended by large numbers of persons, the biggest being that of Dewa Sharif, where a fair lasting ten days is held. The place is situated at a distance of eight miles from Bara Banki, on the Bara Banki-Fatehpur road. The important day of the fair falls on Karva-chauth (the fourth

day of the dark half of Kartika), a sacred day among the Hindus. The choice of this day for the holding of the fair is said to have been made by the saint himself because by that time the cultivators generally finish their *kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing and are, therefore, free to attend the fair. The *urs* is held in honour of the great sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah of Dewa (who died in 1905) and of his father Haji Qurban Ali Shah, at whose tombs offerings are made and *qavvalis* recited. In fact, in a great measure, the importance of Dewa is due to Haji Waris Ali Shah and devotees from far and wide come to pay homage at his tomb. This fair draws about 25,000 persons every year, the management being looked after by a committee which is constituted for this purpose.

The *urs* at the tomb of Shah Abdul Razzaq, a famous *wali*, is held in village Bansa, two and a half miles from the Baragaon crossing on the Gonda road and is attended by about 20,000 persons. Other important places are Satrikh where a fair is held on the first Sunday of Jyaistha in honour of Saiyid Sahu Salar; Majhgawan, where a fair is held in honour of Makhdoom Shaikh Sarang on the 16th of Shawal; and Masauli where a fair is held in honour of Mir Ismail. On these occasions people place *chadars* (sheets of cloth), sweets and flowers on the tombs of these saints.

An interesting ceremony is associated with Roja Bibi of Rudauli who, it is said, married Saiyid Salar Masud Ghazi, the famous saint of Bahraich. To celebrate the memory of this event hundreds of persons go from Rudauli to Bahraich every year to offer *palang-pirhi* at the saint's *mazar* (tomb).

A large Christian fair used to be held formerly in Bara Banki annually in December, which lasted for a week. It generally attracted as many as a thousand Christian families

SOCIAL LIFE

The intercaste relations among the Hindus and the relations between different communities have undergone a change with the advance of education and the altered economic and social conditions. The rigidities between castes and subcastes have been relaxed to some extent. The age old orthodoxy in matters of social intercourse and commensal relations is gradually giving way to a liberal outlook among the educated classes in the towns. The younger generation does not seem to have any scruples in eating in restaurants and hotels, though, of course, people in the villages and specially those who are elderly still retain their conservative habits. In the towns, however, the exigencies of modern life have made people dependent on the public utilities (such as the railways, the bus services, schools and hospitals, etc.), regardless of the castes of those with

whom they come into physical contact. Since the abolition of zamindari and the introduction of various welfare measures for the backward classes, the social structure of the villages has also undergone a change. The days are gone when a talukdar or a zamindar used to govern the social and economic life of his tenantry. A striking feature in Bara Banki town is that many Muslim barbers (*nais*) are employed by Hindus to perform various types of work which a Hindu *nai* ordinarily performs on certain social and ceremonial occasions, but this is not usual in the rest of the district.

In this district as elsewhere in the State the old institution of the joint family, which was a distinguishing feature of Hindu society, is gradually breaking up under the impact of various social and economic forces. The changing social structure, competition for earning a livelihood, the shift from one place to another in search of employment, the system of taxation and the exigencies of public services, are some of the causes of the disintegration of the joint family, and the changing times have resulted in the disorganisation of family affinities and in the growth of an individualistic outlook.

Property and Inheritance

Prior to 1951 the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, governed the large estates of this district of which there were sixty-one at the beginning of the century, the talukdars of six being women. Under this Act the eldest male heir succeeded to the talukdari and in the absence of a male heir the talukdar or his widow could adopt a son. In case a talukdar did not wish to be governed by this Act, he could apply to the government for being allowed to be governed by personal law.

After the passing of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) the land that has remained with the talukdars and zamindars is only that which was under their own cultivation and of which they have become *bhumidhars* or *sirdars*, the succession also being governed by this Act. The common people were governed by personal law, a Muslim by Muhammedan law and a Hindu by Hindu law. In the case of Hindus and others governed by the Hindu law, succession is now regulated by the Hindu Succession Act of 1956.

Marriage and Morals

Among Hindus—Marriage is essentially a sacrament among the Hindus and its rites are governed by set rules, variations occurring according to the customs of individual castes and families. Before the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 polygamy was not unknown and the people were

generally monogamous. With the passing of this Act polygamy has become illegal.

Among the Hindu *sagotra* and *sapinda* marriages were prohibited as a rule, nor were intercaste or inter-subcaste marriages permissible. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, however, permits *sagotra* marriages and intercaste marriages but prohibits *sapinda* marriages. The Kanyakubja Brahmanas of this district conform strictly to their own marriage conventions.

Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the other Backward Classes, besides the usual Hindu form of marriage, the custom of *dola* is also observed, the bride being taken to the bridegroom's house where the marriage rites are performed. Widow remarriage is also allowed and is popularly known as *ghar-baithana*. The man takes some gifts to the widow's house and puts *sindur* (vermilion) in the parting of her hair as a mark of wifehood but no other ceremony takes place.

The dowry system is found here (in one form or the other) almost among all castes, particularly among the Kanyakubjas and the Kayasths, in whose case it sometimes takes an undesirable form when the bride's people are forced to pay more than they can afford. In general, however, dowry consists of cash, jewellery, clothes and other household effects which the bride brings with her and includes presents given to her or to him in various ceremonies connected with the marriage. Marriages are still generally settled by the parents of the two parties, the girl's side usually approaching the boy's for negotiations. The education, prospects, economic condition, etc., of both parties are the main considerations. There are the usual ceremonies which precede the marriage proper. *barichha* (engagement), *tilak* (betrothal) which is held at the house of the bridegroom and *lagan* (fixing the time of the marriage). For the marriage itself the bridegroom goes with his barat (marriage party) to the bride's house where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (the reception of the bridegroom at the door of the bride's house) takes place. This is followed by *kanyadan* (giving away of the bride) and *bhanwar* (going round the sacred fire seven times) ceremonies, the last two being the most essential rites of the marriage ceremony. The next day several other ceremonies such as *bhat*, *kalewa*, *barhar*, etc. take place, the last being the *vida* (going away) of the bride.

Among Muslims—With the Muslims marriage is a simple matter and is a contract, the dowry (*mehr*) being fixed before the actual marriage takes place. The proposal of marriage generally comes from the bridegroom's side. The *mangni* (settlement of the marriage) takes place first; on the day of marriage the *barat* (bridegroom's party) goes to the bride's house where the *nikah* (actual marriage) takes place. The bride's *vakil*

(agent) obtains her consent (to the marriage) in the presence of two witnesses and conveys it to the bridegroom. The *qazi* then obtains the bridegroom's consent and performs the *nikah*. The bridegroom is then introduced to the bride's family and the *rukhsat* (leave taking) takes place, the bride and bridegroom going away to the latter's house.

Civil Marriage—Civil marriages are not common among Hindus or Muslims and take place only when the parties belong either to different castes or to different religions. The number of marriages performed in the district under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, from 1955 to 1958 was only five, three of which took place in 1958 and none in 1956. In this district the district magistrate acts as the *ex officio* marriage registrar.

Divorce—Among different communities marriage can be dissolved either by custom or by law. Before the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, some castes allowed a separation which in some cases was almost like a divorce since the wife was permitted to remarry. But generally among the higher castes divorce was not permitted under the Hindu law until the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. During the four years 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 the number of applications for divorce and judicial separations filed by Hindu husbands and wives in this district was twenty-nine, twenty one, thirty-one and twenty-eight respectively. Of these, thirty-three applications were moved by husbands and seventy-six by wives. Of these 109 cases, divorce was permitted in seven cases in 1956, in three in 1957, in nine in 1958 and in seven in 1959.

Widow Marriage—The practice of widow marriage among Hindus is still not common, but among the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes it has never been prohibited. Some sections of the Kurmis and the Ahirs have permitted widow marriage but the practice is now becoming unpopular because they regard it as being a sign of social inferiority. Although the marriage of widows had received legal sanction as early as 1856, in practice this had a little effect. The Hindu Marriage Act is a further step in the rehabilitation of the widow as far as remarriage goes. Widow marriage appears to be more popular with the economically poor and backward classes, the reason perhaps being that their women actively assist the family in earning its livelihood.

Traffic in Women—The problem of traffic in women has never been a real one in this district but in 1947 an inter-district gang was arrested and investigations showed that it had been carrying on organised traffic in women for several months and had kidnapped, among others, a woman and a small girl from tahsil Fatehpur, who were recovered from Lucknow.

No other case of this kind has been reported from this district in the recent past.

Home Life

Houses—According to the census of 1951, there were 2,44,777 occupied houses in the district, 2,29,099 in the rural and 15,678 in the urban areas, the average number of persons to each house being 5·2 and 5·3 respectively. The number of households in the district was 2,72,315 of which 2,54,736 were in the rural and 17,579 in the urban areas or 4·6 and 4·7 persons per household respectively. The number of rural households increased between 1921 and 1941, but there was practically no change during the decade ending 1951. On the other hand urban households have registered a considerable decrease since 1941.

The district has 6,172 hamlets, 2,051 villages and only ten towns. The average population per inhabited village is 575 and per hamlet it is 182. Most of the villages do not comprise single compact sites but consist of several hamlets. A medium-sized village usually has a population between 500 and 2,000 and 59·3 per cent of the rural population lives in such villages, 27·7 per cent in villages which have a population under 500 and 13·0 per cent in villages which have a population between 2,000 and 5,000.

Of the urban population, 27·5 per cent lives in the town of Nawabganj which has a population of 22,886; whereas 16·8 per cent lives in Rudauli, a town with a population of 13,956; the towns of Zaidpur, Fatehpur, Bara Banki and Daryabad (each of which has a population between 5,000 and 10,000) are inhabited by 36·2 per cent and 19·5 per cent lives in the towns of Ramnagar, Satrikh, Dewa and Tikaitnagar, each with a population under 5,000.

In the municipal area of Nawabganj, the houses vary in their area and design, the layout plans and construction having first to be approved by the Municipal Board. The houses of the well-to-do are built of brick and are cemented, but those of the others are comparatively small and ordinary. Buildings of an older day and type are dotted by a few modern buildings and the new constructions in the Civil Lines, Begumganj and Munshiganj (where detached or semi-detached bungalows are to be seen) are of a comparatively modern type. The old localities are congested and not well planned, the houses usually being built according to the same architectural pattern. Small lanes and by-lanes connect the *mohallas*, and the drainage system is far from satisfactory A waterworks scheme for the town, estimated to cost six lakhs of rupees, is being implemented; two tube-wells have been bored and fitted with machinery, water mains have been laid down

and the overhead tank is under construction. At present wells and hand pumps provide drinking water. A co-operative housing society started by some local lawyers has acquired land in *mohalla* Begumganj and has constructed some houses in the modern style. A low income group housing scheme is also in operation in the town.

The pattern of houses in the villages has not changed much. Dwellings are compact and congested. The houses of the Scheduled Castes lie generally on the outskirts of the main *abadi*. The houses of the Hindus and the Muslims are alike in structure and are made of mud or unburnt bricks and have small openings in the roof for air and light. Those economically well-off are replacing their old structures by pakka houses. A significant feature of the district is that in the *uparhar* area kutcha houses are built with flat roofs whereas in the terai area, which is often visited by floods, *chhappars* (thatched roofs) made of straw bamboo, dry stalks of the *arhar* plant, etc., are preferred.

Cattle are generally kept in cattle sheds attached to the houses, but in the houses of poor people the passage (*barotha*) is used as a byre. The houses are generally single storeyed and do not have latrines, the people having to visit the fields to ease themselves.

Furniture and Decoration—Common people have little furniture except the ordinary string cot, a wooden *takht* (backless and armless couch), low stools, etc., but well-to-do people use chairs made of wood or reed. In towns the officials, flourishing businessmen and other wealthy people go in for modern furniture. Usually people eat out of metal utensils while sitting on the ground, either on low wooden stools (*chowkis*) or on mats or carpets. Orthodox people take their meals in the *chauka* (kitchen).

Food—Most of the people of this district are vegetarian by habit and preference. Muslims in general, except those who live in Rudauli and Daryabad, eat practically the same sort of food as the Hindus of the corresponding status. Meat is not generally available in villages and poor persons can seldom afford to have it but in some of the towns non-vegetarian food can be had in the bazars. Among the villagers the use of *sattu* (generally flour of parched gram and barley) and *chabena* (parched grain) is also common. The usual diet is made up of rice, wheat, barley, millets, pulses and vegetables, the poorer sections of the people falling back on coarse grains like maize, barley, *juar, kodon* and *sawan*. In the towns food is of varied quality and is available in many varieties. Some places in the district are known for the preparation of special kinds of sweets, such as the *laddoos* made of green gram and the *jauzi*, *gulathi* and *moong halwas*

of Rudauli, the *peras* of Daryabad and the *qalaqand* of Fatehpur. Of non-vegetarian dishes the *murgh musallam* and *kabab* of Rudauli are also well known.

Dress—In the matter of dress, Bara Banki does not differ much from Lucknow or Faizabad or other adjoining districts. Generally the officials and the professional classes wear coats or bushcoats and trousers or slacks but they often wear Indian clothes also. The common dress of the men is the dhoti and *kurta* (loose long shirt) or shirt or pyjamas and *kurta* or shirt. Pyjamas (after the Lucknow style) are very popular and *churidar* pyjamas are also worn with *shervanis* and *kishtinuma* (boat shaped) caps. In the villages, the common dress for men is the dhoti and *saluka* (short shirt) and an *angochha* with a turban or a gandhi-cap The Julahas of this district wear lungis (made of handloom cloth) and *angochhas* on their shoulders. The sari, with a blouse, is the usual garment worn by women, whether Hindu or Muslim, but the latter sometimes also wear *churidar* pyjamas and a *kurta* and *dupatta*. Young Muslim girls sometimes wear the *garara* wide and loose pyjamas) and a *dupatta* In the villages women still wear the *lehnga* (long wide skirt) and *saluka* or loose blouse and the *orhni* (a long piece of cloth thrown round the upper part of the body) The sari and the blouse are also sometimes worn by rural womenfolk.

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations—There is only one cinema in the district which is in the town of Nawabganj and has a seating capacity of 346. There is only one club (the White Club) in the town which is open only to officers and lawyers. Dramatic performances of the old type are still popular with certain sections of the people. The *berins* (dancing girls) have lost the popularity that they once enjoyed but they are living in considerable numbers in villages like Ranikatra and Jarkha.

In villages, people generally remain engrossed in their own work and hardly get time to think of recreation or amusements. There is therefore hardly any communal life but during the rainy season, when people are comparatively free from their work in the fields, they indulge in indigenous pastimes, like singing folk-songs (*kajri* and *malhar*) accompanied by the harmonium and *dholak* (small drum), and reciting or listening to recitations of the heroic tales of Alha and Udal. The district is noted for its many fairs which are held on different occasions and which afford an opportunity to the people to relax and amuse themselves. Besides its religious importance the Dewa fair offers some interesting items like development exhibitions, hockey, badminton and volley-ball tournaments, touring cinemas, circus parties, etc. Some festivals are the occasions for

gatherings and general rejoicing when people sing *phags* (seasonal folk-songs) till late in the night (during Holi) and attend *dangals* (wrestling matches) on the day of Nagpanchmi.

Through the *panchayatghar* programmes of All-India Radio, the planning department arranges for community listening, for which purpose battery run radio sets have been provided in many *panchayatghars* in the district. There are about forty-three recreation centres established under the Mangal Dal Yojna (youth club programme) in different Block areas. These centres provide facilities for games and sports to the rural folk. Dramas are often staged and people participate in the singing of *bhajans* and *kirtans*.

The Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

This district was a stronghold of the talukdars who were known as the barons of Avadh. The social and economic life of the place was naturally very much influenced by them. Some of them maintained city residences in Lucknow, in addition to their country seats in this district. Their *karindas* generally looked after their estates in the villages. With the abolition of zamindari and the advent of new economic forces, a substantial change has taken place, particularly in the countryside. The erstwhile talukdars can no more afford to live lavishly. The wiser ones among them have invested their money either in business or real estate, but others who depended entirely on their rent-rolls are finding adaptation to changed circumstances rather trying. Only nine have their own farms with an acreage of 1,720: the others have gone into business or politics Smaller zamindars are now reduced to the level of cultivators. The decline in the fortunes of the talukdars and other big zamindars has had serious repercussions on trade in general. Those tradesmen who were there primarily to cater to the needs of the talukdars, suddenly found themselves without their best customers. Naturally, therefore, they have more or less given up the trade in articles of luxury in favour of goods in common demand. On the other hand, as many as 1,32,098 persons have acquired *bhumidhari* rights and are now masters of their land which covers 1,88,735 acres. Ejectment no longer holds terror for those of them who were merely tenants formerly. They pay land revenue direct to the coffers of the State. The high prices of agricultural produce and fixed land revenue have improved their financial condition and they are now better able to hold their own in life. The abolition of zamindari has thus not only brought about a social revolution but also an economic one. In effect, the abolition of zamindari has not only marked the end of a superfluous class of intermediaries but has also heralded the advent of a socialistic pattern of society.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Utilization And Reclamation

The district being primarily an agricultural one, most of the land is devoted to agriculture and during the five years ending 1958-59, on an average an area of about 7,31,111 acres has been under the plough each year. The figures for 1958-59 reveal that the net area sown formed a percentage of 65·46 of the total area of the district as compared with 1·44 under forests, 2.57 under barren and unculturable land, 11.45 put to non-agricultural uses, 6·95 of culturable waste, 6·85 under trees and 5·25 under fallow lands.

The parganawise distribution of the cultivated, culturable and unculturable waste land during the year 1958-59 is given in tables nos. V(i), V(ii) and V(iii) of the Appendix.

Cultivated Area

According to the report of the first regular Settlement (1879) the area under cultivation was 5,31,582·50 acres or 64·58 per cent of the total area of the district; but this left out of account the parganas of Dewa, Kursi, Bhitauli, Sidhaur, Haidergarh and Subeha which had been transferred to Bara Banki from the neighbouring districts. If these tracts had been included, the total cultivated area would have come to 6,38,775 acres or 60·32 per cent of the total area of the district. By the time of the second regular Settlement of 1899, the cultivated area increased to 6,82,399 acres or 64·49 per cent of the total area. In 1902 the cultivated area rose to 7,60,760 acres or about 67·5 per cent of the total area. In 1911-12, however, the cultivated area shrank to 7,39,580 acres or about 65 per cent of the total area. This decrease was due to the action of the Ghaghra. The last Settlement of 1930 showed a further decrease to 6,69,283 acres or 64·24 per cent. In 1954-55 the cultivated area increased again to 7,40,012 acres of which 2,81,081 were cropped more than once.

The cultivated area may further be divided into two classes, irrigated and unirrigated. During 1955-56 the area of land irrigated (by whatever source) amounted to 1,90,398 acres or 26·38 per cent of the total cultivated area. In 1956-57 the irrigated area rose to 1,97,166 acres or 26·93 per cent of the total cultivated area and in 1957-58 it went up still further to 2,12,741 acres or 29·2 per cent of the total cultivated area of the district.

The yearwise acreage of cultivated land for the quinquennium ending 1958-59 was as follows:

Year	Net area sown (in acres)	Area sown more than once (in acres)	Total cropped area (in acres)
1954-55	7,40,012	2,81,080	10,21,092
1955-56	7,22,088	2,87,883	10,09,971
1956-57	7,32,091	3,13,952	10,46,043
1957-58	7,27,946	2,87,857	10,15,803
1958-59	7,33,421	3,18,536	10,51,957

Table no. V(v) in the Appendix gives the cultivated area as well as that of the culturable waste as it existed in 1957-58.

Culturable Waste

According to the report of the first regular Settlement (1879) the area under culturable waste was 1,31,280:18 acres. In subsequent years it decreased and at the time of the second Settlement of 1899 it was 93,738 acres. It further decreased to 81,816 acres in 1930 when the third Settlement operations came to an end. Since then there has been no marked change in the area under this class of land which in 1958-59 was about 77,857 acres. Thus during the period of fifty-one years from 1879 to 1930 there was a sharp decline of 49,464 acres in the area under culturable waste which was perhaps due to the reclamation of such land on a large scale to meet the increasing demands of the growing population and the tendency of the people not to shift from the agricultural to the industrial sector. During the twenty-nine years, from 1930 to 1959, the area under culturable waste land was reduced only by about 3,959 acres. The yearwise acreage of such land and lands lying fallow for the quinquennium ending 1958-59 was as follows:

Year	Permanent pastures and grazing land (in acres)	Culturable waste (in acres)	Current fallows (in acres)	Other fallow lands (in acres)
1954-55	75	82,973	5,794	48,822
1955-56	47	81,599	6,635	63,124
1956-57	135	81,853	9,573	51,175
1957-58	63	78,233	4,576	58,301
1958-59	76	77,857	4,276	54,613

Forests

Before the annexation of Avadh the total area under forests or jungles was about 140 square miles in addition to which there were several other small forests throughout the district. In the first Settlement report of 1879, jungles and grasslands were included under culturable waste and this classification was repeated in the second Settlement of 1899 and also in the third Settlement of 1930. After the abolition of zamindari the land covered by forest was vested in government and was handed over to the Forest Department for afforestation. These forest areas contained rich soil and, as the climatic conditions were also favourable, more and more of this land was deforested and brought under cultivation. As a result of the preassure of increasing population and the abolition of zamindari, the area under forest is now greatly reduced.

Statement below gives the yearwise acreage of the areas under forests and groves for the five years ending 1958-59 :

Year	Land under forests (in acres)	Land under groves, timber trees, miscellaneous trees and shrubs and roofing grasses (in acres)
1954-55	15,234	80,443
1955-56	15,927	78,021
1956-57	16,288	76,968
1957-58	17,100	78,428
1958-59	16,162	76,766

Unculturable Area

In 1958-59 there was an area of 1,57,149 acres which was uncultivable of which 80,105 acres were under water, 47,595 acres were occupied by habitations, railways, buildings, etc., 578 acres were burial grounds and 28,871 acres comprised barren land or land unfit for cultivation due to other causes. The following figures show the yearwise acreage of such land during the five years ending 1958-59:

Year	Unculturable area (in acres)		
	Put to non-agricultural use	*Banjar* and unfit for cultivation	Total
1954-55	1,27,729	27,951	1,55,680
1955-56	1,33,649	27,843	1,61,492
1956-57	1,32,370	28,342	1,60,712
1957-58	1,27,731	27,831	1,55,562
1958-59	1,28,278	28,871	1,57,149

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soil

Except in the flood plain of the Ghaghra and the land in the neighbourhood of the Gomati and, to a lesser extent, of the Kalyani and other streams, the soil throughout the district is a rich loam. It hardens into clay in the neighbourhood of the *jhils* and shades off into very light loam or sand along the ridges and higher ground. The sub-soil is generally good and firm. In the *uparhar* (uplands) as a whole the soil is remarkably homogeneous in character.

Parganawise Distribution—The two major soil regions of the district are the flood plain and the upland.

Between the old high bank of the Ghaghra and the present course of the river lies the terai which is twelve miles broad at Bilhara and which gradually shrinks until in some of the villages in tahsil Rudauli in the south it is only a mile broad. In the flood plain of the Ghaghra, there are considerable differences in the nature of the land. Pargana Bhitauli, lying between the Chauka and the Ghaghra, with the Soti in between, is the most precarious area which is a wild tract and is sparsely cultivated. In pargana Mohammadpur, the northern portion of the terai bears in parts a slight resemblance to pargana Bhitauli, but taken as a whole it is superior, although it is precarious in the immediate neighbourhood of the rivers Samli, Chaureari and Chauka. Proceeding further south there are some good villages in pargana Ramnagar in which groves are frequent and there are no signs of waterlogging. To the south of the metre-gauge railway line, the breadth of the terai varies from about one mile to three miles and it is precarious only in times of heavy floods. Most of this area is in pargana Bhado Sarai (tahsil Fatehpur) and also in parts of tahsil Ramsanehighat.

The *uparhar* region comprises the parganas of Kursi, Dewa, Nawabganj, Pratapganj, Satrikh, Sidhaur, Ramnagar, Daryabad, Rudauli, Surajpur, Mawai, Basaurhi, Subeha and Haidergarh The whole of the northern part of pargana Kursi is low lying and swampy, the soil often being sandy. The soil of pargana Dewa is also poor and sandy, but to the south of the Reth the land is fertile and well cultivated, except in the extreme south. In the north-western part there are small areas of stiff clayey patches The eastern part of pargana Nawabganj is swampy and the rest of the pargana is a rich tract of loam. The soil of pargana Pratapganj is generally good loam. *Bhur* (inferior sandy soil) occupies

less than 300 acres, whereas heavy clay covers about 1,000 acres. In pargana Satrikh the villages in the west near the Gomati and the Reth are very sandy and are traversed by numerous ravines. The soil is generally more clayey here than in the rest of the district. In pargana Sidhaur, in the neighbourhood of the Gomati. there is a fairly large tract of poor sandy soil, cut up by a number of ravines and water courses. The rest is loam with small patches of *usar* tracts. A few tracts of hard clay, mostly occurring in natural depressions, are also to be seen here and there. The *uparhar* portion of pargana Ramnagar is level land of good loam, but the semi-terai region tends to be sandy. The uplands of pargana Daryabad are of rich soil, interrupted by patches of *bhur* or sandy soil, but those on the old bank are poor and the soil is light. The central part (which extends as far as the Kalyani) is a level plain of good loam. Along the river there is a narrow belt of inferior soil and south of that there is a small riparian tract which is often affected by floods. In the south-west of pargana Rudauli there is a broad sandy area and beyond this there is a rich stretch of good loam, specially in the western half and the land north of this is probably the best in the whole district. In the east the soil contains a large proportion of sand. In the middle of the pargana around the town of Rudauli. there is another block, of very good soil, but to the west and south of this tract the land is interspersed with *jhils*. The eastern border of the pargana is swampy and the soil here is poor. In pargana Surajpur, the soil in the vicinity of the Kalyani is sandy and it is still poorer near the Gomati. The soil in the greater parts of parganas Mawai and Basaurhi is generally good In pargana Subeha the soil is light loam but is not very fertile. In the middle of the pargana the soil is generally good except in one or two *usar* patches and in the eastern part near the border there are two small areas of sandy *bhur*. In pargana Haidergarh along the southern bank of the Gomati. there is a narrow alluvial strip, otherwise the bank of the river is dry sandy *bhur*. The soil of the middle part of the pargana is fertile as is also the loam of the eastern part though in the water-logged south it tends to be clayey.

Soil Classification—In the first Settlement report of 1879, the classification was based on the natural qualities of the soil First class land was termed *matiyar* (clay), second class soil was styled *dumat* (loam) and the third class was named *bhur* (poor sandy soil). In the second Settlement (1899), a new classification based on the situation of the land was introduced according to which the land was divided into *goind, manjhar* (irrigated and unirrigated), *palo* and *bhur*. This classification

was again changed in the third Settlement (1930) when the soil was classified into the following types :

Soil	Characteristics	Area in acres
Kachhiana	Land in *goind* area devoted to cultivation of vegetables, spices and tobacco.	..
Goind I and II ..	Land immediately adjacent to village site ..	54,484
Palo	Land on outskirts of village ..	1,22,183
Palo pias	Better land in *palo* area	
Manjhar I and II	Middling land	2,76,203 2,00,219
Bhur ..	Sandy loam	10,738
Dhan	*Ekfasli* rice land	22,968
Tarai I, II and III	Riverain land ..	7,805 8,280 7,162

Harvests

The usual harvests are those of the *rabi* or the spring crop the *kharif* or the autumn crop and the *zaid* or the hot weather crop. The pattern of cultivation in the district has changed considerably since the last Settlement (1930). Rice then occupied 1,85,492 acres which increased to 2,79,574 acres in 1957-58; similarly the acreage under *bajra* increased from 6,902 to 9,140. In the last Settlement (1930) the area occupied by sugarcane was 32,790 acres, whereas in 1957-58 it increased to 49,494 acres. This general increase is attributed to the improved facilities of irrigation during the last three decades.

At the time of the last Settlement crops sown in *rabi* covered an area of 4,21,758 acres and those in *kharif* an area of 4,49,579 acres and the double-cropped area was 2,06,323 acres. The corresponding figures for the year 1956-57 were 4,77,791 for *rabi*, 5,63,075 for *kharif* and 3,13,952 acres for the double cropped area 5,177 acres was under *zaid* crops. In 1957-58 *rabi* occupied 4,61,717 acres, *kharif* 5,47,325 acres and *zaid* 6,561 acres.

Principal Crops

Rabi—Wheat—Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* Linn.) is the most important *rabi* crop of the district. It is sown in the latter half of September or in early October. The soil suitable for it is loam or light clay and in this district *goind* lands are best for growing wheat. Preliminary work on the fields usually starts in August and ploughing is done in the intervals between spells of rain, the fields being reploughed after having been manured. After the seed has been sown, the first watering is usually done in December. The crop ripens in March or April and is harvested and carried to the *khalihan* (threshing-ground). Wheat occupies the largest *rabi* area, which in 1955-56 and 1956-57 and 1957-58 was 1,83,003 and 1,75,685 and 1,74,655 acres respectively. Being the principal crop and as its price continues to be high, it has become the mainstay of the cultivator. It is sown with barley, mustard and sometimes with linseed also. Wheat mixed with barley (*gujai*) is usually grown in the terai region and in comparatively poor soils. Pargana Bhitauli usually possesses a good acreage of wheat mixed with gram. Among the producers of wheat the pargana of Fatehpur occupied the premier position in 1956-57, the area sown being 20,516 acres. It was followed by Ramnagar and Kursi where wheat was sown in 11,977 and 10,439 acres, respectively The standard yield of wheat per acre is 9·68 maunds.

Barley--Next in order comes barley (*Hordeum vulgare* Linn.) which occupied 46,180 and 52,132 and 43,226 acres in 1955-56 and 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. It is grown in the same season as wheat and generally in the same way, but needs less labour and expense. It is rarely sown alone and is generally sown with grain or peas of both (the mixture being known as *bejhar*) and sometimes with wheat. It is commonly grown in parganas Daryabad, Rudauli, Bhitauli, Sidhaur and Bhado Sarai, the standard yield in this district being 8·58 maunds per acre. During 1956-57 pargana Rudauli produced the greatest quantity of barley with 1,709 acres under this crop and parganas Bhitauli and Sidhaur followed next with 1,101 and 1,014 acres, respectively.

Gram—Gram (*Cicer arietinum* Linn.) is the principal *rabi* pulse crop of the district. During 1940-41 it was sown in 1,54,216 acres, in 1955-56 the area increased to 2,17,161 acres and in 1956-57 to 2,10,537 acres but in 1957-58 it decreased to 1,98,421 acres. The standard yield of gram in the district is 8·60 maunds per acre. It is a small plant and holds its grains in small and narrow pods, like the *kharif* pulses. Gram is also grown with wheat, peas or barley and is generally sown after

rice. It is rarely irrigated except in very dry years. Parganas Mawai and Basaurhi are the largest producers of gram in the district.

Oil-seeds—Oil-seeds sown in *rabi* include rape-seed, mustard and linseed. There are many varieties of rape-seed (*Brassica juncea* Coss.) and mustard (*Brassica campestris* Linn. *var. sarson* Prain.), bearing a strong general resemblance to each other. The area covered by rape-seed and mustard combined in 1947-48 was 1,085 acres. In 1955-56 and 1956-57 the area increased to 1,262 and 1,299 acres, respectively but in 1957-58 it decreased to 1,051 acres. The average yield of these oil-seeds is about 5·95 maunds per acre. They are generally sown mixed with other *rabi* crops. Rape-seed and mustard separately occupied 814 and 237 acres, respectively during 1957-58. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) is one of the minor oil-seeds. In 1940-41 the total area under this crop was 367 acres, in 1956-57 it was 474 acres and in 1957-58 it was 285 acres. It does best in heavy clayey soil, the average yield in the district being 6·08 maunds per acre.

The other *rabi* crops are pigeon pea or red gram (*arhar*), spices, poppy, tobacco and fodder. During 1957-58 *arhar* occupied about 10,729 acres and spices covered the limited area of 1,905 acres, parganas Haidergarh, Kursi and Sidhaur being the largest producers. In 1955-56 poppy, tobacco and fodder occupied 3,151 and 540 and 34,697 acres and in 1956-57, 3,530 and 605 and 38,646 acres respectively. In the following year the area under these crops remained almost the same being 5,334 and 501 and 35,927 acres respectively.

Kharif—**Rice** –Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is the principal *kharif* crop of the district and is mainly of two varieties. Early rice is called ***bhadoi*** and ***kuari*** (harvested in the months of Bhadra and Asvina) and the late or transplanted rice (*jarhan*) which is harvested in October and November. The area under rice has greatly increased since the last Settlement when it amounted to 1,85,492 acres only. In 1947-48 and 1955-56 the area increased to 2,17,091 and 2,65,796 acres respectively and in 1957-58 it covered 2,79,574 acres. The chief rice-growing parganas are Rudauli and Daryabad in which mostly the early variety is grown. ***Jarhan*** is grown in parganas Mohammadpur, Bhitauli and Dewa and it is sown at about the middle of August. It is first sown very thickly in small plots of highly manured land and when the seedlings are about a foot high, they are taken out and replanted in regular lines in the fields. The crop usually ripens in November. The standard yield of rice in the district is 7·38 maunds per acre. In 1957-58, the total area under this crop was 2,86,808 acres and pargana Daryabad fared best.

Guinea corn (Juar)—The most important food crop of *kharif* is *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.). This is the commonest *kharif* crop in almost all parts of the district, excepting the terai region. It is usually grown in loam and sometimes even in clay. The total area under this crop in the year 1955-56 was 9,830 acres. In 1956-57, it increased to 16,352 acres, but in 1957-58 it again decreased to 14,407 acres. The standard yield is 7·65 maunds per acre.

Pearl millet (Bajra)—*Bajra* [*Pennisetum typhoides* (Burm. f.) Stapf and C. E. Hubb.] is another important *kharif* crop of the district. It is sown on poor sandy soil and does not need manuring or irrigating. It is mostly sown alone although it is sometimes mixed with *arhar*. The crop is reaped about the end of October. The area occupied by this crop in 1955-56 and 1956-57 and 1957-58 was 9,087 and 9,764 and 9,140 acres, respectively. The standard yield is 8.06 maunds per acre.

Ground-nut—Ground-nut (*Arachis hypogaea* Linn.) is the most important oil-seed of the district. It is grown in small quantities on poor sandy soil and does best on light well-drained loam and is particularly sensitive to waterlogging. The crop is sown in May and is ready for digging in November or December. The standard yield is 15·8 maunds per acre and in 1957-58 it covered 6,163 acres which was an increase of 202 acres over the area covered by it in the previous year.

Sesamum (Til)—*Til* (*Sesamum indicum* L.) is another *kharif* oil-seed of the district and is commonly sown with *juar* and *bajra*, ripening in October or November. Sometimes it is sown separately but mostly along the borders of fields which bear other crops because cattle do not relish it. In 1950-51 the crop covered only fifteen acres but in 1956-57 the area increased to twenty-seven acres and in 1957-58 it went up to forty-three acres. The standard yield of *til* is 4·74 maunds per acre

Maize (Makka)—The total area covered by maize (*Zea mays* Linn.) during 1955-56 and 1956-57 and 1957-58 was 22,087 and 21,770 and 23,811 acres respectively. The chief maize growing parganas are Bhitauli, Mohammadpur, Ramnagar, Bhado Sarai, Daryabad, Rudauli and Mawai, the standard yield being 6·52 maunds per acre.

Other Kharif Crops—Black gram (*urd*), green gram (*moong*), codan (*kodon*), ragi (*mandua*) and certain spices are some of the other *kharif* crops of this district Of these, *urd* (*Phaseolus mungo* L.) and *kodon* (*Paspalum kora* Linn.) occupy a considerable area and in 1957-58 covered 36,056 and 63,101 acres respectively. The area under *moong*

(*Phaseolus radiatus* L.) and *mandua* (*Eleusine caracana* Gaertn.) is negligible and in 1957-58 they occupied 174 and forty-nine acres respectively. In the same year the different varieties of spices grown in the *kharif* season covered 101 acres only.

Fruits and Vegetables

The following statement gives the areas in acres under fruits and vegetables in the district for the year 1957-58 :

Tahsil	Pargana	Area (in acres)			
		Rabi	*Kharif*	*Zaid*	Total
Fatehpur ..	Bhado Sarai ..	100	26	17	143
	Bhitauli	25	1	2	28
	Fatehpur	533	205	95	833
	Kursi ..	347	71	33	451
	Mohammadpur .	71	118	46	235
	Ramnagar	652	137	61	850
Haidergarh ..	Haidergarh ..	360	242	35	637
	Sidhaur	360	129	13	502
	Subeha	263	441	28	732
Nawabganj ..	Dewa	824	174	56	1,054
	Nawabganj	384	245	175	804
	Pratapganj	187	86	30	303
	Satrikh .	265	136	30	431
Ramsanehighat	Bisaurhi	40	28	6	74
	Daryabad .	429	196	112	737
	Mawai	145	367	2	514
	Rudauli	755	587	209	1,551
	Surajpur	241	164	11	416
	Total ..	5,981	3,353	961	10,295

Thus in market gardening, pargana Rudauli occupied the leading position, with 1,551 acres under fruits and vegetables and last in the

list came Bhitauli where a nominal area of twenty-eight acres was devoted to these crops.

Fruits—During the year 1957-58 fruit trees occupied 1,870 acres. The most important fruit is the mango which in 1955-56 alone covered an area of 1,803 acres, but during the next two years the acreage under this fruit decreased considerably and in 1956-57 and 1957-58 it occupied 1,062 and 259 acres respectively. The district was very rich in extensive mango groves (which usually flourish in upland tracts) but many were cut down by the talukdars and zamindars just before the abolition of zamindari, with the result that about 50 per cent no longer exist. The two main varieties, *qalmi* (grafted) and *tukhmi* (grown direct from seed), are found almost in all the parganas of the district. The fruit is consumed locally but the *qalmi* variety is also exported from places situated near railway stations or roadsides where transport facilities are easily available.

The other fruit crops are guava, custard-apple, papaya, *ber* (*Zizyphus mauritiana* Lamk.), *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *jamun* (*Syzygium syn. eugenia jambolana*) and *kathal* (*Artocarpus integrifolius*). The last two are sometimes grown in groves with mangoes but are mostly found growing by the roadsides. Melons and water-melons are the main *zaid* crops and are sown in the sandy region of the district near the rivers. In all, these fruits occupy 1,599 acres in the whole district. *Singhara* (*Trapa bispinosa* Roxb.) is a water plant which grows in tanks and ponds with its roots in the soil and its leaves and fruits floating on the surface of the water. It is marketed from September to November.

Vegetables—In the whole of the Faizabad division, Bara Banki is one of the least important producers of vegetables and in 1955-56 and 1956-57 and 1957-58 vegetables covered only 6,500 and 7,024 and 8,425 acres respectively. There are two classes of vegetables, root and fruit.

Root Vegetables—Potatoes—Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) require a thorough tillage, heavy manuring and much watering. They are planted in ridges and sown in November and December and usually ripen by February when the roots are dug out. During 1957-58 potatoes were sown in about 5,157 acres, pargana Rudauli being the largest producer. The average standard yield in this district is 100 maunds per acre.

Eddoes (Ghuiyan and Faizabadi Banda)—These vegetables (*Colocasia antiquorum* Schott.) need continuous irrigation and are sown in May and June and become ready for digging by August and September. They are the most important crops of the district and are grown near Rudauli. Both varieties cover about 2,000 acres each.

Other Root Vegetables—A number of other root vegetables such as sweet-potatoes, onions, carrots, radishes, turnips, etc., are grown in the district. Sweet-potatoes are sown alone and in 1957-58 covered 1,312 acres, pargana Rudauli being the leading producer. The area occupied by onions during 1956-57 was 116 acres which increased to 176 acres in 1957-58, pargana Satrikh leading in the production of this vegetable.

Fruit Vegetables—Many vegetables come under this group, the principal ones being lady's fingers, gourds, cabbages and tomatoes. In 1956-57 and 1957-58 the area covered by these vegetables (including minor root vegetables) was 1,494 and 1,780 acres respectively.

Sugar-cane—The following statement shows the area under sugar-cane during 1958-59:

Pargana	Area under sugar cane (in acres)		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total
Bhado Sarai	50	850	900
Basaurhi	101	79	180
Bhitauli	..	985	985
Daryabad	1,300	1,805	3,105
Dewa	4,125	2,434	6,559
Fatehpur	1,051	5,714	6,765
Haidergarh	1,206	7	1,213
Kursi	741	698	1,439
Mawai	93	77	170
Mohammadpur	44	2,763	2,807
Nawabganj	2,865	1,113	3,978
Pratapganj	1,934	43	2,367
Rudauli	826	1,908	2,734
Ramnagar	207	4,617	4 944
Satrikh	1,810	109	1,919
Sidhaur	1,131	22	1,153
Subeha	252	17	269
Surajpur	1,333	25	1,358
Total	19,159	23,686	42,845

On the whole, the area under sugar-cane has increased considerably since the last Settlement when only 32.790 acres were under cultivation. In 1940-41 it increased to 51,144 acres but decreased to 32,600 in 1941-42 only to increase again to 56,935 acres in 1944-45. It again shrank to 46,535 acres in 1949-50 but after two years, in 1951-52, it attained the highest known acreage of 63,239. Fluctuations continued in the subsequent years and in 1955-56 it was sown in 49,115 acres, in 1956-57 it covered 53,448 acres, in 1957-58 the area under cultivation was 56,776 acres and in 1958-59 the acreage decreased again to 42,845.

Sugar-cane is sown in March or April and the crop is ready for harvesting by December. It usually requires either good firm loam or light clay; and the greatest sugar cane producing parganas are Fatehpur, Dewa, Ramnagar, Nawabganj, Daryabad, Mohammadpur, Rudauli and Pratapganj which together covered about 77·6 per cent of the area under sugar-cane in the district during 1958-59.

The sugar-cane produced in the district is mostly consumed in the sugar factories in Burhwal and Bara Banki but a part of the produce is also exported to Faizabad where it is supplied to the sugar factory in Masodha. *Gur* is also produced in the villages by crushing sugar cane in *kolhus* (sugar-cane crushers).

The Cane Department of the government supervises the production of sugar-cane in the district. Its activities are controlled by two cane development councils and four cane unions. In addition to providing facilities for the supply of improved seeds, fertilisers, manures and agricultural implements, the cane development councils help in developing irrigation and in improving the means of communications as far as sugar-cane is concerned.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

Although the Indian farmer is conservative, under the impact of circumstances he is beginning to make more and more use of new and improved methods of cultivation. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the U. P. method of wheat and barley cultivation, sowing of crops by dibbling and line sowing of all the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, are the modern methods which were introduced in the district during the First Five Year Plan period. These methods are now gaining popularity among the cultivators and the area cultivated by these methods is increasing though very slowly as the cultivators generally find it difficult to adopt these methods which require substantial expenditure and accuracy of processing in the initial stages.

Agricultural Implements and Machines—The number of tractors in use in 1951-52 was only forty-five which increased to sixty-nine in 1957-58, in which year the number of oil-engines was sixty-six and that of electric pumps five. Most tilling operations are still carried on by means of country-made implements and in 1957-58 there were 1,50,279 ploughs, 29,603 carts, 1,343 sugar-cane crushers and 3,750 *ghanis* (oil presses). In 1958-59 some improved agricultural machines and implements were also used, and the numbers distributed to the cultivators by the government in 1958-59 were as follows:

Names of implements		Number
Ploughs	Heavy (soil turning)	558
	Light (soil turning)	1,100
Cultivators		46
Dibblers		402
Hand hoes		211
Singh patela (leveller)		16
Chaff-cutters		1,008
Paddy weeders		1,312
Seed drills		7
Threshers		5
Winnowers		2

Demonstrations are given to popularise the use of these implements by the Agriculture and the Planning Departments through seed stores and field publicity. The implements include Meston and Praja mould-board ploughs, Akola hoes, Sultan *kolhus,* chaff-cutters, threshers, tractors, etc. In 1958-59 the total number of agricultural demonstrations held in the district was 2,086 of which those in respect of agricultural implements was 355.

Seeds and Manures

Seed Suppl,—To a great extent production depends on the quality of seeds. The farmer's means being limited, he usually borrowed seed from the *mahajan* to whom he had to return half as much again which proved very costly and yet did not get him seed of good quality. The Agriculture Department and the co-operative societies now supply good seed

and can meet most of the demand of the farmers of the district. There are sixteen agricultural seed stores, one in each development Block in the district, and twenty-seven co-operative seed stores. In 1958-59 the seed stores distributed on a *sawai* basis (getting back a quarter as much again) a total quantity of 1,48,763 maunds of seeds.

In the district fruit trees are propagated by grafts and seedlings which are obtained from registered nurseries and government gardens. Till 1952 there was no well established nursery in the district but in 1953-54 one big and six small nurseries were started.

Seed Saturation—Seeds distributed by the seed stores yield 10 to 20 per cent higher returns than seeds obtained otherwise. The available quantity of improved seeds was multiplied and by 1956 (the end of the First Five Year Plan) 140 villages had been saturated with wheat and paddy of which fifty were also saturated with gram. By 1958-59 about 50 per cent of the cultivated area had been saturated gy improved seeds of paddy, wheat and gram.

Manures—Old types of manures like cowdung and farm refuse are being supplemented by chemical manures and fertilisers which are distributed by co-operative societies and the Agriculture Department.

Compost Manures—The making of compost has not made any progress in the towns of the district because of the high cost and the difficulties of transport. In 1946, only the municipality of Nawabganj had started this work but by March, 1952, the three Town Areas of Fatehpur. Dewa and Zaidpur had also begun it. 3,075 tons of town compost was supplied to cultivators in 1952. By the end of the First Five Year Plan, 5,000 town compost pits had been dug in the district and at present their number is 8,500.

Rural composting is the farmer's cheapest means of procuring manure. If ordinary farm-yard manure is placed in compost pits along with weeds, leaves and the refuse of fodder, it easily makes good manure which contains nearly all the elements of food for plants. In 1952, about 20,000 new pits were dug and filled with manure. During the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan, 21,211 compost pits of 8′ × 6′ × 3′ were dug and filled. Farmers are now being gradually educated in compost making through compost drives arranged every year in October and workers have been trained to help growers in digging and filling compost pits. 1,005 cattle urine preservation beds were made in 1952 and during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan period 6,400 new beds have been prepared.

The two sugar factories of the district also make factory-yard compost and 37,391 maunds were produced in 1953. Growers are supplied with this compost at cost price on payment of cash. Under the Second Five Year Plan the following were the targets and achievements of the first four years:

Kind of compost	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
Factory-yard compost (in maunds)	35,000	35,000	37,000	8,366	40,000	19,231	42,000	11,917
Village compost (in maunds)	95,000	1,44,315	1,00,000	1,06,112	1,25,000	1,91,270	1,30,000	1,82,431

Green Manures—Green manuring with *sanai* (*Crotalaria juncea* L.) had long been popular in the district, but now *dhaincha* (which is especially suited to low lying areas) and *moong* T-1 have taken its place because of better adaptability to water requirements and also because their seeds are cheap. In 1952 about 1,000 acres were manured with *moong* T-1 and about 3,000 acres with *dhaincha*. During 1954-55, 7 per cent of the total monsoon fallows was covered with green manure crops. During 1958-59 *sanai* covered 3,396 acres, *dhaincha* 1,864 acres and *moong* T-1 was sown in 1,230 acres.

Oilcakes—The best among oilcakes are castor-cakes, neem-cakes and groundnut-cakes. During the three years ending 1958-59, about 8,864 maunds of oilcakes were distributed in the district.

Chemical Fertilisers—The principal chemical fertilisers used in the district are ammonium sulphate, urea, superphosphate, ammonium nitrate and bonemeal. In 1945, the Agriculture Department distributed 1,008 cwt. of ammonium sulphate and five tons of bonemeal and 791 tons of ammonium sulphate and eight tons of superphosphate were distributed in the district in 1952. 2,77,048 tons of nitrogenous and 11,638 tons of phosphatic fertilisers were distributed in the district during the three years ending 1958-59.

Rotation of Crops and Fallowing

The rotation of crops has always been practised in the district. A field which has been under *arhar* or *juar*, is left fallow during the rains

so that it may be sown with *rabi* crops. Leguminous crops like linseed which increased the fertility of the soil, are generally followed by crops such as tobacco, potato and sugar-cane which use up the nutrients of the soil. After every two or three years lands under *rabi* crops are put under *arhar* at least once, and early rice is usually followed by peas and gram or linseed. Sugar-cane is rotated with wheat which is followed by some other *kharif* crop. In the third year, when the cane field becomes unproductive, it is left to lie fallow, which is another method used for conserving the fertility of the soil.

Mixed Cultivation

The fertility of the soil can also be maintained by mixed cultivation, a method which has always been practised in the district. The common crops which afford nitrogenous matter are *arhar, urd* and *moong* in the *kharif*, and each is sown mixed with *juar*. *Urd* or *moong* is also mixed with *til*. Now almost all the *arhar* is sown either with *juar* or *urd*. In the *rabi* season wheat or barley is mixed with either peas, gram or *masur*.

Agricultural Pests and Diseases

Crops at various stages of growth and maturity are generally damaged by pests, diseases and weeds. Pests include animals, birds and insects. Among the animal pests monkeys, jackals, nilgais and stray cattle are prominent and the only remedy against their ravages is fencing and watching. Rodents such as rats and mice also cause considerable damage to crops and sometimes destroy the entire harvest by eating the seeds, and filling the fields with water is the usual method adopted to protect the crops. Bats, parrots and other birds are also the enemies of fruit crops, particularly mango and guava. To scare them away gardeners have to remain awake and make a noise all night. Insect pests are, however, the most harmful as they destroy seed and grain. The rice bug, locally known as *gundhi* or *ganhi* (which is easily recognised by its smell) often attacks paddy fields and sucks the tender grains. The grasshopper is another enemy of paddy and it also damages *juar* and sugar-cane. *Gujiha* (*Tanymecus indicus* Fst.) is a dangerous foe of all the important *rabi* crops such as wheat, barley, poppy and gram and the weevil (*ghun*) destroys them even when the crop has been harvested and stored. The borer and the termite (*deemak*) are hostile to sugar-cane, the latter also being a serious pest of wheat. Caterpillars and pod borers eat the leaves of the plants and also bore into the unripe seed pods of pea and pigeon pea and eat up the grain. The *arhar* cater-

pillar is locally known as *chedda* and it damages grain in the pods when it is about to ripen. The aphis (*mahua*) is a common pest of mustard and the mango hopper of the mango and the leaf-eating caterpillars and beetles are destructve to different vegetables. Locusts cause great damage in limited areas but their swarms seldom appear in this district in which their last attack was in June, 1950, when they came from the direction of the district of Faizabad. Their ravages were limited only to some sugar-cane fields and to a few mango trees. Fungi and weeds are the other wrecking agents and among the latter *motha* (*Cyperus rotundus* Linn.), *bathua* (*Chenopodium album* Linn.), *pholi* or *dhamoi* (*Argemone mexicana* L.) and *pani mircha* (*Polygonum serrulatum* Lagase.) are common. They smother the crops and reduce their yield.

The main plant diseases which prevail in this district are red rot, smut, mosaic, wilt and rust, the first three being destructive to sugar-cane (mosaic affecting tobacco also), the fourth damages gram, pigeon pea and linseed and the last spoils wheat, linseed and barley, the first also being affected by smut and hill bunt. Barley, guinea corn (*juar*) and pearl millet (*bajra*) suffer from loose smut. Tikka leaf spot, leaf blight, leaf rotting and cercospora are the other plant diseases noticed in this district which damage ground-nut, common millet (*sawan*), sesamum (*til*) and black gram (*urd*) respectively. Soya-beans leaf spot, blight and applidues also sometimes occur, the last two damaging tobacco crops. All these diseases spoil from 5 to 90 per cent of the crops of the district each year.

A sub-office of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, (Government of India) was, established here in 1956 to promote methods of protecting plants by supplying insecticides and equipment.

IRRIGATION

A normal monsoon provides sufficient moisture for a *kharif* crop to grow and ripen, but frequent failures of monsoon cause famines and scarcity conditions. For the *rabi* crop in the greater part of the district, irrigation is necessary in order to make the best use of the land. Irrigation is also essential for crops like sugar-cane, particularly during the hot and dry months of April, May and June.

Irrigated and Unirrigated Area

The irrigated and unirrigated areas of the district vary from year to year according to the amount of rainfall. The following statement

shows the irrigated and unirrigated area during the five years ending 1957-58:

Year		Net area irrigated (in acres)	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	Area irrigated more than once in same year (in acres)	Gross area irrigated (in acres)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to total area under crops
1953-54	..	2,03,098	27·5	15,845	2,18,943	21·70
1954-55	..	1,89,640	25·6	17,330	2,06,970	20·30
1955-56	..	1,90,398	26·4	16,407	2,06,805	20·50
1956-57	..	1,97,166	26·9	22,681	2,19,847	21·00
1957-58	..	2,12,741	29·2	17,468	2,30,209	22·70

Trends in Irrigation

From the earliest times the cultivators of this area have been trying to supplement the supply of natural water by artificial means and processes, the importance of which has been realised to a much greater degree since the famine of 1896-97 and during the autumn of 1896 alone no less than 20,000 kutcha wells are said to have been dug by tenants. According to the report of the second regular Settlement (1899) the percentage of the irrigated to the cultivated area had been 37·92 at the first regular Settlement (1870) and was 40·78 at the time of the second Settlement. Tanks were plentiful, earthen wells could be easily dug almost everywhere, and at the end of 1899 there were 7,664 masonry wells (or one well to eighty-nine acres of cultivation) as against 2,549 at the first regular Settlement. At the time of first regular Settlement only about 40 per cent of the irrigated area was watered from wells and the rest from tanks and other sources, the total irrigated area being 1,55,776 acres. In 1902 the area irrigated was 2,46,966 acres and of this over 45 per cent was watered from wells, 52 per cent from tanks and 3 per cent from other sources. The branches of the Sarda Canal began functioning from 1929 and between 1941 and 1946 the annual average of the area irrigated by canals was 1,09,546 acres which came to about 65·67 per cent and in 1945-46 it was 1,11,515 acres, in addition to which 1,12,524 acres were irrigated from all other sources. In 1954-55 the total irrigated area of the district was 1,89,640 acres. 1,90,398 acres or about 26·36 per cent of the total cropped area was under irrigated farming in 1955-56, of which 16,407 acres were irrigated more than once. In

the next year, 1,97,166 acres or about 26·92 per cent of the total cropped area was under irrigated farming, more than half of which was irrigated from government canals and tube-wells, of which 22,681 acres were irrigated more than once. In 1957-58 the total irrigated area of the district was 2,12,741 acres, of which 17,406 acres were irrigated more than once. The parganawise distribution of the area irrigated by various sources is given in table V(iv) in the Appendix.

Irrigation Facilities

The following statement shows the sources of water and the area irrigated by them during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58:

Source	Area irrigated (in acres)		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Government canals	93,224	1,04,598	1,17,756
Private canals	..	..	..
Tanks	77,315	72,067	72,184
Wells	15,771	14,411	17,966
Tube-wells	529	845	719
Other sources	3,559	5,254	4,116
Total ..	1,90,398	1,97,160	2,12,741

The following statement shows the area under different crops which was irrigated in 1956-57:

Crop	Area irrigated (in acres)	Percentage of total irrigated area to the total cropped area
Wheat	1,22,403	55·67
Sugar-cane	26,623	12·11
Rice	18,323	8·33
Barley	14,189	6·45
Gram	9,457	4·30
Potatoes	4,002	1·82
Miscellaneous food crops	17,814	8·10
Non-food crops	6,876	3·13
Others	169	·09
Total ..	2,19,847	100

Of the total area irrigated (2,19,847 acres), *rabi* accounted for 1,69,467 acres, *kharif* for 45,295 acres and *zaid* for 5,085 acres and during the year 1957-58, of the irrigated area of 2,30,209 acres, 1,80,817 acres were sown in *rabi*, 43,054 in *kharif* and 6,338 in *zaid*.

Canals—The branches of the Sarda Canal are spread over the district and in 1957-58 about 55·35 per cent of the total area was irrigated by them. The Sarda Avadh Canal Project was first contemplated about 1856 and though revived many times, did not materialise till 1920 when the work was begun on the head works at Banbassa in district Naini Tal, about 150 miles north of the northern boundary of district Bara Banki. In 1924 surveying operations were commenced in this district. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan period there were 350·2 miles of channels in the Bara Banki division comprising the Bara Banki branch system, the Pratapganj, Nawabganj and Itaunja distributary branch systems and 119·9 miles in the Lucknow division comprising the Haider garh and parallel Haidergarh branch systems and the Inhauna, Subeha, Bara, Sandurwa, Gherawan, Singhpur and Bahrauli distributaries, all falling in this district. During the period of the First Five Year Plan the length of the canals was increased to 655 miles (including a portion of the Daryabad branch system) under the Bara Banki division and 131·5 miles under the Lucknow division (also in this district). During the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan period (1956-60), channels 55 miles 6 furlongs and 144 feet in length were constructed under the Bara Banki division and 30 miles under the Lucknow division.

Tube-wells—In 1946 there were four private tube-wells owned by farmers, the number of which increased to ten by March, 1952. In 1953-54 the first State tube-well in the district was constructed and by 1958-59 the number rose to twenty and in 1959-60 one more was constructed out of the funds of the Planning Department. The area irrigated by tube-wells is largest in tahsil Ramsanehighat where 416 acres were irrigated in 1957-58. Pargana Rudauli of this tahsil has the largest area (346 acres) irrigated by tube-wells. Next comes pargana Nawabganj (of the tahsil of the same name) where about 147 acres are irrigated by this source.

Wells—Masonry wells constitute one of the most valuable source of irrigation in the district. There was an enormous increase in their number between the first and the second regular Settlements. Since 1898 the rate of progress was steady and the result was that in 1902 there were 9,821 masonry wells in the district, tahsil Haidergarh leading, followed by tahsils Ramsanehighat, Nawabganj and Fatehpur. Of these 8,403 were actually in use in that year. In 1911-12 the number increased to 12,559, tahsil Haidergarh still having the largest number (4,038).

In 1932 the number rose to 13,556, tahsil Ramsanehighat having the largest number (4,396) followed by tahsils Haidergarh (4,109), Nawabganj (2,619) and Fatehpur (2,432). The number of such wells used specifically for irrigation is, however, not available. In 1948-49 their number decreased to 13,366 and only 5,527 were actually used for irrigation. In 1949-50 and 1951-52 the number of masonry wells in the district was 13,327 and 13,383 respectively and of these 4,523 and 6,667 were used specifically for irrigation. Since then the number of masonry wells used for irrigation gradually decreased and in 1954-55 and 1955-56 and 1956-57 their number was 6,598 and 6.119 and 4,676 respectively. In 1957 58 the number increased again to 5.105.

Unprotected or kutcha wells have been far more numerous in the district. From 20,000 in 1896 their number rose to 23,553 in 1902. It went up to 24,248 in 1911-12. It was reduced to only 10,474 in 1932. of which as many as 8,882 were used for irrigation and their largest number was in tahsil Fatehpur, followed by the tahsils of Ramsanehighat. Haidergarh and Nawabganj. The opening of newer and better sources seems to have discouraged the digging of such wells so that in 1956-57 only 2,313 were in use for purposes of irrigation. The number decreased further and in 1957-58 there were only 2.223 in use.

The figures for 1957 58 show that wells irrigated only about 8·1 per cent of the total irrigated area, the largest area being in tahsil Ramsanehighat (6,521 acres) and the least in tahsil Haidergarh (2,603 acres).

There are generally three ways for lifting water from wells in this district—by the *dhenkli*, the Persian wheel *rahat*) and the *charkhi*. The method employed for lifting water depends on its depth in the wells.

Water-table—The water-table varies greatly from place to place in the district. In the flood plains of the Ghaghra and the Chauka, water is found at a depth of fifteen feet, whereas on higher ground it ranges from eighteen to forty-five feet: however, along the sandy banks of the Gomati and its tributaries, wells are difficult to sink and often water lies as deep as sixty feet. In tahsil Fatehpur the usual depth at which water is found in the upland is about twenty to twenty-five feet. In the Nawabganj tahsil the depth of water varies from twenty to thirty feet. In tahsil Ramsanehighat the level is higher in the low lying tracts and the wells have a depth of ten to eighteen feet and in the rest of the sub-division water is found at a depth of twenty to forty-five feet. In tahsil Haidergarh the water-table varies from thirty-seven to forty-five feet.

Tanks, Ponds and Jhils—At the time of the first Settlement tanks and ponds irrigated about 96,870 acres, covering 62·19 per cent of the entire irrigated area of the district. Their importance was found to have increased by the time of the second Settlement when they irrigated 1,89,491 acres or about 68·21 per cent of the entire irrigated area (2,77,779 acres). However by the time of the third Settlement of 1930 they had lost their importance, as is evident from the fact that with other minor sources of irrigation (such as streams, etc.), they irrigated only 1,51,454 acres or 49·64 per cent of the then irrigated area (3,05,072 acres). With the opening of the Sarda Canal in 1929 and the installation of tube-wells in the nineteen forties, the acreage under irrigation from tanks, ponds and *jhils* had decreased still further till in 1956-57 it was only 72,067 acres and in 1957-58 it was 72,184 acres only. Of this area, 70,353 acres were irrigated from sources of this type each having a capacity of irrigating less than a hundred acres, and only 1,831 acres from those with a greater irrigating capacity. The water supply of these sources generally depends on the amount of precipitation during the rainy season. Parganas Daryabad, Rudauli and Fatehpur have the largest areas which are irrigated from these sources. In 1957-58, in parganas Daryabad, Rudauli and Fatehpur, 14,520 and 14,128 and 12,480 acres were thus irrigated respectively. The *beri* (a basket) is the usual contrivance for lifting water from these sources.

Other Sources—The area irrigated by the rivers and minor streams is almost insignificant. Neither the Gomati nor the Ghaghra are utilised for irrigation and the smaller streams also are employed only to a very limited extent. In 1957-58 they irrigated 4,116 acres or 1·9 per cent of the total irrigated area.

Water Potential and Possibilities of Expansion

In 1957-58, of the total cultivated area of 7,27,946 acres, 2,12,741 acres were irrigated and the remaining 5,15,205 acres (forming 70·9 per cent of the net cultivated area) were unirrigated. Thus, apart from the additional irrigation needed for *usar* lands that are to be reclaimed, there remains considerable scope for expanding the means of irrigation even in the cultivable area of the district, except for canal irrigation in respect of which all the potential has been fully utilised. Two projects for constructing reservoirs for storing water from the rivers Ul and Gomati during the rains and feeding it to the Sarda Canal when supplies are low, are under the consideration of the government for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan period. On completion, these projects will extend irrigation facilities in an additional culturable

area of 65,000 acres. According to the existing schemes, five tube wells will be bored in the Ramsanehighat tahsil and will start functioning by 1962. They will irrigate an additional area of about 5,000 acres. Scope also exists for the construction of masonry wells which can serve those areas where canals and their channels cannot supply water and the boring of tube-wells is not economical.

Soil Erosion and Reclamation

Soil erosion by which the soil is greatly deteriorated, is very active in the district and its effects can be seen in the low lying parganas of Bhado Sarai and Bhitauli. The Gomati has also cut deep ravines to the north of Haidergarh. Afforestation of the banks of rivers and nullahs and the protection of the grass growing there from being grazed are the usual means of saving these lands from destruction. Efforts are being made to reclaim and conserve the ravine lands along the banks of the Gomati, the Kalyani and the Reth, in order to increase food production. But so far reclamation work has not made much progress.

If the surplus rain water is allowed to flow freely, it erodes the land and drains off the fertile soil and the manurial contents of the fields. It is, therefore, necessary that the field embankments should be strong and high. In 1946 such embankments were made along 1,100 acres of land. In 1952 only 260 acres could be protected. By the end of the First Five Year Plan about 10,000 acres were covered with embankments. Under the Second Five Year Plan, this acreage of *daulbandi* was to be increased to 20,000 by March, 1959 but actually by the end of this period the acreage achieved was about 29,600. The target for ravine reclamation of 370 acres was exceeded by March, 1959 by 977 acres.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Livestock

Cattle, specially bullocks, are used in most of the agricultural operations in the district such as ploughing, drawing water from the wells, threshing grain, carrying the produce to the market, etc. Lack of good pasturage in the district is one of the reasons for the slow progress of cattle breeding. Draught cattle are generally fed on *bhusa* (husks) and on *chari* and other fodder crops.

Cattle Census--According to the cattle census taken in August, 1899, the number of bullocks and male buffaloes was 2,52,371 and the number of ploughs was 1,18,070. Another stock census was taken in 1903-04 according to which the number of bullocks and male buffaloes was

2,74,724 and the ploughs 1,31,588. The cattle census of 1935 showed a further increase in their number which at that time was 3,29,717, bullocks being 2,92,095 and male buffaloes 37,622. The figures for the census of 1951 marked a further increase in the number of these animals and at that time their total number was 3,38,225 of which 3,14,422 were bullocks and 23,805 male buffaloes. In subsequent years there was a slight decrease in the number of both the bullocks and male buffaloes and at the time of the livestock census of 1956 bullocks and male buffaloes were enumerated as 3,09,393 and 22,654 respectively.

The number of cows, in contrast to that of she-buffaloes, has always been less than their male counterparts. In 1935 there were only 1,90,546 cows in the whole district, the number of she-buffaloes at that time being 1,52,453. In 1944 the number of both cows and she-buffaloes decreased to 1,56,342 and 1,47,174 respectively and at the time of the census of 1951 it decreased further to 1,49,648 and 1,36,128 respectively. The number of cows in the district went on decreasing and at the time of the livestock census of 1956 it was only 1,38,313. The number of she-buffaloes, however, increased during these five years and in 1956 they numbered 1,40,134. The reasons for this increase are that the district is a rearing area for Murrah buffalo heifers which are brought from Punjab and other western districts and also as part of the district is the milk supplying zone for the Lucknow Co-operative Milk Supply Union because of which farmers prefer to keep buffaloes rather than cows. the former yielding more milk which also contains a higher percentage of fat.

Development of Cattle—By the end of the First Five Year Plan the government distributed 118 bulls, twenty-one male buffaloes, a stallion, two bucks (goats), two boars and fourteen rams in the district. By 1960 (the fourth year of the Second Five Year Plan), 107 bulls, forty-one male buffaloes, two boars, twenty bucks (goats) and a ram were distributed to breeders.

Artificial Insemination Centres—There are three artificial insemination centres, one each in Bara Banki, Tirvediganj and Dewa under which there are fifteen sub-centres, situated in Pratapganj, Udhauli, Safedabad, Tindola, Harakh, Chhandrauli, Dahila, Haidergarh, Fatehganj, Chaubisi, Masauli, Mohammadpur-Bishunpur, Ramnagar, Fatehpur and the State Livestock-cum-Agriculture Farm, Bara Banki. These centres annually inseminate nearly 6,120 cows and buffaloes and treat a large number of sterile cattle. Each sub-centre is under the charge of a stockman, the centres in Bara Banki and Tirvediganj being in the milk zone area.

Veterinary Treatment—Veterinary aid is provided in the district through different veterinary hospitals and first-aid dispensaries of the Animal Husbandry Department. Before the First Five Year Plan period the district had only three veterinary hospitals and now there are twelve, located in Bara Banki, Tirvediganj, Dewa, Fatehpur, Masauli, Kotwa, Ramnagar, Chaubisi, Suratganj, Udhauli, Daryabad and Rudauli. These hospitals are well equipped and give aid to more than 84,000 animals annually. There are also twenty-six first-aid dispensaries which are scattered all over the district and serve the areas not covered by the hospitals. Before the First Five Year Plan period there were only thirteen such dispensaries

Control of Epidemics—In order to control epidemics, a mass inoculation campaign is lauched every year against haemorrhagic septicaemia and rinderpest. Particular attention is paid to the flood affected areas. The serum and vaccines are supplied by the biological products section of the Animal Husbandry Department. 1,79,486 cattle were immunised against heamorrhagic septicaemia in 1959-60 and 1,51,250 against rinderpest. About 3,50,000 inoculations against different contagious diseases are given annually as a result of which the incidence of contagious diseases has declined by nearly 50 per cent.

Cattle Fairs and shows

To encourage animal husbandry and livestock breeding, cattle shows and fairs are held in different parts of the district every year, the most important being those of Dewa. Tirvediganj and Kotwa. In 1959-60 in addition to the regular fairs, thirty-four one day cattle shows and five calf rallies were also held, in which Rs5,390 was spent.

Feeding and Housing

The success of animal husbandry is judged by the improvement in and maintenance of the health of the livestock and the greater yield of milk and these depend on better feeding and housing of the stock. The district has shown some progress in extending the area for growing good fodder crops which has increased from 34,697 acres (in 1955-56) to 35,927 acres (in 1957-58). The housing conditions are also not quite satisfactory and cattle are mostly kept in kutcha sheds with thatched roofs and pucca mangers. The floors of the sheds are also kutcha and sugar-cane leaves are spread under foot to protect the cattle from diseases: these leaves also serve to hold the urine of the cattle and are then removed to the urine preservation pits where they turn into manure. Only well-to-do farmers can afford to construct pucca

floors in the sheds. Under the Second Five Year Plan better facilities for housing cattle are being provided and community cattle sheds are being constructed in the development Block, Masauli and a *gosadan* has also been started at Babari Gaon in the development Block, Dewa, and at present it has capacity to accommodate 300 unproductive cattle.

Dairy Farming

In 1950 a subsidised dairy farm was started in Daryabad but it could run only for a few years and ultimately failed. Now there are five milk collection depots of the Lucknow Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Lucknow which are located in Dahila, Tirvediganj, Haidergarh, Fatehganj and Mohammadpur, each under the charge of a supervisor.

Domestic Animals

Apart from cows, bullocks and buffaloes, the other domestic animals are sheep, goats, horses, ponies, pigs, etc.

Sheep and Goats—In 1920 there were 21,259 sheep and 1,24,734 goats in the district. In 1925 the number of sheep decreased to 20,255 and that of goats increased to 2,08,732. In 1944 the number decreased to 11,823 and 1,35,768 respectively which was due to the deteriorating conditions of the pastures, the increasing consumption of these animals in the meat market and the fall in prices of raw wool. In March, 1946, there were three bucks of improved breed which continued to serve till March, 1952. In 1951 the number of sheep and goats was 8,882 and 1,37,450 respectively but in the cattle census of 1956, goats showed the increased figure of 1,69,137 whereas the number of sheep came down still further to 7,277.

Horses and Ponies—The number of horses and ponies is not encouraging and the census marks a regular decrease from 11,337 in 1935 to 8,331 in 1951. In 1956 the number decreased further to 8,105 which was due mainly to the high cost of maintaining such animals and to the growing popularity of mechanised transport.

Donkeys, Mules, Camels and Pigs—The number of donkeys and mules has also decreased considerably. In 1951 they numbered 5,412 and 521 respectively and in 1956 only 4,231 and 151. A donkey stallion is maintained in tahsil Ramsanehighat which has the highest number of mares in the district. On the other hand, the number of camels has increased from 357 (in 1951) to 545 (in 1956) probably due to the low cost of maintenance. The number of pigs has increased considerably during the last five years. In 1951 they numbered 24,005

of which 23,718 belonged to the rural areas and 287 to the urban areas. In 1956 the number was 27,796 for the whole district, including 27,568 in the rural and 228 in the urban areas. The flesh of pig is eaten by some people and their bristles are used in the manufacture of brushes. Bristles are exported to Kanpur.

Poultry

A poultry extension centre with 100 birds is maintained in Masauli. It produces nearly 7,000 eggs annually which are issued to poultry breeders for hatching. Nearly 700 birds of the white Leghorn breed are supplied from poultry farms outside the district to breeders in the poultry development blocks of this district. There are eight private poultry farms producing eggs in large numbers and rearing a good number of Leghorn chicks.

Fisheries

Fish are found in abundance in the river Ghaghra which is the most important river of the district. Apart from the major carps—*rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*) *catla or bhakur* (*Catla catla*) and *karaunch* (*Labeo calbasu*)—the river is well known for *paryasi* (*Pangasius pangasius*) and *silund* (*Silonia silondia*) also. The district also has a number of tanks for the development of fingerlings and fry. In 1951 there were forty-four professional fishermen and fish-dealers in the district. For catching large fish, fishing nets (known as *mahajal* and *chhaunta*) are used. Every year about 1,25,000 fingerlings are collected from the Ghaghra and stocked, the main collecting centres for fry being Chowka Ghat, Bahramghat and Bahunia Nala (near Chowka Ghat) in tahsil Fatehpur and Kalyani Nala near the Masauli Block headquarters. The State Government has been carrying on activities in fish development on scientific lines since 1945

There are eight fish nurseries in the district, two being situated in Udhauli, one in Safdarganj, two in Baragaon, two in Masauli and one in Banki in which fry and fingerlings are reared and full-fledged fingerlings are then selected for stocking in various tanks. Every year more than a lakh fingerlings are supplied to private pisciculturists in the different development Blocks of the district at the subsidised rate of four rupees a thousand exclusive of 50 per cent of the actual transport charges. At the end of 1952 thirty-two tanks were stocked with 3,45,378 fry and fingerlings and nine tanks spreading over 13·3 acres have been stocked with 24,525 fingerlings during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan.

To ameliorate the condition of the fishermen in the district, three fishermen's co-operative societies—one each in Nawabganj, Fatehpur and Haidergarh tahsils—were organised by the end of 1959. Each is receiving a government subsidy of Rs10,000 for the purchase of fishing equipment and improving the water area owned.

FAMINES AND FLOODS

Famines

No records regarding famines which occurred prior to the annexation of Avadh (1856) are available, but local tradition says that the worst famine ever experienced in this district was that of 1837 when the price of wheat went up to five seers for the rupee. Prices went up very high in 1860, 1865, 1866, 1869 and 1873, but the scarcity was not acute enough to be termed a famine in any of these years though during 1869 and 1870 the poorer classes suffered to a considerable extent. In later years large sums were expended on relief although no extensively organised operations were undertaken by the government.

Famine of 1878—From 1877 to 1879 scarcity was widespread and continuous. The district was affected but did not suffer to the same extent as the western districts of the province. In 1877 the relief measure adopted was the improvement of roads in the northern parts of the district. In January, 1878, regular famine relief work (in the form of the excavation of two tanks, one for irrigation and the other to serve as a bathing place) was started privately in the town of Nawabganj and well-to-do people contributed to this endeavour by liberal donations. Poor houses were opened in Nawabganj, Haidergarh, Fatehpur, Kursi, Ramsanehighat and Ramnagar. Other relief works were also started in Safdarganj, Haidergarh and Ramsanehighat. In June, 1878, due to the apprehension that the rains might fail, the grain meant for seed was withheld by the cultivators which resulted in scarcity conditions.

Many people died, not so much of starvation as of cholera and other diseases. The death-rate in Haidergarh was estimated to be forty-five per thousand and the famine in its later stages was most severe in this pargana and in pargana Subeha.

The total cost of the relief work carried out in the district during the famine amounted to Rs55,486 and the greater part of this money was spent on constructing a road from Bara Banki to Haidergarh and improving the road from Chinhat to Zaidpur.

Famine of 1897—In 1896 the rains failed, affecting adversely the *kharif* crop. The central portion of the district suffered severely, the

outlying parganas of Haidergarh in the south and Kursi in the north-west being the greatest sufferers. The prices of foodgrains had gone up by 25 per cent as early as July but the conditions did not become severe till winter. The eastern parganas suffered less, the lowlands along the Ghaghra even yielding a good harvest.

Relief work, both official and private, was started and charitable relief organised. The *rabi* was sown by means of irrigation from kutcha wells, and a good harvest was reaped. By the time the good *kharif* harvest of 1897 was reaped, all signs of distress had disappeared. The largest number of persons on relief works in the district on one day was 41,625 and the total expenditure incurred by government on famine relief was Rs1,52,239 and revenue to the extent of Rs1,86,020 was suspended.

Famine of 1907-08—This was the last great famine which was caused by the failure of the *kharif* crop of 1907 due to drought and because the preceding harvests had been poor. The centre of the district suffered most. Poor-houses were opened in December in Nawabganj, Daryabad, Rudauli, Fatehpur and Haidergarh and test works were started in January, 1908. Relief works were opened by government, the total expenditure being Rs6,14,350. The *rabi* harvest too was poor but as the rainfall in August was adequate, all relief works were closed. Land revenue was suspended to the extent of Rs4,84,224. It was after three years that normal conditions prevailed again.

Floods

Floods are another important natural calamity in the district and are generally caused by the Ghaghra. These floods affect thousands of cattle and greatly damage the crops but after the floods, the soil of the flood-affected areas generally becomes more alluvial and fertile. Floods here last from a week to a fortnight. The recording station at Elgin Bridge records the rise and fall of water in the river. Tahsil Ramsanehighat is threatened as soon as the water level exceeds 347 feet at Elgin Bridge and quite a number of large villages are flooded when the level of the river rises to 348 feet. A very old practice in this district is that people in the threatened zones are warned through *lekhpals*. Flood-posts are set up along the courses of all the rivers of the district. Each flood-post is placed in the charge of an official who is assisted by persons from the staff of the Revenue, Health, Animal Husbandry, Panchayat and Planning Departments. These flood-posts take up the work of rescue, supply of rations and medicines, etc., during the floods.

In 1870, the district suffered severely from floods, especially in the neighbourhood of Daryabad and along the Kalyani. Again in 1894 there were floods in all the rivers due mainly to heavy rainfall and in most cases the villages on their banks were swept away or were partially destroyed. In recent years, unusual floods recorded in the district occurred in 1950, which caused great damage to crops and other property. Another flood occurred in the second week of July, 1956 which affected ninety-nine villages in tahsil Ramsanehighat. The total area which was ravaged was about 1,16,595 acres of which 65,904 acres constituted the cropped area. The approximate damage to crops was Rs25,00,000. Nearly 83,000 persons suffered in this flood.

Again in 1960 there were unprecedented floods, the Ghaghra and its tributaries remaining in spate from July 12 to the end of August, from September 3 to September 15 and for four days from October 5 and the Gomati for the greater part of July, the second half of September and for about ten days from October 8 resulting in considerable damage to the standing *kharif* crop. The tributaries of the Gomati, the Kalyani and the Reth, were also in floods during the period last mentioned. Due to excessive rains in the first week of October the rain water rose to a height of three to five feet, flooding the fields which remained waterlogged for more than a week and destroyed the harvest as well as the standing *kharif* crops. In the affected areas of tahsils Nawabganj and Haidergarh the entire standing crop was destroyed and in tahsils Ramsanehighat and Fatehpur the loss varied from a quarter of the crop to the whole of it The total loss to standing *kharif* crop in the district amounted to Rs50,43,000. In all, 96,0 villages and 2,73,411 persons of the district were affected. 15,154 houses were damaged or washed away, the loss being estimated at about Rs21,86,927 and that on account of household effects was about Rs1,75,000. The relief measures undertaken included the setting up in the four tahsils of twenty-seven flood relief centres in which stocks of *ata* (flour), grain, *sattu* (flour of parched grain), salt, kerosene oil, boxes of matches and medicines and of fodder for cattle were built up. 175 boats were engaged and 20,135 persons and 13,465 head of cattle were evacuated from the marooned villages. Financial assistance was also given to alleviate the miseries of the victims of the flood and to meet miscellaneous expenditure such as the hiring of boats, gas lights, tents, etc. A sum of Rs1,12,820 was distributed to the flood-stricken people as subsidy for the building of houses, Rs22,105 in cash and kind was given as gratuitous relief to indigent persons and Rs1,73,940 was distributed in the shape of *takavi*.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

Bara Banki being a predominantly agricultural district, manufactures have not occupied a significant place in its occupational pattern, which is also evident from an analysis of the trade of the district as it obtained in the past, but as early as 1640 the East India Company had started an establishment in Lucknow for the supply to England of calico pieces woven in Daryabad and neighbouring places and even in 1850 the English merchants were selling textiles from Daryabad (called "derriabauds" by them) in the markets of London.* After 1857 the cotton manufacturing industry of the district gradually declined as the Indian weaver could not compete with the machine woven goods of Europe and of the big manufacturing centres of India and people generally preferred the finer foreign cloth to the indigenous variety, though the latter was more durable and economical.

For about a century after the annexation, the commerce of the district generally remained insignificant with the exception of the export trade in grain, which was very large as the district was the most fertile in Avadh and was highly developed. It depended for its wealth almost wholly on the income from the trade in agricultural products. The other articles of export consisted mainly of sugar and handloom cloth which is still manufactured to a considerable extent. Large quantities of timber were brought from Bahramghat, but almost all of it was taken direct to Lucknow.

The chief imports were cloth and yarn from Kanpur and elsewhere, brass vessels from Lucknow and Kanpur, refined sugar from Shahjahanpur and small articles of foreign manufacture. A large quantity of cotton cloth was made by the weavers (Koris and Julahas), and the trade centred round Nawabganj and Rudauli. A considerable number of weavers still live in these parts of the district. Indigenous and English yarn was used in the manufacture of cloth. There was a fairly brisk trade in cotton prints, which were made in the town of Nawabganj, the curtains of Bara Banki being inferior only to those of Farrukhabad. They were largerly

---

*Moreland, W. H. : *From Akbar to Aurangzeb*, London, 1923, pp. 127-128; Srivastava, A. L. : *The First Two Nawabs of Avadh*, pp. 252-53

made by women in purdah who lived in the town. In Fatehpur the manufacture of *kalins* (cotton pile carpets) was in a prosperous condition and the industry is continuing even now, carpets produced being of good quality.

About the beginning of this century a sugar factory was established in Bahramghat. Iron *kolhus* (sugar-cane crushers) of a very good quality were made here and the demand for them was considerable as they had completely taken the place of the old-fashioned and wasteful wooden crushers. The *thatheras* of Haidergarh and Tikaitnagar manufactured brass vessels. Close to Rudauli there was a small factory where locks and other articles, such as *sarautas* (betel-nut cutters) and tobacco-cutters, were made.

Dewa was famous for its glazed pottery which was a peculiar glaze, considerable quantities being produced here. Specimens of this pottery were exhibited at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883 and the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888 and received favourable notice. The pottery made here was purely oriental in style and delicate in design resembling true porcelain. Glass bangles were also made here and in a few other places chiefly by the Lunias and Manihars.

The only other industry deserving mention was the woodwork of Bahramghat. There was once a government factory here for sawing timber and for the manufacture of wooden articles. This was abandoned and in its place several small factories were started, in which timber was sawn and articles of furniture were made, the town being well situated for the maintenance of such an industry on account of the constant supply of raw material from the closeby terai region.

Power

This district is served by the Stateowned Sarda Hydroelectric Power-station and depends on it for its power supply. Power is generated at the Khatima power house from where it is received at the Dohna sub-station. From here it is transmitted to the Lucknow sub-station, where the power is stepped down by a transformer, from 66,000 volts to 11,000 volts, and then transmitted to the Bara Banki Electric Supply Company, the licensees of the Hydel Department, receiving it at their switch houses and stepping it down to 400 and 230 volts for supply in the town.

The Company was given a licence in 1939 and started working in 1949 with two sub-stations, one in the civil lines and the other in the town. The Company covers a radius of ten miles.

At the close of 1959-60, the number of industrial connections was seventy-seven and the load connected was 297 kilowatts. The number of domestic consumers was 952, the load connected being 475 kilowatts. The charges for a unit (after deducting the rebate for domestic consumption) are 38 n.P. and for industrial consumption 22 n.P.

Power is supplied by the Hydel Department direct to village Masauli and is transmitted along the same route as for Bara Banki town. From Lucknow power is transmitted at 11,000 volts to the Masauli sub-station where it was stepped down to 400 and 220 volts for supply. In 1957-58, the number of industrial consumers in this village was eight and the number of domestic consumers was forty, the consumption being 94,674 and 7,894 units respectively.

Since February, 1958, Rudauli is also being supplied with power direct by the Hydel Department. From the Suhawal steam power-station, power is transmitted at 33,000 volts to the Rudauli sub-station which feeds the Rudauli town sub-station at 11,000 volts. This is stepped down to 400 volts for distribution in the town. There were thirty-one domestic and one industrial consumers and the consumption was 670 and 1,193 units respectively. In 1957-58, the number of industrial and domestic consumers was four each in the rural areas of the district and the consumption was 26,595 and 604 units respectively.

Large Scale Industries

The manufacture of sugar is the only large scale industry of the district and there are only two sugar factories, the Ramchand and Sons Sugar Mills (Private), Ltd. Bara Banki and the Burhwal Sugar Mills Company, Ltd, Burhwal.

Ramchand and Sons Sugar Mills (Private). Ltd—This was originally a small scale *gur* refinery and was located in Aishbagh in Lucknow. It was purchased by Ram Chand in 1938-39 who ran it for a couple of years. Since sufficient cane at a reasonable price was not available in Lucknow, the unit was shifted to Bara Banki in 1945, where it worked as a private concern. In January, 1952, it became a private limited company. The factory is located on the Dewa road within the limits of the Banki Town Area, Bara Banki. The authorised capital amounts to fifty lakh rupees, the subscribed capital being Rs37,28,000. During the crop season of 1959-60 the factory purchased about 94,117 tons of sugarcane valued at Rs40,55,930, and produced 9,098 tons of sugar the ex-factory net selling value of which was Rs66,75,205. The number of seasonal employees is 873 and that of permanent employees is 265. Generally the main markets for the produce are Kanpur, Lucknow and

Allahabad. The factory produced 3,346 tons of molasses valued at Rs18,885 and 552 tons of press cake valued at Rs1,13 7as by-products.

The Burhwal Sugar Mills Company, Ltd—This concern was established in 1932, with a small crushing capacity of 150 tons. With the gradual expansion of the acreage under sugar-cane, the capacity of the mills has been raised to 650 tons. The factory also manufactured sugar candy and confectionery during the war, but gradually, as competition with quality goods in the market became acute, their manufacture had to be abandoned.

The factory is located in Burhwal, close to the Burhwal railway station. It is a limited public concern with two managing directors and three other directors. Its head office is situated in Kanpur. The subscribed capital amounts to Rs14,96,800. Sugar cane is supplied to the factory through the cane co-operative unions, the average amount crushed being about 20,00,000 maunds which produces nearly 1,90,000 maunds of sugar. The number of persons employed during the crushing season is 926. Both the mills generate their own electricity and manufacture sugar by the double sulphitation process.

The main difficulty confronting the industry is that the quality of cane available in the district is inferior and yields a low percentage of sugar. Unless the quality is improved, the cost of production cannot be lowered and the factories cannot keep pace with the other sugar mills of the State.

Small Scale Industries

Calendering Industry—Among small scale industries the most prominent is the calendering industry which depends on the handloom industry of the district. There are six calendering machines in the district which are located in the headquarters town, the first having been established in 1950, the second in December, 1954, the third in September, 1956, the fourth in January, 1958 and the remaining two in December, 1959. Five of them are operated by steam engines and the sixth by a 52 horse power electric motor, the monthly consumption, on an average, being 3,500 units, costing about Rs700. The total capital invested in all the units of this industry is Rs4,40,000 and it provides employment to seventy-three workers whose wages are about Rs40,000 per year.

Chemical Industry—The chemical industry here is of recent growth. The only firm engaged in this work is the New International Chemical Works (Private), Ltd, which was founded in April, 1948, and is located close to the Bara Banki railway station. The total capital invested in the industry amounts to Rs1,01,495. The raw materials consumed by

this unit in 1956-57 were valued at Rs70,000, the major portion of which, worth about Rs50,000 was imported, the rest being purchased locally. The firm provides work to twenty-three persons on an average throughout the year. The wages and salaries paid in that year amounted to Rs23,000, the power consumed costing Rs2,032. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals like ointments, tinctures, hair oils and syrups. In 1956-57 the unit produced about 87,850 lb. of pharmaceuticals valued at Rs2,00,000, of which goods worth Rs1,07,000 were sold within and worth Rs93,000 outside the State.

Printing Presses—There are four printing presses in the district, all located in the town of Nawabganj. The first of these was established in 1920, the second in 1947 and the other two in 1950. A capital of Rs98,000 is estimated to have been invested in this industry. These presses employ about twenty persons all the year round, paying nearly Rs9,000 in wages. Raw material worth Rs23,000 was consumed in 1955-56, all of which was obtained from Lucknow. These presses do mostly local job work to the extent of about Rs48,000 per annum.

Engineering Industry—There are two general engineering workshops in the district, both located in Nawabganj town. The first was established in April, 1956, and the second in March, 1958. A capital of approximately Rs10,000 has been invested in the industry. It provides employment to about ten persons all the year round, paying Rs3,600 in wages. The two important raw materials consumed by this industry are wrought-iron and cast-iron, which cost on an average Rs500 annually. These raw materials are procured locally. Power consumed by these units annually comes to about 200 units, costing about fifty rupees. It has been estimated that job work worth Rs9,000 is being done by these units annually.

The State Directorate of Industries has sanctioned loans of about Rs20,000 for the development of engineering workshops where actual fabrication and production of such items as pipes, strainers, nuts, bolts, agricultural implements, etc., can be carried out.

Cane Crushers—Thirteen foundries for the manufacture of *kolhus* (cane crushers), etc., have been in existence in the district for a long time and are centred in Bahramghat, though a few are located in other places. The most important firm is that of Perfect and Company, which was established in 1885. The number of persons employed throughout the year in all these units is about 105, although during the season 1,200 persons find employment in these concerns. On an average, about Rs15,000 is annually paid in wages. The total capital invested in this industry is about Rs1,00,000. On an average, it annually consumes thirty tons of

cast-iron, valued at Rs16,000 and fifteen tons of pig-iron valued at Rs3,000, which are the chief raw materials. Iron rod, iron sheet and pig iron are imported from Kanpur, cast-iron being available locally. About 500 cane crushers and their parts are manufactured here and 2,500 old crushers are repaired every year. These foundries generally hire out crushers seasonally to the cultivators, the charges varying from forty to sixty rupees per season with the size and condition of the crushers. Crushers are also exported to Bahraich, Gonda, Sitapur, Lakhimpur-Kheri and Rae Bareli, where some of the units have their own agencies.

Ice Factories—There are two ice factories in the district, both of which were established in 1952 in Nawabganj. A total capital of more than Rs2,00,000 is invested in this industry. The factories provide employment to nearly twenty persons during the season which lasts for about six months. This industry consumes about 600 lb. of ammonia gas annually worth Rs1,050, out of which about 300 lb. are imported and another 300 lb. are supplied locally, the former costing Rs650 and the latter Rs400. One of the units is worked by an oil-engine, the other by electricity with a motor of 55 horse power. The monthly consumption of power in this unit on an average comes to 23,000 units, costing Rs9,200. Both the factories are of equal capacity (210 maunds per twenty-four hours) and annually produce about 44,000 maunds of ice worth Rs77,000, which is sold in the local markets, about 60 per cent of the total produce being used in rural areas every year.

Whole-meal Atta Mill—A whole-meal Atta Mill was established in Bara Banki in 1930. It changed hands in 1944 and ceased to function in the beginning of 1955. In this venture a capital of Rs3,35,000 was invested.

Pulse Splitting—Pulse (*dal*) splitting is an old-time industry of the district and is of considerable economic importance. It is spread all over the district, some of the important centres being Safdarganj, Patanga, Rudauli and Tikaitnagar. There are about twenty-five units which are engaged in this work. The total capital invested in the industry is about Rs1,80,000 and it provides employment to about 240 persons, paying Rs36,000 in wages annually. Of the twenty-five units, eight are run by electricity, the consumption of power costing about Rs5,200 per month. The raw materials used are available within the district in sufficient quantity and in 1955-56, they amounted to 65,500 maunds, costing Rs8,51,500, whereas the pulse produced amounted to 45,850 maunds, valued at Rs8,25,300 and the by-products to 19,650 maunds, valued at Rs1,39,550. Products worth Rs3,17,000 were sold

inside the State and worth Rs6,45,850 were sold in other parts of the country.

Oil Pressing—Oil pressing is another old and important industry which has developed considerably in the last few decades. There are at present seven oil-seed crushing units in the district, three of which were established in 1957. Some of the most important centres of this industry are Bara Banki, Fatehpur, Gunauli and Mohammadpur. A total capital of about Rs1,00,000 is invested in the industry. About thirty persons find employment in these mills which are using power driven expellers. Except the unit in Safdarganj, none has a filter press In Haidergarh there are three units which have installed power driven rotary *ghanies* to which are attached flour mills. In addition, all over the rural area there are nearly 2,874 old-fashioned bullock-driven *kolhus* (oil crushers) which, in the year, employ (wholly or partly) 4,568 villagers. There is an annual output of oil worth Rs10,00,000 from these indigenous *kolhus*.

Ice Candy—In this district the ice candy industry is of recent origin. There are five units which employ about thirty persons during the season. The total capital invested is about Rs25,000 and during 1956-57 the total output was 10,56,000 ice candies worth Rs36,000.

Aerated Water—Aerated water finds a good market in the district. The industry is of recent origin here and at present three units are engaged in it, all located in Nawabganj. Ten persons find regular employment in this industry. A total capital of about Rs10,000 is invested in it and about 15,000 dozen bottles valued at Rs21,000 are produced every year, half of which are sold locally the rest being supplied to other places in the district

Fruit Preservation—Fruit preservation on a small scale is being done by a unit in Nawabganj. It is engaged in the preparation of pickles, preserves, jellies, etc., worth about Rs3,000 per annum.

Cottage Industries

Among the chief cottage industries of the district are the handloom, pile carpet weaving, brassware, shoemaking, pottery, *ban* and rope-making, fire-works industry, etc.

Handloom Industry—In this district the handloom industry takes precedence next to agriculture as nearly 30,000 weavers are engaged in it, the important centres being Bara Banki, Zaidpur, Fatehpur, Rampur, Katra, Masauli, Sahabpur Ahmadnagar, Sadatganj, Kintur and Aliabad.

It is a very old industry although for several decades about the beginning of this century it remained neglected. However, it has again revived and has begun to flourish.

Of the 9,139 looms which have been registered in the district 1,636 are in the co-operative fold. In order to safeguard the interests of the weavers and promote the development of this industry, the Mason Industrial Co-operative Federation, Ltd, was established in 1928 under which there are thirty-five primary co-operative societies, with their own capital of Rs1.68 lakhs. The Directorate of Industries has been helping these societies by loans, grants and rebates.

About 56,000 maunds of cotton yarn is consumed annually and in 1956-57 about 2,75,79,000 yards of handloom cloth of different varieties, valued at Rs1,44,78,975, was produced. The major items woven are *gamchhas, tahmats,* lungies, bed covers, long-cloth, coating, *garha* (coarse cotton cloth), *gabroom* (checked cloth generally used for shirts), etc. About half of the total quantity of cloth produced is made up of *gamchhas* and about a third of *gabroom*. In order to impart training in the art of weaving on improved looms, the Hewett Weaving School has been running since 1907, the number of trainees in the last ten years being on an average twenty per year. In that year the Lady Hewett Zanana School was also established, but it is not in existence now.

The dyeing of yarn is also done in different places in the district. This is a subsidiary industry, giving employment to about 200 persons. There are forty-two units which dye about 6,590 lb. of yarn annually thereby doing a business of about Rs1,30,000. With financial assistance received from the All-India Handloom Board, a medium sized government dye house has been established at a cost of Rs75,000 with a dyeing plant of Italian make which is automatic and is electrically operated. The dyeing capacity of this plant is 150 lb. of yarn in two to three hours.

Kalin (Cotton Pile Carpet) Industry—Bara Banki has been famous for its *kalins* for a long time. Formerly they were manufactured mainly in Fatehpur, but Bhado Sarai also manufactures such carpets now. 163 units are engaged in this industry giving employment to 350 persons all the year round. In Bhado Sarai, only twelve horizontal looms are engaged in this work, while in Fatehpur, about 215 looms are working giving an annual turnover of about 8,000 *kalins* worth about Rs1,67,000. Approximately 700 maunds of white yarn and 600 maunds of coloured yarn are consumed annually as raw material. Generally, two types of carpets, locally known as *char-tara* (four strand) and *do-tara* (two strand), are manufactured and their cost varies from fifteen to sixty rupees each depending on their design and workmanship.

This industry is doing well but it could improve if there were a regular supply of raw material at reasonable rates, adequate advertisement, sufficient finances and organised marketing. To improve the quality and designs of the carpets a tuitional class has been started in Fatehpur where systematic training is imparted to the children of artisans engaged in the industry.

Leather Industry—This is another flourishing industry and in all about 1,500 persons are engaged in its various processes, flaying, crude tanning and shoemaking. The hides are produced mainly by flaving dead animals and those slaughtered in slaughter houses. The collection of hides is carried on through collection centres, located in different places. Every week about 900 hides and 300 skins are brought to tne markets of Zaidpur and Rudauli. There is no unit in the district where tanning is done in an organised manner on modern lines, only crude tanning of the old type is done by more than 500 families of tanners in the villages. To provide technical guidance and processing facilities on modern lines the Directorate of Industries has given a subsidy of Rs15,000 for the establishment of a tannery in Rudauli, and the building is under construction.

There are 620 units which make shoes, both of western and indigenous designs and abour 900 persons are employed in this industry. Of these, seventy-nine units are engaged in the manufacture of shoes of modern design and their output is about 60,000 pairs per year. In all over 2.5 lakh pairs of shoes, valued at Rs12,00,000 are made annually. The important centres are Bara Banki. Rudauli and Daryabad. Almost all the tanned leather consumed in the preparation of uppers and soles is imported from Lucknow and Kanpur.

The Mason Leather Working School of Rudauli, which was started in 1925, imparts training in shoemaking and leather craft.

Brassware Industry—Another important and old cottage industry of the district is the brassware industry, which has suffered since the Second World War. The main centre of the industry is Tikaitnagar where twenty-nine units are engaged in this work, providing a source of livelihood to ninety-six persons, of which thirty eight are skilled and fifty-eight unskilled. Three units in Bara Banki are also doing this work. Roughly a total capital of Rs85,000 has been invested in this industry and raw materials [brass and its alloys like *kaskut*, *phool* (bell metal), *sohaga* (borax), etc.] worth rupees three lakhs are consumed annually. Articles such as *lotas*, *katoras*, batlois, gagras, etc. of moulded and beaten brass and *karchuls*, *chamchas*, etc. are made here and about 1,60,000 *chamchas* (spoons) and *karchuls* (ladles) valued at Rs2,10,000

and 37.730 *lotas* and *battois* (cooking utensils) worth Rs1,88,660 are produced annually in the district.

To improve the lot of the artisans and to equip them with appliances for the polishing and finishing of their products, an industrial co-operative society of brassware artisans has been organised in Tikaitnagar.

Lime Making—Nodules of lime (*kankar*) are found in considerable quantities all over the district and are of two types, locally known as *silia* and *bichua*. The important pockets where *kankar* is found are Tilokpur, Bhanmau, Usmanpur, Makanpur, Dewa, Dhanauli, Mohammadpur Khala and Rudauli. About 5,08,000 cubic feet of *kankar* is consumed annually in the district for different purposes, of which about 1,28,000 cubic feet is utilised in the manufacture of lime which is still an important and cheap substitute for cement. Twenty-eight units are engaged in its manufacture and provide employment to about 240 persons. About 1,15,000 cubic feet of lime, valued at Rs75,000, is manufactured per annum. About 20 per cent of the total produce is of the white type which is prepared from *silia-kankar* and which is produced mainly in the Fatehpur tahsil. There are five units which are engaged in its manufacture and they consume about 50,000 cubic feet of limestone every year, normally none being exported.

Carpentry—About 1,765 units are engaged in this cottage industry, which are scattered all over the district and provide employment to 2,814 persons. Wood is available locally in substantial quantities. Ganeshpur is an important centre for the manufacture of different types of furniture and boats, and also for many kinds of timber which is mostly imported from the large forests in the district of Lakhimpur-Kheri, Pilibhit and Bahraich, by way of the Ghaghra. Bahramghat, near Ganeshpur, is another important centre for the import of timber by this river and by rail. 1,81,622 maunds of timber was imported into Bahramghat by rail in 1956-57. In this place some units manufacture boats and on an average fifty boats are made every year. A boat, generally twenty feet long, six feet wide and two feet deep, costs Rs550 and is made of sal wood. Big barges are also made in Bahramghat, the cost varying from Rs5,000 to Rs15,000 depending upon the size and workmanship. The district also occupies a position of some importance in the making of bullock cart wheels and building accessories like doors, windows, etc., of different sizes and designs. About twenty-five units are engaged in this work. Most of the cart-wheel making units are centred in Bara Banki and Ganeshpur. They give employment to more than a hundred artisans and about 400 pairs of cart-wheel, valued at Rs32,000 are made annually. Most of the cart-wheel makers are seasonal workers

who come from Rajasthan for short intervals. Sawing of timber is carried on all over the district, particularly in Bahramghat. In all there are about a hundred units in the district which are engaged in this work. Timber sawing is done both by hand-operated saws and by power-driven appliances. Twenty-two of these units are equipped with band-saw machines in which a capital of Rs92,000 is invested and they provide employment to eighty-five workers. The remaining units are worked by manual labour and employ 240 persons.

Blacksmithery—Like carpenters, blacksmiths are also numerous and mostly carry out job work on payment in cash or kind. There are more than 970 units in this industry in all parts of the district, providing a source of livelihood to about 1,600 persons. In some places (Bara Banki, Lohti Jai near Ganeshpur, Fatehpur, Tikaitnagar and Rudauli) blacksmiths specialize in making knives, spears, scissors, etc In Bara Banki two units are engaged in making Persian wheels and one unit manufactures tin boxes and similar articles. In Masauli two units manufacture tin containers, buckets, boxes, etc. The State Directorate of Industries runs a centre in general smithery in Haraha in order to provide technical training to artisans.

Tile Making--Tile making was for some time a flourishing industry in the district. The advent of improved materials for constructing buildings and the preference for newer designs has affected this industry adversely and now only a few potters are doing this work in the villages. In the urban areas, potters produce tiles only to order. Tiles (*khapras* and *narias*) worth Rs45,000 are made every year in this district. This is a seasonal industry and provides employment for about three to four months

Gur Making—One of the most important rural industries is *gur* (jaggery) making which is carried on practically in every village in the district during the sugar cane crushing season. More than 2,000 units are engaged in the production of *gur* and nearly 16,000 cultivators are partly or wholly connected with this industry which gives an annual turnover valued at thirteen lakhs of rupees. The main problem facing the industry is that the cultivators still persist in employing old methods of crushing, clarification and boiling on uneconomical furnaces. In order to ensure the proper development of this industry the State Directorate of Industries has introduced a *gur* development scheme in Haidergarh tahsil, which aims at the construction of improved types of furnaces, the distribution of improved types of pans and crushers by giving loans (*taqavi*) to the cultivators for purchasing such equipment, the use

of good clarifying agents such as *suklai* and *deola* seed, bleaching carbon, etc.

Khandsari—The Burhwal Sugar Mills Company, Ltd, Khandsari Gram Udyog Branch, Sidhaur (owned by the Burhwal Sugar Mills) is the only unit in the district which is engaged in the production of *khandsari* sugar. It was established in 1958 and started production in November, 1959. The average number of workers employed is forty-eight and about 2,830 maunds of *khandsari* sugar valued at approximately Rs17,270 is produced annually.

Tobacco Industry—Tobacco is grown extensively in the district and about 6,000 maunds is available for different purposes every year. More than fifty units, located in different parts of the district. are engaged in tobacco making, both for smoking and chewing. Five units are engaged in making *biris* which are in great demand both in the town and the countryside. In all about 200 persons earn their livelihood from this source.

Fireworks Industry—The fireworks industry, particularly that of Zaidpur, has all along been famous in the State. About sixty units are engaged in this work, giving employment to about 170 persons. In Zaidpur alone fourteen units are engaged in this work and they produce various types of fireworks worth Rs80,000 per year. Raw materials costing Rs14,600 are consumed per annum.

Lac Industry—Lac is available in the district in a substantial quantity, the insect inhabiting dhak and pipal trees which abound in the district. Under the scheme for the production of lac initiated by the Forest Department, 532 maunds of crude lac was produced in 1956-57 and about a hundred units are engaged in making lac bangles, giving employment to about 200 persons throughout the year. In the rural areas, the village *manihars* manufacture bangles by age-old techniques and produce about six sets of bangles (each set consisting of twenty-four bangles and two bracelets or *kangans*) per head per day. These bangles find a ready market in the local fairs and in the weekly and bi-weekly markets in the villages.

Bamboo and Allied Industries—Bamboo is generally used in making different kinds of baskets such as *pitaris* and *dongas* (for lifting water from tanks), and some other articles like hand-fans, chicks, etc. 195 units are engaged in this work providing employment to about 300 persons. There is considerable scope for this industry and production of articles of furniture such as tables, chairs, racks, etc., can be profitably taken up, as *sanai* (a fibre like jute) and *sarpat* (a kind of reed) are available in abundance in the district. As *ban*, *sarpat* and *sanai* are also used in

turning out articles made of bamboo, the making of rope, *ban*, *moodhas* (reed chairs), winnowers and *sirkis*, etc., has also developed side by side, about 125 units being engaged in these trades which employ nearly 225 persons. The manufacture of hand-fans and mats from the leaves of toddy-palm and date-palm trees also engages a large number of workers.

Industrial Arts and Crafts

Calico Printing—The art of printing cloth was an important and thriving industry in the days of the nawabs of Avadh, but it began to decline with the end of their rule. It received a further blow owing to the scarcity of cloth during World War II, nevertheless, in 1952-53, nearly 11,000 *fards* (sheets) and 4,000 *lihafs* (quilt covers) were printed here A dyeing and printing training-cum-production centre which imparts training to twenty persons a year was established in Bara Banki in 1959-60.

Pottery—The earthenware or village pottery industry is giving employment to about 2,623 persons. About 1,453 units which are scattered all over the district are engaged in this work, the important centres being Dewa. Fatehpur, Bhayara, Satrikh and Nawabganj.

The glazed pottery of Dewa had in the past earned a name for the district for its oriental style. attractive designs and durability. This important art, however, gradually dwindled into insignificance because the artisans did not divulge the secrets of their technique to any one, the last two artisans who possessed the secret of the peculiar glazing having died in 1893, and now only five families are engaged in this work and make plates, *surahis* (chatties), *chilams*, cups, flower pots. *handis* (pots), etc. In Bhayara the same sorts of articles are made as in Dewa, but they are of black pottery. Toys. images of gods and goddesses and other articles of domestic use are made of red clay in almost every part of the district, and are sold in the weekly and bi-weekly markets of the villages and also in the towns.

Gold and Silver Jewellery Making—About 558 units comprising 912 persons are engaged in the work of making gold and silver jewellery, of which about 170 units are located in the towns. In the villages the goldsmiths generally work on metal supplied by the customer whereas in the town the customers either exchange old jewellery and ornaments for new ones or purchase new ones for cash. The average earning of a goldsmith in the village is about three rupees and in the town it is about five rupees a day. Those owning shops and employing hired workers earn about Rs300 to Rs400 per month.

Industrial Potential

The district has potentialities for industrial development in a modest way. It is connected with important trading centres like Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Basti, etc., by a network of both the Northern Railway and the North Eastern Railway, as well as by national and provincial highways and local roads. With the rapid development of power facilities, the district is likely to become better developed industrially in the future.

The district has some training institutions, such as the Hewett Weaving School, Bara Banki and the Mason Leather Working School in Rudauli, the centre for training in general smithy in Haraha and a dyeing and printing training-cum-production centre in Bara Banki, which have been established for stimulating the devlopment of small-scale industries.

A survey of the industrial potentialities of the district was undertaken recently by the State Department of Industries which reveals that there are bright chances for the expansion of some of the existing industries as well as for setting up many new enterprises. There is ample scope for starting a distillery for the production of power alcohol, as about a lakh maunds of molasses, are produced annually in the two sugar factories of the district.

The two ice factories are unable to meet the total demand of the district and therefore there is scope for the establishment of another ice factory and Safdarganj is a suitable place for this purpose. Bara Banki is also a suitable place for establishing a cold storage plant as about 3,25,000 maunds of potatoes are produced annually in the district. In addition mangoes and other vegetables which are produced here can also be kept profitably in cold storage. The district is rich in two varieties of palm trees, the palmyra palm and the date-palm. The former yields *neera* (fresh unfermented juice) which can easily be converted into *gur*, sugar candy, etc.

The calico printing industry can be revived with greater prospects of stability provided the new techniques of printing cloth are adopted, strict control over the quality of the products is exercised, fast colours are used, beautiful designs are worked out and adequate arrangements for marketing and financial assistance are forthcoming.

The leather industry in the district is confined mostly to the manufacture of footwear, but with the growing demand for other leather goods the manufacture of suit-cases, bags, purses, hold-alls, belts, etc., can be undertaken with profit. Even the shoe industry (particularly in Zaidpur) can be developed further.

As a variety of oil-seeds are produced in the district the establishment of a medium sized oil mill, particularly to crush ground-nutes which are available in abundance (about 61,000 maunds per year), will be found to be profitable.

The soap, paint and varnish industries, which are based on oil as the raw material, have good prospects of development. At present almost all the quantity of these commodities which is consumed in the district is imported. The cost of washing soap alone is about Rs1,25,000 per year. The district is rich in neem and mahua trees, their approximate numbers being 1,50,000 and 80,000, respectively. The yield of oil available from the seeds of these trees could easily sustain a medium size soap-manufacturing unit.

Bones are also available in large quantities, about 20,000 maunds being exported annually to other districts and a not inconsiderable quantity remaining unutilized. Therefore there is scope for the establishment of bone-crushing units in suitable places like Rudauli and Bara Banki

The district abounds in hides and skins and approximately 60 000 raw hides are available annually. At present almost all the quantity of this industrial raw material is exported to Kanpur and Lucknow, and tanned leather has to be imported to meet the requirements of the shoemaking units of the district The establishment of a good tannery may well be undertaken. Other raw materials required in the process of tanning are easily available locally such as the bark of the *babool* (Acacia arabica) tree, lime, etc. *Babool* trees are to be found in abundance on the banks of the rivers Ghaghra and Gomati. Bahramghat, on the Ghaghra is a big collecting centre for the bark from where approximately 25,000 maunds are exported every year to Kanpur, the prevailing rate for it being four to six rupees per maund, depending upon the quality of the bark. Bara Banki and Rudauli are suitable places for the establishment of a tannery.

There is only one unit in the district which is engaged in the production of *khandsari* sugar. By the development of this industry, the wide gap between the indigenous *gur* industry and the well organized sugar industry is likely to be narrowed. Tahsil Haidergarh is particularly suitable for this project, as the sugar-cane of this area does not find any outlet to the sugar mills of the district.

The district is rich in deposits of marl said to be suitable for the manufacture of slurry for making portland cement. It has been estimated that 10,00,000 tons of marl can be had from Ramnagar alone. Some other neighbouring districts like Lucknow and Sitapur are also rich in

marl and so there is scope for the establishment of a cement factory in Bara Banki.

State Assistance to Industries

In order to foster small scale industries, the State Government advances loans and grants and the Directorate of Industries helps people to acquire suitable sites for industrial purposes, supplies machines on the hire-purchase system, arrenges for power and water where available and also for the regular supply of raw materials. The amounts of loans advanced to different industries in the district in 1956-57 and 1957-58 were as stated below:

From the deputy commissioner's fund

	Rs.
1956-57	
Fruit preservation and papier mache	1,500
Shoemaking	4,000
Oil pressing	2,000
1957-58	
Shoemaking	1,000
Pile carpet	1,000
Acid batteries	1,000
Ice candy	1,200
Oil pressing	1,800

From the director of industries

	Rs.
1957-58	
Brass ware industry	4,000
Engineering workshops	10,000
Tailoring	900
Calico printing	4,500
Weaving	3,000
Leather	2,000

Labour Organisations

Till the end of September, 1960, there were only three registered and licensed factories in the district, the Burhwal Sugar Mills Company

Ltd, Burhwal; Ramchand and Sons Sugar Mills, Bara Banki and Perfect and Company, Bahramghat. The registered trade unions in the district are the Sugar Mill Mazdoor Union, Bara Banki; the Burhwal Sugar Mill Mazdoor Union, Ramnagar; the Bara Banki Electric Supply Company, Ltd, Mazdoor Union, Bara Banki, the Municipal Shiksha Karmchari Association, Bara Banki; the No. 2 Petrol Depot, Army Service Corps, Mazdoor Trade Union, Bara Banki; the Bara Banki Municipal Karmchari Union, Bara Banki and the New Labour Union, Bara Banki. Of these the first three are affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress, and the remaining are non affiliated.

The government has given a fillip to the development of trade unions by associating them with various labour committees and conferences convened by government. In 1947 the State Government set up a separate trade union section in the labour commissioner's office. The labour inspector looks after the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, which provides for regular inspection of trade union papers and tenders advice to trade unions in order to ensure their speedy growth on proper lines. A labour inspector looks after the implementation of the labour laws that are applicable in the district. The chief activities of the trade unions are to safeguard the interests of their members and to present their cases before the employers and the labour officers when there is a dispute.

Labour Welfare

The Labour Department envisages the establishment of labour welfare centres in all industrial areas as soon as possible, but as yet there is no government labour welfare centre in this district. The sugar mills have appointed a labour welfare officer each, who acts as liaison officer between the workers and the employers, to watch the improvement of labour conditions, to organize and supervise labour welfare work and to see that statutory obligations are implemented. These sugar mills afford their workers the following amenities: a dispensary, rest shelters, a free primary school, free firewood and cots, a library, a canteen, free kerosene oil, indoor and outdoor games and a few tenements. The workers of both the mills participate in regional welfare meets, held in Lucknow and Kanpur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Indigenous Banking

The district enjoys a favourable geographical position being situated between the two districts of Lucknow and Faizabad and occupying the central part of Southern Avadh. As all trade practices involve dealings in money, it is obvious that some sort of money-lending institutions, mostly of the indigenous type, existed in the district. Presumably, bills of exchange (*hundies*), which in those days were the common instruments of credit, were used for payment for goods received.

Rural Indebtedness

The number of talukdari estates in Bara Banki was probably larger than in any other district in Avadh. With some exceptions they were not very prosperous and were involved in heavy debts. The reason for this was indifferent management and extravagance and heavy draining of money on succession suits, of which no estate in Bara Banki was said to have been free. Thus the tenants also had to suffer as the demands from the talukdars were continuous and persistent. These factors combined to make both the landlords and the cultivators perpetual debtors. The cultivator needed money even to raise the next crop. Some talukdars advanced seed or money to them but, by and large, it was the professional village *mahajan* who was the sole source of credit. According to Donald Butter the interest charged by the *mahajans* on cash accounts was 24 per cent, dealers in grain and cloth and other trustworthy persons obtaining loans at 8 and 10 per cent.* The earliest reference to the number of persons primarily engaged in the money-lending business in this district is found in the *Report on the Census of Oudh*, 1869, which gives it as 716. This number comprised those persons who carried on money-lending as their principal business and did not include a large number of others who carried on this business as a secondary occupation.

The cultivator used to take loans chiefly for seed or purchase of bullocks and other agricultural implements, but his borrowings were often

---

*Butter, Donald: *Outlines of the Topography and Statistics of the Southern Districts of Oudh, and of the Cantonment of Sultanpur—Oudh* (Calcutta, 1839). p. 86

spent on the maintenance of his family till the next crop came in, or for performing certain unavoidable social ceremonies. Loans were generally repaid in the shape of seed which was given back at the next harvest, at one and a half times the quantity borrowed. The rate of interest for cash loans was generally six pies or one anna per rupee per month, or 37½ per cent to 75 per cent per annum. The absence of regular banks or co-operative agencies left the entire field of credit in the hands of indigenous money-lenders who had their offices in the town and operated through their village counterparts by advancing credit to them.

The economic conditions of people and their indebtedness are closely related to each other. Although the Report of the first regular Settlement (1879) of the district, does not actually dwell upon the nature or extent of indebtedness among the agriculturists, nevertheless it gives an idea about the living conditions of people when it says (p. 46), "The lower classes of tenants are extremely poor. . . . This poverty is, doubtless, owing in a great measure, to the density of population, but not wholly so". The prosperity of the cultivator was naturally intimately connected with his produce. In good years he was comparatively better off, but he was never so well off as to shake off his debts. The condition appears to have improved by the time of the second regular Settlement (1899). This Settlement was followed by several good seasons for all the cultivating classes and there was a rise both in prices and wages. The *kharif* crops of 1899 and 1900 and the *rabi* crop of the latter year were particularly good and as a result the burden of debt of many cultivators, became less heavy. There is, however, no record which may throw light on the nature or extent of indebtedness or on the volume of business done by the money-lending class in those days. During the third regular Settlement (1930), an enquiry into rural indebtedness was held and it was found that about 66 per cent of the tenants were not indebted. This did not necessarily mean that all these people were well off nor that they were very badly off either, the margin of safety against lean years being small.* World War Two and the consequent rise in the prices of food grains helped the cultivator to wipe off much of his debt.

In 1951-52 the Reserve Bank of India conducted a survey of the credit position in rural areas throughout the country, which revealed certain post-independence developments regarding rural credit which hold good for Bara Banki as well. The cultivators still borrowed money and a bad agricultural season still affected their repaying capacity. The wartime

**Final Settlement Report of the Bara Banki District* (1930), p. 5

rise in prices had eradicated much of their indebtedness but the credit position as a whole for this region remained much the same due to the presence of certain new factors such as the movement of displaced persons and the new programmes of development. In the initial years repayments on account of borrowings of this nature formed only a small proportion of the total borrowings.

Urban Indebtedness—The mode of living in the urban areas of the district is not very different from that of the rural areas. A slight difference is to be found only in the town of Nawabganj, the headquarters of the district. The people of towns mostly borrow to meet some of their daily requirements or in cases of emergency. The nature of non-agricultural indebtedness can be understood to some extent from the functioning of the seven non-agricultural credit societies in the district, but even they are not able to cope with the needs of the people whose monetary requirements are still met by private money-lenders.

Private Bankers

Traditionally, the business of money-lending in this district was more or less confined to the Jains and Vaishs. The rate of interest charged varied from a pice per rupee to an anna per rupee per month and in some cases was as high as two annas per rupee per month. A special feature of Bara Banki was that the talukdars of the district borrowed money from the *mahajans* of Lucknow, who even today do a considerable amount of business in the district through their agents.

Besides the traditional money-lending classes, the village shopkeepers also gave loans to the cultivators but unlike the city *mahajans* they gave loans and accepted repayments both in cash and kind. The village *mahajan*, who might even be a rich cultivator or a landlord doing the business of money-lending, generally insisted on the pawning of valuables, usually the crop and the land being the most acceptable types of security. The *arhatiya* (commission agent) also played an important part in village economy. He advanced loans against the future crop of which the price was predetermined, the cultivator had hardly any choice in the matter and he was in no position to bargain.

The *sahukar* (banker) was, in effect, the real banker and he performed a function more or less similar to that of the joint-stock banks of today and dealt with much larger transactions. The activities of these *sahukars* were on such an extensive scale that many landed proprietors found themselves too deeply in debt to be able to extricate themselves. Another

class of money-lenders, the *kistwalas*, advanced money on the condition that the loan would be paid back in instalments (*kists*). The old Kabuli money-lender who was also a *kistwala* used to go from village to village to lend money but he is hardly seen nowadays.

In the census of 1951, the number of private money-lenders in the district was shown as forty-five (which included ten women), the figure apparently pertaining only to those who reported money-lending as their sole profession. Nowadays private money-lending is carried on as a subsidiary business along with some other trade. The rate of interest for the trading communities varies from 6 to 9 per cent per annum but for the common man it goes even higher.

The usurious practices of private money-lenders claimed victims from all sections of the people, especially from among cultivators and landlords. In 1929 a committee was appointed by the government to enquire into the economic condition of the people in the State. As a result, commencing in 1934, several laws were enacted to regulate money-lending and to establish co-operative societies to protect the people from unscrupulous private money-lenders.

Joint-stock Banks

In the urban areas, joint-stock banks are becoming popular and more and more people, both businessmen and private individuals, approach these institutions for their monetary requirements. The district is served by the following banks:

State Bank of India--The State Bank of India opened a branch, in Nawabganj on March 11, 1957, as a part of its branch expansion programme to stimulate the development of banking in rural areas. Besides providing normal banking facilities to individuals, the bank grants advances to co-operative institutions against government and other securities at suitable rates of interest. The co-operative marketing and processing societies and the sugar industry of the district also get financial help from the bank. It has a pilot scheme to finance small scale industries.

Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd—A branch of the Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd., was started in Nawabganj in 1943 It serves mainly the commercial class of the town and offers advances against agricultural produce such as poppy seeds and cotton yarn.

Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank, Ltd—This branch was opened in Nawabganj in 1944. It works as a full-fledged join-stock bank and affords normal banking facilities to its members. Its most important

function is to advance loans to the agricultural co-operative societies for distribution to the individual members of such societies.

Co-operative

Agricultural Co-operative Multipurpose Societies—There were 946 co-operative multipurpose societies in the district on March 31, 1958, having a membership of 27,282 persons and a share capital of Rs2,75,076. The amount of loan advanced to members by these societies was Rs1,06,227, the amount outstanding against the members being Rs3,23,135 of which Rs85,983 was overdue. The reserve and other funds of the societies amount to Rs1,42,357 and their working capital was Rs6,67,423. These societies earned a profit of Rs59,776. The borrowing and lending rates are 7 and 9 per cent per annum respectively.

Non-Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies—There are four such societies of salary earners type, having a total membership of 560 and a share capital of Rs11,115. By the end of 1959-60 these societies had advanced a loan of Rs17,926, had recovered Rs22,970, the outstanding amount being Rs30,366 of which Rs1,974 was overdue. The reserve and other funds amounted to Rs11,332. These societies earned a profit of Rs1,752 and the rate of interest was 9 per cent annum.

District Co-operative Banking Union—This was registered and established in 1921, having as its area of operation the whole of the district, and its functions being the advancing of loans to its members. In 1957-58 the total membership was 240, and the total share capital Rs46,421; the owned and working capital amounted to Rs58,501 and Rs2,66,927 respectively. The loan outstanding against its member societies amounted to Rs1,23,430 of which Rs32,210 was overdue. The reserve fund of the union was Rs7,783, debt reserve Rs2,772 and the building funds Rs1,525. Its investment amounted to Rs37,623 in the current amount of the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bara Banki, in collection deposit Rs1,07,000 and in Post Office Saving Bank account Rs27,187. The loan advanced by the union to its affiliated societies was Rs42,953. It earned a profit of Rs2.101. The borrowing and lending rates of interest were 4 and 7 per cent, respectively.

District Co-operative Development Federation Ltd—The Federation was established about ten years ago. It deals mainly with the supply of chemical fertilisers, coal dust, cement and street lanterns. In 1959-60 it had a share capital of Rs5,000 and a membership of thirty-four. Its reserve fund amounted to Rs55,751 and other (owned) funds amounted

to Rs69,000. It received Rs56,125 from the co-operative societies running brick-kilns and paid to the Provincial Co-operative Federation Ltd., Lucknow, Rs50,000 towards the sale proceeds of fertilisers.

Block Development Unions—In 1958-59 there were thirty-two Block Development Unions in the district with a membership of 5,111 individuals and 488 societies and a share capital Rs76,180. These unions ran eleven brick-kilns and thirteen others were run by the primary societies, the number of bricks turned out being 1,97,58,000. Of these twenty-four kilns, fourteen earned a profit, nine incurred a loss and one ran without any profit or loss. Twenty-four of the Block Development Unions ran seed stores. The main business of the unions was the sale of chemical fertilisers, agricultural implements and distribution of *rabi* and *kharif* seed stores. The main business of the unions was the sale of chemical green manure (*sanai, moong* and *dhaincha*) to cultivators on a *sawai* (one and a quarter) basis as well as on cash payment.

Cane Unions—There are four co-operative cane unions in this district with headquarters in Burhwal, Baragaon, Bara Banki and Daryabad. The first two supply sugar-cane to the Burhwal Sugar Mills Company, Ltd, the Bara Banki Cane Union supplies it to the Ramchand and Sons Sugar Mills (Private) Ltd, Bara Banki and the Daryabad Cane Union supplies it to the Kamlapati Motilal Sugar Mills, Masodha, Faizabad. By July, 1959, the Cane Development Union, Burhwal was operating in an area covering 301 villages fifteen miles around the factory) in tahsil Fatehpur. It had 14,901 members, the average yearly cane supply to the mills was 8·70 lakh maunds and the yearly average loan advanced to the members was Rs2,51,760. The Cane Development Union, Baragaon, operated in an area comprising fifty-one villages (five miles around Bara gaon) with a membership of 3,480. Its average yearly cane supply to the mills was 3·14 lakh maunds and the yearly average loan advanced to the members was Rs1,52,867. The area of operation of the Bara Banki Cane Union was confined to villages reserved for the Bara Banki mills and some others, with a membership of 37,134, its average yearly cane supply to the mills being 18·41 lakh maunds and the yearly average loan advanced to the members being Rs4,04,035. The Daryabad Cane Union was operating in an area covering 194 villages (fourteen miles around Daryabad), the membership being 6,132, the average yearly cane supply to the mills 4·07 lakh maunds, the yearly average loan advanced to the members being Rs51,918.

The four cane unions and the two cane development councils (in Bara Banki and Burhwal) are responsible for the development of the sugar industry in the district. A target of additional production of 19·03 lakh

maunds of sugar-cane and yield per acre of 650 maunds has been fixed for the Second Five Year Plan period, to achieve which these co-operative societies have undertaken development activities by supplying improved manures providing irrigation facilities by installing pumping plants. Persian wheels, etc., and by distributing improved agricultural implements. By 1959-60 about 1,60,584 maunds of sugar-cane seed of improved and disease-resistant varieties had been distributed by the two councils which have also constructed and repaired about thirty-three miles of roads and nine bridges and culverts to ensure easy and smooth transport of sugar-cane from the villages to the factory.

Other development activities of these unions include protection of the sugar-cane crop, the laying out of seed nurseries and tree plantations and the organisation of sugar-cane competitions. The unions also maintain a junior high school and two high schools for the benefit of the children of the cane growers. A hospital costing about Rs19,000 has been established in Sundhya Mau by the Burhwal Cane Union.

Life Insurance

The life insurance business was natoinalised on September 1, 1956. The Life Insurance Corporation has not yet established any office in the district, but some field inspectors have been appointed who are doing successful business. Till lately the activities of the insurance agents and inspectors have remained confined to the towns but now it is the duty of the agents and field officers of the Corporation to spread their activities in the rural areas to make the people in the country-side insurance-minded and the field officers have to tour their areas extensively every month. The following figures show the progress of the business done in the district, before and after nationalisation:

Business done by the insurers a year before nationalisation ...	Rs 5 lakhs
Business done from September 1 to December 31. 1956 .	Rs 5 lakhs
Business done in 1957	Rs13 lakhs
Business done in 1958	Rs15 lakhs
Business done in 1959	Rs29 lakhs
Number of active agents before nationalisation (approximately)	12
Number of active agents under the Life Insurance Corporation as on September 30, 1960	60

Currency and Coinage

By and large the people of the district have accepted the change-over to the decimal coinage system.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

Before the railways were developed, the two important rivers of the district, the Ghaghra and the Gomati provided a regular trade route to different parts of Avadh. Grain from Bahraich was brought to Naipura-ghat and thence forwarded from there in boats to Chhapra district. In years of scarcity in the tracts lower down the river, grain was shipped from Dhanaulighat on the Gomati for Jaunpur. A very extensive trade in sal logs also existed with Nepal. The logs were landed at Bahram-ghat and carted to different parts of the State. Large quantities of rice from Bahraich were also sent to Kanpur through Bahramghat.

With the introduction of the railways and a network of roadways, river trade gradually dwindled. Both rail and road communications are now well developed. Nearly 1,000 bales of handloom cloth, weighing approximately 3,000 maunds, are booked at the Bara Banki railway station every month for export.

In Nawabganj there was a fairly brisk trade in cotton prints as the art of cotton printing flourished here but now because of the want of a proper market the industry has fallen into decay. The cotton pile carpet or *kalin* of Fatehpur is still fairly well known and commands a market in the neighbouring areas. The brass vessels of Haidergarh and Tikaitnagar, the country locks of Rudauli and the pottery of Dewa, were other flourishing industries, but they no longer figure in the trade of the district because of a general deterioration in their quality and want of patronage.

Among cash crops the district produces considerable quantities of sugar-cane which is grown in about 56,776 acres of land. The district is now not only able to meet the entire demand of its two sugar mills, but is also in a position to export the surplus sugar-cane to Faizabad, Bahraich and Sitapur. The other important cash crop is poppy which is grown by cultivators under a government licence. Most of the poppy grown in the district is exported to Ghazipur for processing.

Imports and Exports

The commodities that are usually imported to the district are kerosene oil, cloth yarn, manures and fertilisers, medicines and general merchandise and the items of export are sugar, *gur* (jaggery), *arhar*, oil-seeds, poppy-seeds, ghee, potatoes and hides and skins. The export and import figures for the municipality of Nawabganj (for the year 1959-60) with respect to

goods going out or coming in by road and rail are indicative of the volume of trade in different items:

Commodity	Import	Export
	Mds.	Mds
Wheat, *maida*, *atta*, paddy and rice and other grains	1,71,038	17,187
Sugar crystals, *rab* and *gur*	77,147	25,374
Oil (edible), oil-seeds, etc.	8,613	108
Building materials	55,064	15,154
Medicines, perfumes, etc.	19,706	915
Tobacco	2,095	Nil
Metal products	87,115	64,535
Animals (for being slaughtered)	6,474 (in number)	17 (in number)
Indigenous cloth	31,01,371 (in *thans*)	14,85,424 (in *thans*)
Electric goods	30,076 (in rupees)	4,312 (in rupees)

The following figures (available for 1951-52 only) show the exports and imports at the various railway stations of the district:

Commodity	Exports (in maunds)	Imports (in maunds)
Coal	3,941	23,263
Cotton (manufactured)	2.072	18
Sugar-cane	10,98,572	3,47,229
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1,225	137
Grains and pulses	13,400	2,783
Wrought iron and steel	13,342	5,002
Kerosene-oil	36,725	1,920
Petrol	492	Nil
Oil-seed	12,130	1,774
Tobacco	3,730	343
Salt	24,024	2,483
Sugar	1,57,739	3,774
Wood (unwrought)	16,131	7,406
Jute (gunnies)	193	1,807
Jute (raw)	489	Nil

Trade Centres

Goods imported from outside are distributed in the district through different trade centres. There is a permanent bazar in the headquarters town, which remains open throughout the week, except on Sundays. In addition to this, special markets are also held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. For the sale and purchase of handloom products of the district a wholesale market day is also held on Friday and most of the cloth brought in is exported outside the State. The chief grain market (of the distribution type) is located in Rashidganj inside the Nawabganj municipal area. It is owned privately and is controlled jointly by the municipality and certain private individuals. Most of the important markets and *mandis* of the district are connected with this market by metalled or unmentalled roads. There are also other wholesale and retail markets in the town each of which mostly deals in a particular commodity and each tahsil also has its own trade centres. The village weekly or bi-weekly markets are the primary centres of distribution but it is to the big *mandis* that the producer (whether he be a big or a petty cultivator) brings his surplus goods in order to leave them with the *arhatias* (the wholesale commission agents) who in their turn distribute them to the small retailers. From the seller the *arhatia* charges *dhalta* at the rate of eight *chhataks* per maund. He also takes 12 n.P. as incidental charges and at the end of the bargain, 7½ seers of grain per cart for the services of his *dandidar* (the man who weighs the grain), 3¾ seers for those of the *palledar* (coolie), one seer for those of the man who keeps the premises clean, and 2¾ seers for purposes of charity. The *arhatias* act as the link between the small producer and the retailer or consumer. The buyer pays the *arhatia* 6 n.P. per bag as incidental charges, three rupees per 100 maunds as cleaning charges, 12 n.P. per mile per bag for cartage from the place of transaction to the buyer's premises and 3 n.P. for carrying a bag into the buyer's godown.

The Municipal Board levies octroi on goods entering municipal limits at the following rates:

Commodity	Charges per maund
Wheat	12 n.P.
Gram, barley, *juar*, maize and paddy	10 n.P.
Rice	16 n.P.
Gur	12 n.P.

Wholesale Markets

There are two types of wholesale markets, the all purpose markets and the grain *mandis*. In the former there are no set rules for retail or wholesale business, as most of the wholesale dealers have their own retail business. The big business firms, however, have their depots in Lucknow from where they supply goods through their own agents to the retailers in the district. In the case of things made in the district itself (like cloth), the system of marketing is slightly different. On market days the weavers (*julahas* and *koris*) carry their products to the *arhatias*, who, as the chief marketing agents, often advance money or yarn to the weavers on the condition that they sell their products to them at a pre-determined price. This practice is disadvantageous to the weavers but their poor financial position forces them to submit to it. Nawabganj is the biggest market for handloom cloth, though a part of the business is also carried on in Zaidpur and Safdarganj. Previously it was an exporting centre for *gur*, grain, etc., but its importance as a grain market has declined as the bulk of the marketing in these commodities is now done through Daliganj (in Lucknow) and Faizabad. It is also an important exporting centre for poppy-seed, oil-seed and *arhar*. The trade in *gur* has declined because of the sugar factories. According to the sale-tax returns for 1959-60 the trade centres and the number of dealers in each are given below:

Trade centre	Tahsil	Number of dealers
Bara Banki	Nawabganj	921
Bahramghat	Fatehpur	72
Bhitarwa	Ramsanehighat	10
Daryabad	Ramsanehighat	35
Fatehpur	Fatehpur	80
Haidergarh	Haidergarh	51
Kursi	Fatehpur	11
Patranga	Ramsanehighat	24
Ramnagar	Fatehpur	22
Rudauli	Ramsanehighat	113

[Continued

Trade centre	Tahsil	Number of dealers
Saadatganj	Fatehpur	32
Safdarganj	Nawabganj	29
Chamierganj	Ramsanehighat	35
Tikaitganj	Fatehpur	12
Tikaitnagar	Ramsanehighat	33
Zaidpur	Nawabganj	46
Trilokpur	Fatehpur	16
Suratganj	Fatehpur	13

Other Markets

Other important *mandis* and retail markets of the district are Zaidpur, Safedabad, Greekganj (in Banki), Safdarganj, Ganeshpur, Fatehpur, Haidergarh, Rudauli, Daryabad and Patranga, where there are permanent markets which supply cloth, oil, salt and other articles of daily use to the inhabitants of these places and to those of the neighbouring villages. Retailers from the town or tahsil markets frequent the weekly and bi-weekly markets in the villages and do good business. Every village has its periodical markets which are mostly of the retail type. Goods are brought here either by the traders, the cultivators or other producers. The village markets are generally held on the land of the District Board or of private individuals. There are chowkidars for each bazar who collect market tolls on behalf of the owner of the land, the chtrges being 12 n.P. for goods brought on horseback, 25 n.P. for goods brought in carts and 6 n.P. for those brought on foot.

Trade Associations

There are only two trade associations in the district, the Cane Union Karmachari Association, Ramnagar, and the Mason Industrial Federation, Bara Banki.

Fairs

Several *melas* (fairs) are held in the district, but none of them is of any commercial importance except that held in Dewa. It lasts for ten

days beginning from Karva Chauth (the fourth day of the dark half of the month of Kartika), and is held in memory of Haji Waris Ali Shah, a Sufi saint. Nearly 25,000 people visit the fair coming even from outside the State. Of late a cattle market is also held in this place on this occasion when a good deal of business is done in pedigree animals brought from Punjab, Bihar and other States. The Planning Department of the State organises in the fair an exhibition on development activities.

Another fair is that of Kotwa Dham which is attended by about 50,000 people who come here to pay homage to the memory of Baba Jagjivan Das, the founder of the Satnami sect. Ordinarily a fair is held here every month on the day of the full moon, but the two fairs, which are held on the full moon days of Kartika and Vaisakha draw large numbers of people. The fair of Mahadeva is held twice a year, on the fourteenth day of the dark fortnights of Agrahayana and Phalguna and attracts about 15,000 pilgrims from all over the State.

Another important fair of the district is the Nagar Devta Mela which is held on the full moon day of Asadha in village Manjitha, four miles from the town of Nawabganj. The fair is of local importance and is managed by the *gaon sabha*. Another *mela* is held in village Bansa, about two and a half miles from Baragaon. on the occasion of the *urs* ceremony of Shah Abdul Razzak, a famous saint. It is commonly known as the Bansa Sharif fair, is held five days after Id-ul-Fitr and is attended by about 20,000 people from neighbouring areas. Although these fairs do not have any commercial or industrial significance as such a good deal of buying and selling is carried on as is expected in such large gatherings lasting sometimes for a number of days. Local craftsmen, producers and traders look forward to these fairs when the bulk of their yearly earnings is taken in.

Weights and Measures

The standard weight in the district is the seer of eighty tolas and the maund which weighs forty seers, but sometimes in rural areas a kutcha maund weighing eighteen seers is used. The yard is the standard linear measure and, as elsewhere, has thirty-six inches or sixteen *girahs*. For measuring distance the unit of measurement is the *kos* which here equals two miles and the measures of capacity are the pint and the gallon.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time Trade Routes, Highways and Modes of Conveyance

The proximity of the district to Lucknow and the situation of the headquarters town on the Lucknow-Faizabad route, have been favourable features in the growth of communications in the district. The district was connected with the northern districts of Bahraich and Kheri by way of the Ghaghra—a navigable river which forms the north-eastern boundary of the district. It was never a venue of any substantial trade in industrial products, but large quantities of food grains were transported from and through the district. The bulk of the surplus grain of the district was conveyed by road to Lucknow and the northern districts also conveyed their grain via the Ghaghra to Bahramghat from where it was transhipped to the broad gauge railway. It was at Bahramghat again that all the timber brought down the river from the districts of Kheri and Bahraich was collected and sent up-country by way of Lucknow, which swelled the road and rail-borne traffic of the district. There was a brisk trade in the past between southern Avadh and Kanpur in cotton cloth, metal utensils, salt and pulses, which took its course over the bridge of boats at Bahramghat. A considerable quantity of rice and other food grains, oil-seeds and hemp, as well as cattle, used to be transported from Bahraich by the same bridge.

Before the advent of fast conveyances like automobiles, road journeys could be performed by bullock carts, palanquins and horse driven carriages. The routes were punctuated by the old-time serais where the travellers could change horses, get meals and stay for the night. A number of serais existed in the district, the important ones being in Kinhauli, Bahramghat, Kursi and Loni Katra. The Bahramghat serai is said to have been maintained by the raja of Balrampur and was situated on the most important trade route of the district, the one from Bara Banki to Bahramghat. The serai in Loni Katra lay on the road from Lucknow to Sultanpur which was the seat of an important *nizamat* under the nawabs of Avadh. The route between Lucknow and Faizabad was well kept even in Shuja-ud-daula's times (1754—75) and according to Champion it had obelisks or stones at every *kos* indicating the number of miles from Faizabad.[1]

[1] Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-daula*, Vol. II, p 238.

There is also evidence of a number of routes existing in the middle of the past century which were used by administrators, traders and travellers. The route that lay between Lucknow and Faizabad had stages at Nawabganj (which was a small but populous town with a thriving bazar), Mustafabad and Daryabad (a fair sized town). Two routes led to Bahramghat, one from Rae Bareli and another from Sitapur. Bahramghat also lay on the routes from Lucknow to Gonda and from Sitapur to Faizabad.[1]

After taking over the reins of government in Avadh, the British realised that in the interest of administration, good roads and speedy means of communication were necessary. In July, 1856, the Commissioner of Benares Division wrote to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces: "Oudh is now in British hands. It must be well administered to justify annexation and a first class road must be made from Fyzabad to Lucknow."[2] In 1861, therefore, the Oudh Trunk Road (now known as the Oudh Tirhut National Highway) which runs from Lucknow to Faizabad and onwards, was constructed. The metalling of other roads as well as the laying down of railway lines was also taken up. Consequently by the beginning of the present century, the district came to be fairly well provided with means of communication, as regards both roads and railways The country was covered with a network of kutcha and pakka roads which provided easy means of access to all the important places in the district, in every direction, all the tahsils being connected with one another as well as with the headquarters town.

Palanquins and bullock carts were the most popular means of transport in the district in the past. Bullock carts have an additional advantage over other means of conveyances in as much as the farmer can use them for the carriage of passenger traffic as well as for transporting goods from and to the bazar. A special feature of the district was the camel cart which plied on the road from Lucknow to Kursi. This form of transport was used generally for carrying goods in pargana Kursi (which was in district Lucknow till 1870). Talukdars and other wealthy people owned horse driven carriages. The ekka was commonly used in urban and rural areas, the other modes of conveyance being donkeys, ponies, horses and elephants.

---

[1] *Routes in Oudh* published by the order of the Quarter Master General of Bengal Army, Calcutta, 1860.

[2] Saunders, P.: *Report on the Province of Oudh*, (Lucknow, 1862), p. 37.

Road Transport

There are several kinds of roads in the district such as metalled, unmetalled, cemented, tar-macadamised, cart-tracks and feeders which are maintained by different authorities. On these roads mechanised and unmechanised vehicles ply transporting passengers and goods from one place to another.

Roads

National Highways—Only one national highway named the Oudh Tirhut National Highway traverses the district and it is of considerable importance. It comes from Lucknow, runs for forty-six miles through the district and goes on to Faizabad, Gorakhpur and onwards. It was completed in 1861 taking the place of the old unmetalled road from Lucknow to Faizabad. It has been well aligned and drained and flanked on either side by an avenue of trees. It enters the district at the eleventh mile and from the twelfth to the seventeenth mile it is twenty-two feet wide, the remaining portion (up to mile fifty-seven) in the district is only twelve feet wide, the portion from the twelfth to the twenty-second mile being made of cement concrete.

State Highways—There are two State highways in the district. Within the district one of these starts from the nineteenth mile of the national highway and, running parallel to the railway line, is linked by the Bahramghat ferry and goes on to Gonda. It is the most important trade route of the district within which it has a total length of 21 miles, 4 furlongs. It serves the useful purpose of feeding the different railway stations and timber in considerable quantities is also carted by this route direct to Lucknow. The other, which goes from Lucknow to Sultanpur, runs for a distance of eighteen and a quarter miles within the district, passing through Haidergarh in the south.

There are several provincial roads and feeders in the district. One connects Nawabganj with Dewa and has a length of eight miles. The second is the Haidergarh-Ramsanehighat road which connects the headquarters of the two tahsils. It takes off from the Lucknow Sultanpur provincial highway at Haidergarh and ends at the fortieth mile of the Oudh Tirhut National Highway, running for a length of 18 miles within the district. The provincial feeders are the Rasauli feeder road which has a length of 5 furlongs and 630 feet and ends at the Rasauli railway station. The Masauli feeder road which starts from the ninth mile of the Bara Banki-Gonda provincial highway and runs for a length of

1 mile and 3 furlongs and the Dewa Shrine feeder which is 3 furlongs in length.

The provincial highways are all well aligned and drained and are on an average twelve feet wide. Barring the Haidergarh-Ramsanehighat road, the other provincial highways are all tar-macadamised. The Public Works Department maintains the roads as well as their roadside avenues. The planting and maintenance of roadside avenues on the Bara Banki-Bahramghat-Gonda road are, however, the concern of the Forest Department.

Other Roads—No less important are the District Board (now Antarim Zila Parishad) roads which in the district have a total length of over 478 miles, only a few (about eighty-one miles in length) being metalled. The metalled roads have a *kankar* surface. Several roads connect the district headquarters with the tahsil headquarters and other important places in the district. The Dewa-Fatehpur road (10 miles and 4 furlongs) supplements the Bara Banki-Dewa road and connects Fatehpur with Bara Banki. A metalled road runs from Nawabganj to Haidergarh via Ausaneswar where a bridge of boats used to be built on the river Gomati for fair weather crossing till 1948. With the construction of the new bridge on the Gomati at Naipura this road has lost its importance and now Nawabganj is connected with Haidergarh by way of Ramsanehighat and Naipura. Other metalled roads connect Bara Banki with Satrikh, Zaidpur with Nawabganj, Sidhaur and Safdarganj, Rudauli with Bhelsar (on the national highway), and Ramsanehighat with Daryabad and Ramnagar with Bhado Sarai There are also several metalled feeder roads connecting important villages with one another and some of them with railway stations: the Bindaura feeder, the Safdarganj and Rudauli railway feeders and the Daryabad railway station road.

The total length of the Municipal Board roads is 13 miles, 6 furlongs and 108 yards, of which 9 miles, 7 furlongs and 53 yards are metalled and the rest unmetalled.

In some places the Public Works Department has constructed cement concrete tracks (which are two feet apart) on the kutcha roads, to facilitate the movement of bullock carts throughout the year, specially during the rainy season. The total length of these tracks is seven miles (four miles between Bara Banki and Jahangirabad and three miles near the Burhwal Sugar Mills). The total length of metalled roads under the charge of the P W. D. in the district is 130 miles and 4 furlongs.

Development of Roads

During the First Five Year Plan, 21 miles and 4 furlongs of pakka roads and 1,474 miles, 2 furlongs and 120 feet of kutcha roads were constructed. 4 miles and 2 furlongs of pakka roads and 2,198 miles, 7 furlongs and 186 feet of kutcha roads were repaired. During the same period 3,673 miles, 2 furlongs and 86 feet of roads were constructed and repaired through *shramdan* (voluntary labour). During the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan, 44 miles, 5 furlongs and 68 feet of pakka roads and 623 miles, 5 furlongs and 183 feet of kutcha roads were constructed. Eighty-two miles, 7 furlongs and 190 feet of pakka roads and 1,719 miles, 2 furlongs and 48 feet of kutcha roads were repaired. About 2,343 miles of roads were constructed and repaired through voluntary labour. The Cane Development Councils of Bara Banki and Burhwal had already constructed (during the First Five Year Plan period) over six miles of metalled roads. six and a half miles of kutcha roads and 102 culverts and bridges. During the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan period the Cane Development Council, Bara Banki constructed 8·8 miles of pakka and kutcha roads, repaired 44·1 miles of the roads. constructed twenty-six and repaired eight culverts and bridges.

Vehicles and Conveyances

Urban—The means of conveyance common in the headquarters town are tongas, ekkas, cyclerickshaws and bicycles. Most of the tongas and ekkas are owner-driven but those not owner-driven are hired out on daily charges. Tongas and ekkas plying in the municipal area have to be registered with the Municipal Board and are licensed under the hackney carriage bye-laws. In 1959-60 the number of these vehicles was 205. The fee for the registration of an ekka is Rs4·50 and that for a tonga is Rs5. The cyclerickshaw is the latest addition to the means of public conveyance in the district and is both convenient and popular. Generally cyclerickshaws are not driver-owned but are taken on hire from people who have made it their business to keep a number of rickshaws and to hire them out on daily charges, the rates being Rs1·50 per day for a new one and a rupee a day for an old one. Most of the rickshaw drivers are local people though some belong to the neighbouring districts. 185 cyclerickshaws were registered and licensed by the Municipal Board in 1959-60. the annual licence fee for each rickshaw being Rs7·50. Because of their being cheap and convenient, they tend to send off the road the older modes of conveyance.

Dolies are also in use both in the villages and in the towns, particularly by women who live in purdah. Palanquins of different kinds are

used for visits to places at short distances. This mode of conveyance is gradually disappearing from the town but is still to be seen in the interior parts of the district.

The bicycle is the favourite conveyance of petty tradesmen, people in service, students and domestic servants. In 1959-60, the number of bicycles registered and licensed by the Municipal Board was 362, the licence fee charged being Rs3 a year. Bicycles are also available on hire, the usual rate per hour being two annas. Motor-cars are within the means only of a limited number of people.

Thelas (wheelbarrows) which are pulled by men, are in use in the town for carrying loads up to twenty maunds, usually of wood, clay, yarn, etc.

Rural—The bullock cart still persists as the most important means of transport in the villages. The owner of a bullock cart has the advantage of carrying by it both passengers and goods and in addition can use the bullocks in agricultural operations when they are not being used for traction. A cart driven by a pair of bullocks can carry about fifty maunds of load and is good for short distances of twenty-five miles or so. The average load carried by a cart driven by a bullock is twenty maunds. In 1959-60 the number of registered bullock carts and *thelas* was fifty-four and of handcarts it was fifty-nine. The annual registration fee for a cart driven by a pair of bullocks is Rs7: that for a cart driven by a single bullock Rs5 and that for a handcart Rs1·50.

Public and Private Bus Services

Government Bus Service—The district is included in the Lucknow region of the U. P. Government Roadways which started operating on May 21, 1947. Now the State Roadways and private bus services supplement the railway network for short distance passenger traffic. On an average about 712 passengers leave Bara Banki for Lucknow and Fatehpur daily. The State buses passing through the district run on the following routes:

Lucknow-Bara Banki (18 miles).

Lucknow-Haidergarh (34 miles).

Lucknow-Sultanpur (86 miles).

Lucknow-Jagdishpur (52 miles).

Lucknow Fatehpur (36 miles).

On these routes two buses run from Lucknow to Bara Banki three times a day, five to Haidergarh, four to Sultanpur and one to Jagdishpur

(both via Haidergarh) and eleven run to Fatehpur (via Bara Banki) at a frequency of thirty minutes.

Private Bus Service—Besides the bus services run by the government, certain routes are still in the hands of private bus owners and the private agencies ply their buses from Bara Banki to the following places: Rudauli, Tikaitnagar, Haidergarh (via Bhanmau and via Naipuraghat), Ghatampur, Ganeshpur (via Ramnagar), Mahadewa (via Ramnagar), Bhado Sarai (via Ramnagar) and Faizabad. The mileage of these routes varies from twenty-three to sixty-two.

Taxi Service—There is a privately owned taxi in Bara Banki which charges a rupee for the first time, 75 n. P. for the second mile and 50 n. P. for each subsequent mile within municipal limits, and 50 n. P. per mile for cross country trips, with a detaining charge of 75 n. P. for six minutes or part thereof. There is also an 'A' class taxi of the U. P. Government Roadways in Bara Banki which charges 75 n. P. per mile for the first twenty miles and 62 n. P. per mile for each subsequent mile for local journey and 62 n. P. per mile for the first fifty miles and 50 n. P per mile for each subsequent mile for outside journeys.

Goods Traffic by Road

Trucks came into greater vogue for the carriage of goods during the Second World War when the railways could not handle the mounting movement of goods. They were used for short distance traffic in the beginning, but now carry goods for fairly long distances. Most of them have diesel engines and are comparatively cheaper to operate than those which run on petrol. This business is in private hands and only a few individuals own trucks. The number of public carriers of the Bara Banki district registered with the Regional Transport Authority in Lucknow in the period from April 1, 1959 to September 27, 1960 was twenty. The freight rate is about one naya paisa per maund per mile, calculated according to the registered pay-load of the vehicles for both outward and inward journeys. Since February, 1950, the detention charges for public carriers are Rs20 per day of eight hours, but no charges are made if the minimum average mileage earning comes to Rs40 per day including the period of detention.

RAILWAYS

Northern Railway

The introduction of railways in this district was motivated by reasons of military strategy and commercial benefit. In 1872, a loop line of the old Oudh and Rohilkhand system was laid, which ran from Lucknow to Faizabad and on to Varanasi. This broad gauge line of 5′ 6″ was later

merged with the East Indian Railway and, as a result of the regrouping of the Indian Railways, was designated the Northern Railway in 1952. This line runs parallel to the national highway and passes through two-thirds of the district. It has stations at Safedabad, Bara Banki, Rasauli, Safdarganj, Said Khanpur, Darvabad, Patranga, Rauza Gaon, Rudauli and Gauria Mau. There was a second line of the same system with a broad gauge track running from Bara Banki to Bahramghat on the Ghaghra, where it terminated. It left the loop line at Bara Banki junction and ran in a north-easterly direction through the railway stations of Jahangirabad, Bindaura, Burhwal and Mahadewa. This line was opened for traffic on November 20, 1872, primarily to stimulate the export of timber from Bahramghat which is floated down the Ghaghra in large quantities from the sal forests of Bahraich and Kheri. It was abandoned mainly because of the opening of a meter gauge railway line which runs from Lucknow to Bara Banki and goes on to Gonda across the Ghaghra.

To open up the rich agricultural districts of Jaunpur, Sultanpur and Bara Banki and to improve the trade prospects of this area, a new broad gauge line was constructed, connecting Lucknow with Sultanpur and Zafrabad in the Jaunpur district. This line runs through the Haidergarh railway station, in this district. This new line was dismantled during World War II to meet the military requirements of permanent way materials, but was restored in 1954-55, the portion between Sultanpur and Utraitia, on which Haidergarh lies, having been reopened to traffic on June 22, 1955.

North Eastern Railway

The other railway system (opened in 1898), originally known as the Oudh Tirhut Railway and now as the North Eastern Railway, is on the meter gauge line which comes from Kanpur and has stations at Bara Banki, Jahangirabad, Rafinagar, Bindaura, Burhwal and Chowka Ghat in the district and then goes across the Ghaghra over the Elgin Bridge to Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and as far as Siliguri in Assam. The line runs straight across the district and connects it with the rich trans-Ghaghra tract. It was completed on December 24, 1898.

Another meter gauge line enters the district in the north from Sitapur and goes as far as Burhwal. The line was formerly a part of the Bengal and North Western Railway and was laid in 1911. Now it forms part of the North Eastern Railway, and has stations at Paintepur, Fatehpur, Sundhya Mau and Burhwal in the Bara Banki district. The railway station of Paintepur is situated in tahsil Fatehpur of this district but the

village itself lies in the district of Sitapur about three miles north of the railway station.

Goods sidings

There are three goods sidings on the Northern Railway line that in the Bara Banki railway station itself, the Ram Chand Sugar Mills siding in Bara Banki and a siding exclusively for the reserve petroleum depot of the Defence Services at Bara Banki which also has a separate siding on the North Eastern Railway at the Bara Banki station. There are twelve transhipment sheds in Bara Banki, six each of the Northern Railway and the North Eastern Railway. The total capacity of goods that can be handled by the sidings at the Bara Banki railway station, is fifty-six full wagons, but not more than thirty-six full wagons are being handled. The transhipment capacity on the Northern Railway is forty-four full wagons. On the North Eastern Railway the capacity of the goods siding is ten wagons. The transhipment of cement, salt, coal, jaggery, sugar, grains. oil-seeds, chaff-cutters, lime, kerosene oil, machine parts, iron and glass-ware, etc., takes place from the broad gauge line to the meter gauge line. Timber, sugar, jaggery, oilcakes, tea, wool, grains, ghee, drugs, horns, scrap-iron, machine parts and lubricating oils are transhipped from the meter gauge line to the broad gauge line.

WATERWAYS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES

Waterways

Although supplanted to a great extent by the railways, the waterways of the district are of considerable importance. There is still a brisk traffic of boats which carry timber from the forests of Kheri and Bahraich down the Ghaghra to Bahramghat. Although this traffic decreased somewhat because of the opening of the railway line from Gonda and Bahraich to Lucknow, it still continues as sal logs are said to be all the better for six or seven days' immersion in water: rafts are made of about twenty logs each and are tugged to their destination by boats, the journey both-ways taking twenty to thirty days. The rate paid for the boat and a crew of four is four rupees per log, half the proceeds being taken by the owner and half by the crew. The river-bank at Bahramghat generally presents an animated scene with scores of boats moored to it and the bustle of loading and unloading the cargoes of timber and gain. From Bahram ghat there is also regular passenger traffic down the river to Ayodhya, particularly on the occasions of the important religious assemblages in that place, the fare being four annas per head. A considerable amount of grain, specially rice, still exported by river from Bahramghat to Faizabad

and to some of the large towns of Bihar. The traffic on the Gomati is now only a shadow of its former self, the river not being easy to navigate owing to the number of *kankar* reefs and shoals in its lower reaches. In old days large quantities of grain were conveyed to Jaunpur, specially in times of scarcity but this practice has almost disappeared. Now the traffic on this river is chiefly confined to the transport of fuel and *moonj* grass to Lucknow, the boats returning empty.

Ferries

In the past, most of the ferries on the Ghaghra in this district were under the management of the District Boards of Bahraich and Gonda. The former managed the ferries at Keoraghat, Kundarkhi and Pharua Ghat and the latter those of Bargadia Ghat, Ghar Kuan, Larhe Mau, Kamiyar, Paska, Gunauli and Kaithi Ghat. On the Gomati, the ferries which connected Bara Banki with Lucknow and Sultanpur were under the management of the District Boards of those two districts, and were known as the Rechhghat and Gauriaghat ferries, respectively.

Twenty-seven ferries are now under the direct control of the District Board of Bara Banki, twenty-one operating on the Gomati, three on the Chauka, two on the Ghaghra and one on the Samli. The remaining ferries are under the management of the District Board of other districts. Under the schedule of rates of tolls, five ferries are in class I and the rest in class II. The average annual income of the District Board, Bara Banki, from the ferries amounts to about Rs34,400. The most important ferries are at Ausaneswar, Naipura, Rajghat, Lakaria, Mahrupur and Dhaurahra.

Bridges

In this district the State Public Works Department maintains twelve important bridges. The most important bridge, which was completed in August, 1958, is on the river Gomati in mile 6 of the Haidergarh-Ramsanehighat road. It is 442 feet in length, is made of reinforced cement concrete and is of the balanced cantilever type. There are two arch bridges on this road, one in mile 14, of one span of 45 feet and the other in mile 11, of two spans of 17 feet each and two spans of 16 feet each. There is an important arched masonry bridge on the Kalyani in mile 43 of the Lucknow-Gorakhpur road, which is 180 feet long and has five spans of 36 feet each. There are four more bridges on this road,—one, made of reinforced cement concrete, is in mile 16 and has three spans of 22 feet each and one span of 8 feet; one, an arched culvert, is in mile 17 and is of three spans of 9 feet each ; one is an arched bridge in mile 42,

of three spans of 10 feet each; and one, of reinforced cement concrete in mile 52, is of ten spans of 5 feet each. Another bridge on the river Kalyani is in mile 10 of the Bara Banki-Gonda road, which is of the arched masonry type; it is 150 feet long and has five spans of 30 feet each. There are two other arched bridges on this road, one in mile 20, of three spans of 10 feet each and the other in mile 21 of nine spans of 10 feet each. There is also a girder bridge of three spans of 29 feet each, in mile 13 of the Dewa-Fatehpur road.

A large number of bridges in the district are maintained by the District Board. Of these the Gokla bridge on the river Kalyani, in the twentieth mile of the Haidergarh-Daryabad road, is made of girders and has three spans, two of which are sixty feet each and one sixty-four feet. The road on this bridge is about fifteen feet wide. There is another bridge on the Kalyani in the twenty-first mile of the Lucknow-Mahmudabad road. It is of the arched masonry type having five spans of fifteen feet each, the road itself being fifteen and a half feet wide. A third bridge on the same river near Baddupur in the twenty-seventh mile of the Lucknow-Mahmudabad road is also of the arched masonry type and has five spans of fifteen feet each. The road, excluding the pavements, is fifteen and a half feet in width.

The bridge on the Bohiniya nullah, in mile 2 of the Ramnagar-Mahadewa road, is also of the arched masonry type and consists of six spans of fifteen feet each. The road on this bridge (excluding the pavements) is fifteen feet in width.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Serais

The old-time serais, with their associated features, have become a thing of the past. There was a time when people used to travel on foot, on horseback or in other conveyances, making the journey in short stages and halting in serais at night. With the emergence of mechanised means of transport and changes in the pattern of living, serais lost their utility. In Bara Banki there were many which were managed by the District Board, the Court of Wards, the talukdars and others. But now there are only three serais worth the name. The six government camping grounds which existed earlier have now disappeared. In Bara Banki there is no hotel of the western type. There are a few small lodging houses (like the Mina Hotel near the Satrikh Municipal outpost).

Dharmshalas

The old institution of dharmsalas still exists and provides lodging for visitors to the town. There are four worth mentioning, the Madan Lal Babu Ram Jain dharmsala and Gulli Shah's dharmsala (both founded in 1932); one, built in 1950 is situated in Jaiswal market and the Vishram Sadan built in 1951. All these dharmsalas are electrified and have other ordinary amenities. Visitors coming to Bara Banki (Nawabganj) and staying in the dharmsalas are not charged anything for three days or less.

Dak Bungalows and Inspection Houses

Some of the government departments have their own dak bungalows and inspection houses in different places in the district. The District Board has only one dak bungalow which is located close to the Bara Banki railway station. This building has three suites of rooms. The repairs are done through the agency of the Public Works Department which itself has four inspection houses in the district, one in Bara Banki in the seventeenth mile of the Oudh Tirhut National Highway, one in Ramsanehighat in the forty-third mile of the same road, one in Ramnagar in the eighteenth mile on the Bara Banki-Gonda road and one in Haidergarh. The Irrigation Department owns twenty-two inspection houses in the district.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPONE SERVICES

Post-Offices

The Postal Department has expanded its activities by opening new post-offices In 1940 there was a head post-office, thirteen sub-post-offices and fifty seven branch post-offices in the district. In 1945 the number of sub-post-offices was fourteen and that of branch post-offices sixty. In 1950 the figures rose to fifteen and sixty-seven and in 1955 to eighteen and eighty-one respectively. In September, 1960, there was a second class head post-office (in the headquarters town), twenty-three sub-post-offices and 109 branch post-offices. Ekkas still carry mail from the head office to the railway station and from there to the head office. In mofussil areas mail peons and runners carry the mail.

Telegraph Officers

There are twelve telegraph offices in the district including the head office in Bara Banki. The others are in Bara Banki city, Bahramghat, Daryabad, Hathaundha, Ramsanehighat, Rudauli, Safdadganj, Zaidpur.

Masauli, Burhwal Sugar Factory and Fatehpur. The post-offices in the villages do not accept telegrams.

Telephone Service

There are seven telephone public call offices in the district, one in the head post-office in Bara Banki, one in the Bara Banki city post-office and one in Sarauagi *mohalla*. Of the others there is one each in Masauli, Safdarganj, Fatehpur and Rudauli (which has a separate exchange of its own).

The Bara Banki telephone exchange is automatic. At the end of October, 1960, there were fifty-one of private connections and thirty-eight were installed in government offices including seven in the post and telegraph offices.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Like other rural districts of Avadh, this district also has a high percentage of agricultural population which is 82·2 as compared with that of the entire State which is 74·2.

In rural areas the commonest profession is agriculture and even artisans and traders, such as *kumhars* (potters), *sonars* (goldsmiths and silversmiths), *lohars* (blacksmiths), *barhais* (carpenters), *koris* or *julahas* (weavers), *banias* (grocers), own land and resort to agriculture as a subsidiary means of occupation. Often even the industrial and transport workers, labourers and domestic servants of the urban areas go back to their homes in the rural areas during the sowing and harvesting seasons.

The remaining 17·8 per cent of the total population has non-agricultural avenues of employment, like production (6·2 per cent); commerce (3·1 per cent); transport (0·6 per cent) and other services and miscellaneous sources (7·9 per cent). Of the last named, only 2·6 per cent earn their livelihood by being engaged in professions, such as medicine, law and teaching and also in public and private services. These people live principally in the headquarters town and belong to the middle classes. They are served by domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors, transport workers, etc., who form a fair proportion of the urban population. The close proximity of the district to Lucknow and Faizabad has an adverse effect on its economy and occupations. There are two sugar mills in the district which, on March 31, 1960, employed 1,983 workers. The cottage and small-scale industries also afford employment to an appreciable number of persons. The New International Chemicals (Private) Ltd, Bara Banki, engages about forty-five persons in season and the Perfect and Company, Bahramghat, employs only about twenty persons in season. There is a small unit in Safdarganj which employs about twelve persons in splitting *dal*. The Bara Banki Electric Supply Company, Ltd, Bara Banki, gave employment to twenty-two persons.

The district has the usual set-up of district and tahsil offices, local bodies, educational institutions, banks and the like in addition to a few departments and offices of the State and Central Governments.

The number of persons in this district working in the employment of the State and Central Governments and of the local bodies on March 31, 1960, is given in the following list:

State Government—

District supply office	18	
Collectorate—		
Officers	16	
Judicial officers	3	
Ministerial staff	243	
District judge's offices	122	
District registrar's office	13	
Civil surgeon's office	168	(142 men; 26 women)
Police force and its offices	630	(including a woman)
District jail	58	Ditto.
Prantiya Rakshak Dal	15,076	
Office of the district medical officer of health	117	(88 men; 29 women)
Office of the executive engineer (irrigation) Sarda Canal.	326	
Office of the district engineer (public works department).	221	
Harijan welfare office	8	
Social welfare office	5	(includes a woman)
Sales tax office	21	(includes a woman)
District agriculture office .	121	
District cane office	225	
District co-operative office	113	
District industries office	50	(includes a woman)
District excise office	9	
Land records office	56	
District land reforms office .	50	
Settlement office (consolidation)	572	
District planning office	267	(254 men; 13 women)
District livestock office . ..	82	
Office of the labour inspector	5	(includes a woman)

District information office	10
District panchayat office . ..	182
Office of the U. P. Government Roadways ..	11
The following number of persons were also employed:	
Village watchmen	1,019
Vaids and hakims	11
Compounders	12
Lekhpals	629
Central Government—	
Railways	800 (approximately)
Posts and telegraphs and telephone ..	411
Plant protection station .. .	4
Central excise office	7

There are a few persons working in the Army Reserve Petroleum Depot and also in certain foreign organisations.

Local Bodies—	
Municipal Board	250 (includes a woman)
Teachers	39 (includes three women)
District Board	319 (includes 22 women)
Teachers	1,603 (1,401 men; 202 women)
Town Areas (eight)	110 (includes 13 women)
Notified Area (one)	42 (includes 13 women)

The State and Central Governments and even the local bodies provide different amenities for their employees in the form of provident fund benefits, housing and dearness allowances, free medical service, loans to officials (earning up to Rs 6,000 per annum), pensions, advances for purchase of cycles, etc. The Railways provide residential quarters on nominal rents and free or concession passes for travel for their employees and their families, uniforms and restrooms for the former and free education for their children. Security of service and gradual promotions and pensions are other important features which attract people to government service. Government employees can form such departmental associations and unions as are recognised by the authorities in order to safeguard their service interests or for recreational and cultural purposes.

In the district, there is a family welfare centre for the benefit of the families of the police employees which distributes milk to their children and looks after the welfare of their womenfolk. There is a police club in the police lines which subscribes to a few daily newspapers and occasionally arranges *kirtans* and cinemas shows. There is a ministerial establishment association of the employees of the office of the executive Engineer, Sarda Canal, Bara Banki division and an officials' club for recreation and sports and games which was founded in August, 1959. There is the jail association, with its headquarters in Lucknow, to safeguard the interests of the jail employees which also arranges recreational and sports activities. The collectorate ministerial officials' association looks after the interests of its members. There is a veterinary stockmen's association and also a veterinary association organised on a State level. There is a provincial association for sub-registrars and one for the clerks, both being registered bodies. The teachers of the District Board also have an association of their own as also do the Municipal Board employees, who have a club (established in April, 1960) which provides for literary and sports activities. The branch of the U. P. civil courts' ministerial officials' association has been functioning here since 1928.

Education—According to the census of 1951, the percentage of employees in this profession was 0·09 of the total population of the district and on March 31, 1960. the higher educational institutions had in their employment 240 teachers (193 men and 47 women); the primary schools had 1,583 teachers (1,397 men and 186 women); the clerks in both these types of institutions numbered 293 (290 men and 3 women) whereas other employees numbered 777 (642 men and 135 women). The Municipal and District Boards had 1,642 teachers (1,437 men and 205 women) Teachers in schools and colleges have the benefits of provident fund to which the institutions make their own contributions. These teachers have their own associations to protect and promote their interests.

Medicine—The number of men and women in the medical and health services, including 129 registered allopathic medical practitioners (123 men and six women) is about 374. There are 322 *vaids* (including four women) and 140 hakims, one dentist, twenty-six compounders (24 men and two women); 115 midwives and *dais* and about fifty-nine other persons employed in hospitals and dispensaries (excluding scavengers and the sanitary staff). Chemists' and druggists' employees number 73 (68 men and 5 women) and those engaged in the manufacture of medical and pharmaceutical preparations are four in number. In addition, there are 248 homoeopaths and a few *jarrahs*. Doctors in the town or tahsil hospitals and dispensaries belong to the provincial medical service and are allowed private practice. Private medical practitioners generally have

their own clinics and dispense their own prescriptions. They do not charge any consultation fees except when they are called to see the patient. Chemists and druggists sell medicines and also dispense prescriptions.

Law—Bara Banki has all along been a turbulent district with consequent preponderance of litigation and criminal cases. The number of lawyers in March, 1960, was 171, there being only one mukhtar also. Clerks and petition writers numbered 25 and 51 respectively. The lawyers have their own Bar Associations and some of them are members of local bodies, associations, official and non-official committees and of the State Legislature.

Engineering—Apart from those engineers and overseers employed in the different government departments, the District Board and the Municipal Board employ their own engineers, overseers and draughtsmen and some are employed by private contractors.

Other Professions—The number of people engaged in other professions is small. There are only three accountants, the employees of the trade associations number 23 and there are 142 photographers (134 men and 8 women).

Domestic and Personal Services

Domestic Servants—Most of the domestic servants work in the towns and come from the neighbouring rural areas. They are paid monthly in cash or cash and kind and in some cases the employer gives them food, clothing and living accommodation. Their womenfolk supplement the family income and are employed by middle class families. Owing to the high cost of living people cannot afford to employ whole-time servants and many domestic servants, like *kahars*, who get about Rs 20 per month with food or about Rs 40 without food, and cooks work on a part-time basis.

In 1951, in this district, there were 1,199 domestic servants (3,736 men and 463 women), 114 watermen (52 men and 62 women), 64 cooks (8 men and 56 women), 31 gardeners (26 men and 5 women), 71 private motor drivers and cleaners (66 men and 5 women), 83 *karindas* of zamindars and 201 grass-cutters (151 men and 50 women).

Barbers—Most of the barbers here are Muslims who serve both their Hindu and Muslim clients. There are a few barbers' shops in the town. In the rural areas the barbers visit their customers in turn for the bi-weekly or weekly shave and the periodical hair-cut. There are

2,551 barbers (2,435 men and 116 women). Barbers, both men and women, perform certain important services on ceremonial occasions in Hindu as well as Muslim families. In the past the family barber helped in negotiating marriages but the old custom of having a family barber is now disappearing. Hair-cutting shops are becoming popular in the towns. The charges for a shave vary from 12 to 19 n.P. and for a hair-cut from 37 to 50 n.P.

Dhobis—In 1951, the number of dhobis in the district was 2,991 (2,452 men and 539 women). Many of these live in the town and its neighbourhood and some belong to nearby villages. In the town there are one or two dry cleaners, a few laundries and several individuals go from house to house to iron clothes. Their charges vary from 12 to 25 n.P. per garment and are about half the amount for smaller articles of clothing.

Tailors—In 1951, there were 1,531 tailors (1,411 men, 120 women) in the district. The urban areas provide them with good business. In the villages tailoring is a simple affair and is limited to the cutting and sewing of ordinary garments, such as *kurtas* (long, loose shirts), shirts, pyjamas, *bundis* (jackets), etc.

Other Occupations—There are family priests (*purohits*) numbering 905; *bharbhoonjas* (grain parchers) 1,553; carpenters, joiners and turners 1,274 (1,218 men and 26 women); *halwais* (confectioners) 609; *lohars* (blacksmiths) 728 (719 men and 9 women); *kumhars* (potters) 608 (745 men and 63 women); 391 masons; wood-cutters 144 (139 men and 5 women); makers of *pattal-donas* (leaf plates and bowls) 197 (183 men and 14 women); tonga and ekka owners and drivers 483; rickshaw owners and drivers 37; *moonj* rope, twine and string makers 144 (99 men and 15 women); basket makers 37; fishermen 41; grass cutters 201 (151 men and 50 women); *kalaigars* 109 (101 men and 8 women); *patwas* 112 (109 men and 3 women); carders 23 (20 men and 3 women); makers of glass bangles, beads and necklaces 267 (241 men and 26 women); tanners and cobblers 596 (587 men and 9 women); herdsmen and shepherds 383; makers of bamboo and cane products (fans and mats) 704 (660 men and 44 women); 726 grocers; oilmen 1,900; durrie weavers 97; 241 persons engaged in making articles out of bone, ivory, horn and comb; 437 sawyers; 332 bangle-sellers; 114 coolies (101 men and 13 women); 512 dancers, singers and musicians (352 men and 160 women); and 16 milkmen.

The wages of these people are in cash or kind or in both and vary according to their skill and capacity.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

General Level Of Prices And Wages

Prices

Not much is known about the history of prices in this district prior to the annexation of Avadh in 1856, except that the price of wheat during the famine of 1837 reached the extraordinary level of five seers to the rupee. There was a considerable rise in prices since the advent of British rule and from 1861 to 1870 the average price of wheat was 20·6 seers for the rupee, the lowest being 34·5 seers in 1862 and the highest, 12·8 seers in 1869. *Juar* averaged 24·8 seers and *bajra* 19·7 seers. At the end of 1873 wheat was sold at fifteen seers for the rupee and *bajra* and *juar* at about twenty seers each. The purchasing power of the rupee so far as food grains were concerned, steadily diminished. The rise in prices of food grains was generally gradual and it was accelerated by scarcity conditions in certain years. Though all the famine years were characterized by high prices, the rise was not uniform. In the *kharif* harvest abnormal circumstances often benefited one crop to the detriment of others. There was another famine in 1878 and the high prices continued, with the usual fluctuations, till 1880. After that year there was a fall in prices. but in 1886 a marked rise again set in which continued till 1903, though there were unusual variations in 1897 and 1899; the former was a year of famine in most parts of the province, and the latter one of great scarcity in other parts of the country. During this period the average price of wheat was 13·62 seers to the rupee, being the highest in 1897 when it reached 9·8 seers, and the lowest in 1898 when wheat was sold at an average of 15·5 seers for the rupee. Wheat was exported in large quantities in 1899 which sent the local average price up to about eleven seers. From 1891 to 1902 *bajra* and *juar* averaged 15·6 and 15·4 seers for the rupee, respectively. The former was very dear in 1896 when the price rose to ten seers or even less, whereas in 1898 and in the following year more than twenty-four seers of *bajra* could be obtained for a rupee. Barley averaged 18.5 seers from 1891 to 1902, rising to 11.5 seers or even higher in 1896. Another famine occurred in 1907-08, owing to the failure of the *kharif* crop which resulted in a rise in prices. By 1911 the prices sagged to the normal but began to move upwards again and remained high during the First World War, continuing to do so till

the economic landslide of the thirties. In February, 1930 and onwards, when the *rabi* crop was gathered, there was a sudden fall in the price level. By June, 1930, prices had declined to the pre-war level, a drop of about 33 per cent and it was only in 1931-32 that prices started rising on account of the crop being poor and at the end of the year they were: wheat 10·87 seers, gram 14·50 seers, maize 18·0 seers and rice 9·50 seers for the rupee. Prices then suddenly fell in the following year (about August-September, 1933) owing to the import of rice and wheat and they then stood at: wheat 15.12 seers, barley 24.0 seers, gram 16.75 seers and rice 12.75 seers for the rupee. The price level for all food grains remained almost stationary till the end of the revenue year 1937-38.

With the coming of the War in 1939, the price level again shot up, when wheat was sold at 12·0 seers, rice 10·9 seers and gram at 13·4 seers for the rupee. Although steps were taken to stabilise the prices, profiteering, speculation and hoarding combined to thwart this attempt and the prices of articles of daily use, particularly of food grains, continued their upward trend, reaching an alarming level in the years that followed and in 1942-43 the prices were: wheat 2·85 seers, barley 3·87 seers, gram 3·83 seers and rice 2·80 seers to the rupee. Thus wheat registered a rise of 321·0 per cent, gram of 249·3 per cent and rice of 290·7 per cent, as compared with the prices in 1939. As conditions did not appear likely to improve without an inter-district co-ordination in the matter of price control, in 1942-43 the prices of wheat and wheat products were brought under control. Later in the year, the prices of some more food grains were controlled. But as this price control did not have the desired effect, it was relaxed. As during this year food grains (particularly wheat) were not easily available, district reserves were maintained and partial rationing was introduced. This brought down the prices during 1943-44, but they were still high in comparison with the pre-war level. The wholesale prices of *juar* and *bajra* were keeping pace with the maximum prices for these grains fixed for the whole country and those of gram and barley with the prices fixed by the Regional Food Controller, Lucknow. But in the case of wheat the price remained fairly high. The partial rationing scheme which provided rations for about 25 per cent of the population of the headquarters town was discontinued. In 1944-45, the prices of the principal food grains went up slightly in the beginning of the year as compared with those of the previous year and remained almost stable throughout the year. The wholesale prices of *juar* and *bajra* remained somewhat lower than the maximum prices fixed for these by the government, but those of gram and barley were high. In order to keep the prices at a reasonable level, government, in 1945, enforced the U. P. Food

Grains Price Control Order. But this resulted in the gradual disappearance of wheat, gram and barley from the main markets of the district. To avert a calamity, surprise searches were made which unearthed fair quantities of wheat. In addition a thousand maunds of wheat per month was supplied by the government. Thus price control was not quite effective, and whenever an effort was made to enforce it strictly the serious consequences of the complete disapearance of food grains from the markets threatened the district. Hence 'hundred per cent rationing' (that is to say, rationing for every body but with the grain markets functioning normally) was introduced in the town with effect from October 16, 1945, and it was converted into 'total rationing' (when commodities could be bought only from government ration shops) from December 1, 1945, which was discontinued from December 3, 1947. Thereafter market-prices showed a tendency to fall and for about a fortnight the prices of wheat and rice came down to 2.5 and 2.0 seers per rupee respectively but they did not remain stable and began to shoot up. The prevailing market rates in September, 1948, were: wheat 1·81 seers, barley 3·12 seers, gram 3·14 seers and rice 1·69 seers to the rupee. The prices went up still further in the following year. Partial rationing was, therefore, re-introduced from March 1, 1949, in the headquarters town and was later converted into total rationing from September 16, 1949, which continued till June, 1952.

The irregularity of the rainfall during the whole of the rationing period, caused the rates to fluctuate in the rural areas throughout the district. In 1949-50, these rates were: wheat 1·87 seers, barley 3·12 seers, gram 3·12 seers and common rice 1·5 seers per rupee. Thus in the first year of rationing, the prices of most of the food grains fell but owing to the failure of the rains in September and October, 1950, prices again started rising. In 1951-52 wheat was being sold at 2.37 seers and rice at 1·37 seers for the rupee.

In July, 1952, the total rationing was reduced to partial rationing and certain other restrictions on the inter-district movement of food grains were also withdrawn by the government, as a result of which the prices of food grains rose slightly. But as they began to fall from September, 1952, rationing in the district was abolished from January, 1953. This fall in prices continued throughout the following years, so that in September, 1955, wheat registered a fall of 62.5 per cent, barley 120 per cent, gram 175 per cent and rise 79.6 per cent as compared with the prices in September, 1952. The rates in 1955 were: wheat 3.25 seers, barley 5·5 seers, gram 5·5 seers and rice 3·0 seers for a rupee. From December, 1955, prices again started rising rapidly. The upward trend continued

in the following years and in September, 1958, wheat, rice and gram registered a rise of about 100 per cent over the prices in 1955. It was thought at first that this sharp rise might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started becoming stablished at a high level without any prospect of recession in the immediate future. To bring down the prices government opened fair price shops which resulted in a slight fall in the prices of wheat and rice during 1959 and 1960 whereas the price of gram continued to rise mainly because of its non-availability in the fair price shops. The retail prices of rice, wheat and gram from 1938 to 1960 in the headquarters town have been tabulated below and illustrated in graph I:

Retail prices in rupees per maund in Nawabganj Town

Year	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946*	1947*	1948	1949
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Food grains—												
Rice ..	3·2	3·6		5·7	6·9	14·3	21·0	17·4			23·6	24·7
Wheat ..	2·6	3·3	..	5·1	6·0	13·8	13·3	13·3		..	22·1	24·7
Gram ..	2·2	2·9	..	3·9	4·8	10·5	7·5	10·5			11·6	13·3

	1950*	1951*	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rice ..			24·7	20·6	16·0	13·3	18·8	15·3	26·6	22·8	22·8
Wheat ..		..	20·0	18·2	14·5	12·3	17·4	12·3	21·7	21·3	20·0
Gram ..		..	20·0	16·4	8·07	7·2	13·3	7·2	17·7	13·0	18·8

* Total rationing period—

(a) from December 1, 1945 to December 3, 1947, and

(b) from September 16, 1949 to June 30, 1952

Wages

Urban Wages—The data given below relating to the urban wages of the district are confined to the municipal limits of Nawabganj town only. The common wage for a casual labourer ranges from Re1.25 to 1.50 per day. The wages of a porter are twelve naye paise for carrying a load weighing a maund, per mile. The monthly wages without food of a domestic servant generally range from thirty to forty rupees per month. Chowkidars are usually paid by the month, the usual wage being forty rupees. The gardener's is another occupation which is paid for at monthly rates, the usual wages being forty rupees. For grazing cattle, a herdsman is paid between Re1.50 and Rs 2.0 per animal per month.

The skilled labourer, like the carpenter and the blacksmith, is engaged on a daily rate, which is generally Rs 3.50. A driver of a motor car gets about sixty rupees per month, whereas a truck driver's wages vary from sixty-five to seventy rupees per month, which is the highest monthly wage for any occupation mentioned here. The tailor's charges are fifteen to twenty-five rupees for a woollen suit, eight to twelve rupees for a cotton suit, one rupee for a long sleeved shirt and seventy-five naye paise for a short sleeved shirt. To a trained midwife the payment made is five rupees for assisting at the birth of a boy and is less in the case of a girl. The laundering rates are twelve naye paise and six naye paise depending on the size of the garment. The barber's charges are twelve naye paise per shave and thirty-seven naye paise for a hair-cut. A scavenger gets two to three rupees a month per house.

Rural Wages—With the rise in prices during 1861—70 there occurred a simultaneous, though hardly commensurate, rise in rural wages. In 1870, ordinarily the wage of a skilled agricultural labourer was Rs 2.5 per month and in addition he was given about half a maund of grain and a blanket every year. The wage level went up substantially by the close of the century and in 1904, wages ranged between Rs 3.25 and Rs 4.25 a month though the additional payments in kind remained the same. Ordinary labourers received a sum varying from two to three rupees per month according to locality, with a blanket and a certain amount of grain worth three or four rupees, annually. The daily wage for watering the field was two annas and about half a seer of parched *juar* worth about half an anna. Light labour. such as weeding, was commonly done by women and children who earned about an anna and a half daily. A labourer employed in constructing a road was paid at the rate of two and a half annas daily for excavation and an anna and

half for carrying earth; the latter rate was the same as that in 1870 but the former had increased by half an anna. Women were frequently employed in carrying earth; a skilled worker like a carpenter or a blacksmith earned four annas or even three annas a day. In 1870 the ordinary wage for such craftsmen was three annas a day.

The tendency for wages to increase continued in subsequent years. During the 1920's there was scarcity of labour throughout the district. This was mainly due to the fact that many labourers migrated from this district to cities like Lucknow and Faizabad to get better jobs. At this time a skilled worker, (a carpenter or a blacksmith) earned about eight annas a day and an ordinary labourer about three annas in the rural areas. During the economic depression which started from 1930, wages also declined somewhat. In 1934 a carpenter or blacksmith earned from eight to ten annas and a half per day in the villages whereas an ordinary labourer got only an anna and a half to four annas.

During the Second World War the wage level went up. Unskilled workers, reapers and those employed in watering the fields began getting up to eight annas per day. For thatching and ploughing the wages were six annas per day whereas for weeding it was only four annas. In most of the villages herdsmen were paid seven annas and three annas per month for grazing a buffalo and a cow respectively. The wages for carpenters and masons were a rupee and for blacksmiths a rupee and four annas per day. In the district the supplementary wages are generally paid in cash. The statement below gives the hours of work and wages paid in 1956-57; it also shows methods and periodicity of payments as obtaining in December, 1944.

Wage-earner	Normal daily working hours	Wages in rupees	Method of payment	Period of payment
Carpenter ..	8·5	2·75	Cash ..	Daily
Blacksmith	8 5	2·25	Cash or grain ..	Six monthly
Labourer for sowing ..	9·0	0·75	Cash ..	Monthly or daily
Ploughman ..	10·0	1·25	Cash .	Daily or monthly
Weeder ..	9 5	0·65	Cash or cash and grain.	Daily
Reaper ..	9 0	1 25	Cash ..	Daily
Labourer for harvesting	9 0	1·22	Cash ..	Daily
Other agricultural labourer	8 0	1·25	Cash .	Daily
Herdsman (per month and per animal).	10·0	1·0,2·0	Cash ..	Daily

Relative Rise in Prices and Wages

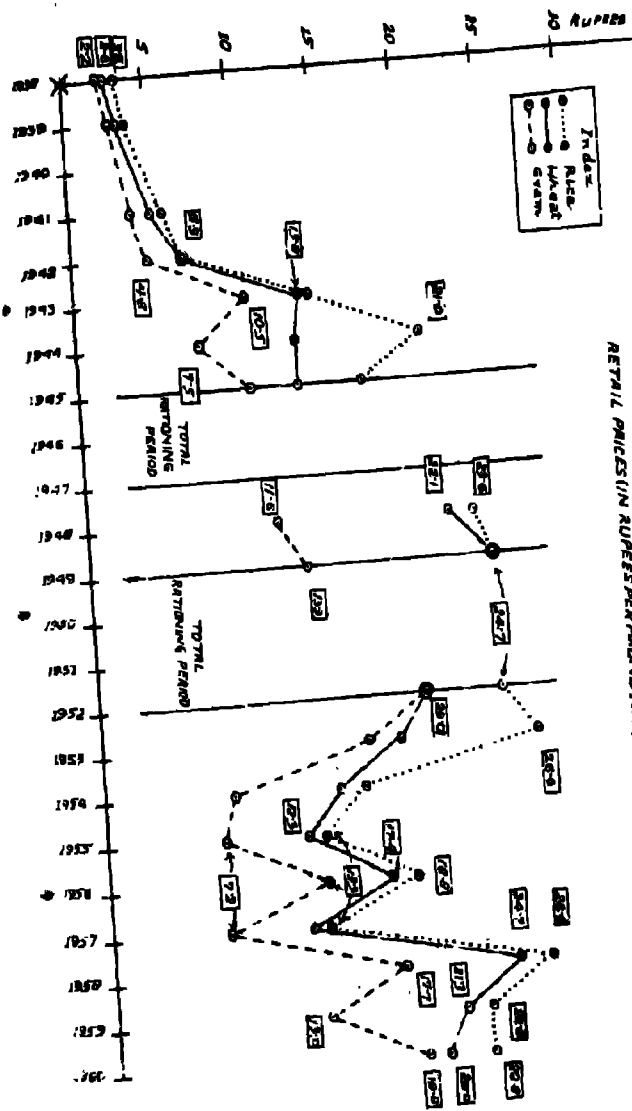
The relative positions of prices and of wages for different occupations are illustrated in graph II follows and will be clear from the price indices given in the following statement which are based on unweighted arithmetical averages of the prices of various commodities, and the comparisons are in respect of the month of August of the year 1916, 1928, 1934, 1939 and 1941 : .

Year	Price	Un-skilled labour	Skilled labour	
			Blacksmith	Carpenter
	Rs			
1916	100	100	100	100
1928	129	177	192	138
1934	80	100	96	133
1939	103	100	128	146
1944	298	321	344	290

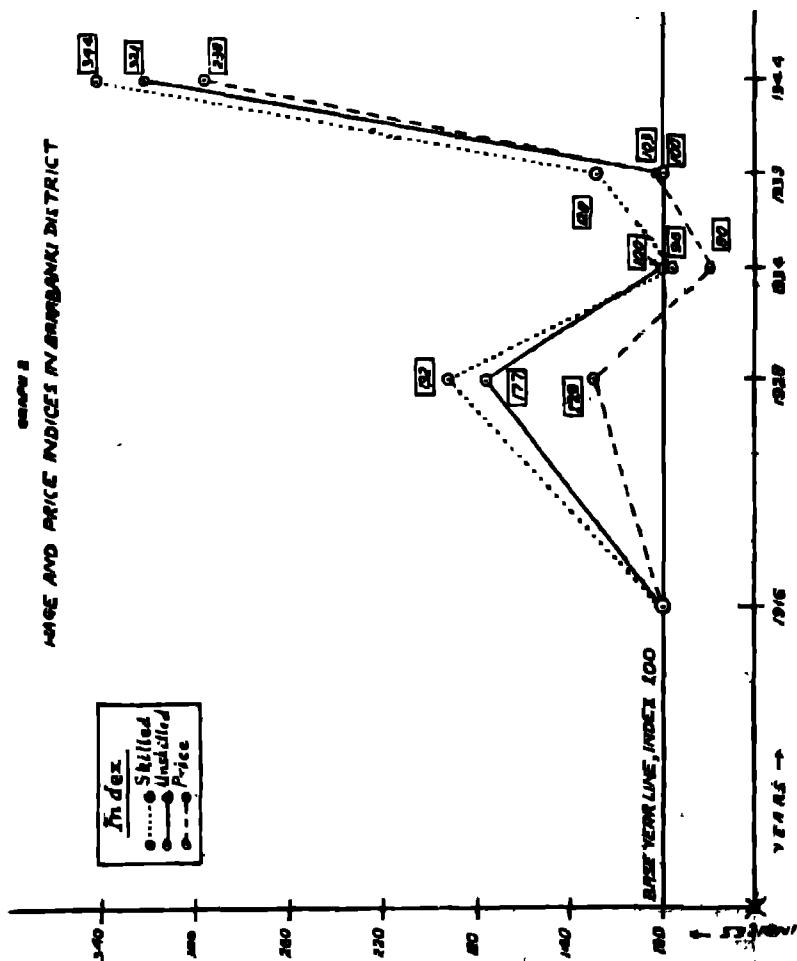
Livelihood Pattern

For ascertaining the livelihood pattern the people of the district have been broadly classified into those engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits, which is not the same as the classification of the population into rural and urban. Both these classes are further sub-divided into four classes each, the former category comprising owner cultivators, tenant cultivators, cultivating labourers and non-cultivating owners of land (including agricultural rent receivers), each class including dependants. The latter category consists of those engaged in industry, commerce, transport and other services. The following statement gives the percentages of the total, rural and urban populations of the district according to the pursuits followed·

Category	Total	Rural	Urban
I —Agricultural—			
1. Owner-cultivators and their dependants ..	70·2	73·8	18·2
2. Tenant-cultivators and their dependents ..	7·2	7·5	2·5
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependants ..	2·9	3·1	0·7
4. Non-cultivating owners of land ; agricultural rent receivers ; and their dependants.	1·9	1·9	2·8
Total .	82·2	86·3	24·1

[*Continued*

GRAPH 1

RETAIL PRICES (IN RUPEES PER MAUND) IN NAWABGANJ TOWN

WAGE AND PRICE INDICES IN BARABANKI DISTRICT
Index
Skilled
Unskilled
Price
260
220
140
BASE YEAR LINE, INDEX 100
YEARS →
1916
1934
1939
1944
177
100
96
80
103
100
344
321

Category	Total	Rural	Urban
II—Non-Agricultural—			
1. Industry	6·2	5·1	22·1
2. Commerce	3·1	2·1	17·3
3. Transport	0·6	0·4	3·7
4. Other services	7·9	6·1	32·8
Total	17·8	13·7	75·9

This statement indicates that Bara Banki is predominantly an agricultural district, where 82·2 per cent of the total population depends on agriculture for its means of livelihood, as compared with 74·2 per cent in the whole State. The agricultural population comprises self-supporting persons and their dependants (whether rural or urban) who derive their income wholly or mainly from the cultivation of land.

The rest of the population (17·8 per cent) depends on non-agricultural pursuits, 75·9 per cent of the urban and 13·7 of the rural population depending on them. Of the total population of the district, 52·4 per cent has been classified as non-earning dependants who do not earn any income either in cash or in kind and the percentage of such persons in the agricultural category is 51.8 and in the non-agricultural 55·4. This class of persons mainly consists of women, the male non-earning dependants being mostly children. 16·0 per cent of the total population of the district is made up of earning dependants but their earnings are not sufficient to support them. Among the agriculturists their proportion is 17.3 per cent and among non-agriculturists they form 9.8 per cent. 31.6 per cent of the total population of the district is made up of self-supporting persons, their proportion among agriculturists being 30·9 per cent and among non-agriculturists 34·8 per cent. On an average three self-supporting persons maintain five non-earning dependants.

The distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, who have been classified according to economic divisions, is as follows:

Economic division	*Persons*
Mining and quarrying ...	8
Primary industries not elsewhere specified ..	149

Economic division		*Persons*
Construction and utilities	...	183
Processing and manufacture of metals, chemicals and products thereof	...	217
Transport, communications and storage	...	323
Health, education and public administration	...	666
Processing and manufacture, not elsewhere specified	...	820
Commerce	...	1,523
Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof	...	2,403
Services not elsewhere specified	.	3,708

The above statement indicates that about 35 per cent of the non-agricultural population is engaged in primary industries and in processing and manufacture of various commodities. Commerce employs about 15 per cent of the non-agricultural population of the district. It is, therefore, evident that the district is industrially backward. The two sugar factories are the only large scale units in the industrial sphere. The principal cottage and small scale industries are weaving, iron casting, making of carpets agricultural implements, weights and balances, cane crushers and ropes.

General Level of Employment

In this district the proportion of population depending on agriculture has been increasing since 1901, when it was 72·2 per cent. It rose to 75·9 per cent in 1911, to 80·2 per cent in 1921 and to 82·2 per cent in 1951. The actual number of persons who depend on agriculture has increased to 1,029,261 in 1951 from 826,496 in 1921 or by 24·5 per cent, but the cultivated area has decreased by 2·5 per cent during the same period. This increase in the population of those depending on land is the result of the perpetual growth of population, the decline of cottage industries and the decrease in the total cultivated area of the district and it has caused progressive fragmentation and sub-division of holdings and pressure on the impoverished soil. The cumulative effect is a fall in the proportion of those actively engaged in agriculture and a corresponding increase in the number of dependants, the proportion of the former to the total population in 1951 being 47·6 per cent as compared with 57·3 per cent in 1921. The proportion of the latter (non-earning dependants) has increased from 42·8 per cent in 1921 to 52·4 per cent in 1951. All this is an index of increasing unemployment and under-employment. According to the census of 1951, of the total population

of 1,264,204 persons of the district, only 597,325 are gainfully employed and of the remaining 666,879 persons 666,685 are outside the ranks of wage-earners.

A district employment exchange was opened on December 1, 1960, in the headquarters town, prior to which an office of this type did not exist in the district, those interested in seeking employment having to register themselves with the employment exchange in Lucknow.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The work of rural development was started in the district in 1937—39 and it mainly aimed at improving the sanitation in the villages. With the outbreak of the Second World War this programme was almost given up as the entire staff engaged in the work of rural development was utilized in the organisation of the war effort.

With the dawn of independence this work of development was taken up and the First Five-Year Plan was launched in 1951 and efforts were made to envisage all aspects of the life of the people. To implement the schemes of the community development programme, work was started in the development Blocks each of which comprised about a hundred villages The work was initiated through the opening of the Ramnagar Block in tahsil Fatehpur on January 26, 1954. Another Block in Rudauli (in tahsil Ramsanehighat) and another in Masauli tahsil Nawabganj) were added in January, 1955. By the end of the First Five Year Plan period, the concept community development had been given a more definite shape. In the Second Plan period the whole district has been divided into sixteen Blocks. Care was taken to ensure that no Block crossed the revenue boundaries of the tahsil and one of the guiding principles in opening a Block was that it should cover a population of about 80,000 persons. The tahsils of Nawabganj and Fatehpur were divided into four Blocks each. Tahsil Ramsanehighat was divided into five Blocks, and three Blocks were formed in tahsil Haidergarh. The Haidergarh and Daryabad Blocks were started on October 2, 1956. The Banki Block in Nawabganj tahsil and the Suratganj Block in Fatehpur tahsil were started from July 1, 1957, and April 1, 1959, respectively. The Tirvediganj Block was started on October 2, 1958, and is now in Stage I.

The evolution of a Block originally covered four stages, the Shadow, the National Extension Service, the Intensive Development and the Post-Intensive Development, but now the distinction between these four stages has been abolished since April 1, 1958, and two stages have been

introduced instead: Stage I is the intensive development phase and it includes all the National Extension Service Blocks in existence on April 1, 1958, or those opening thereafter, Stage II, which is the post-intensive phase, has been designed to intensify the operation of the method of community development in its amplitude. It includes all the post-intensive development Blocks in existence on April 1, 1958, or those entering the Stage thereafter The period of operation of Stage I and Stage II Blocks is of five years each from the date of the inception of the Block or from the date of the completion of its intensive phase, as the case may be. In view of the renewed emphasis on agricultural production, each Block functioning from April, 1959, and onwards has to go through the pre-extension Stage for a year exclusively in the field of agriculture. The following statement gives the number of villages. *gaon sabhas*, *nyaya* panchayats, population and Stage of each Block in the district :

Block	Stage	*Gaon sabhas*	*Nyaya panchayats*	Villages	Population (as on April 1, 1956)
Masauli ..	Stage II ..	64	8	70	67,179
Ramnagar .	Stage II ..	118	11	172	86,134
Rudauli ..	Stage II ..	102	8	127	75,001
Banki ..	Stage I ..	78	9	87	67,907
Daryabad ..	Stage I ..	122	11	165	66,716
Haidergarh ..	Stage I ..	87	9	101	82,830
Suratganj	Stage I ..	125	12	187	85,120
Tirvediganj ..	Stage I ..	81	7	103	74,624
Dewa (Mamapur)	Pre-extension ..	103	10	123	71,306
Fatehpur ..	Pre-extension .	118	11	190	83,131
Bani Kaudai ..	Shadow ..	91	10	106	93,783
Harakh .	Shadow ..	82	8	105	63,944
Mawai ..	Shadow ..	71	9	94	73,038
Nindura ..	Shadow ..	95	9	136	78,562
Pure Dalai ..	Shadow ..	108	11	148	85,980
Sidhaur ..	Shadow ..	119	10	170	84,692

The deputy commissioner is in over-all charge of the planning and development work in the district. He is assisted by a district planning officer who looks after the day to day work and co-ordinates the activities of the different development departments at the district level. The team in the district consists of a district level officer for each of the nation building departments. The resources of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal, the Agriculture, Co-operative, Animal Husbandry and Panchayat Raj departments have been pooled in respect of plan schemes and function as a unit under the district planning officer. The Harijan Welfare, Women's Welfare and the Cane Development are not pooled but work under the district planning officer. The departments of Irrigation, Education, Public Health and Public Works function independently but their activities are co-ordinated at the district level by the district planning officer. An advisory committee, known as the district planning committee, consisting of the district level officers of the different development departments, all the legislators from the district, a representative from each Block, one from each local body, one from the District Co-operative Development Federation and one from the Co-operative Bank, was also constituted at the district level to formulate policies and to watch the execution of the development programmes. With the formation of the Antarim Zila Parishad in May, 1958, the district planning committee was dissolved and its functions were taken over by the Antarim Zila Parishad which consists of all the members of the district planning committee and five representatives of the old District Board.

At the Block level the team is headed by a Block development officer who is assisted by a specialist from each department and ten multipurpose village level workers. The field staff of other allied departments (panchayat secretaries, co-operative supervisors, cane supervisors and stockmen), also function as members of this team. Each Block has an advisory body known as the Block development committee consisting of *pradhans* (presidents) of all the *gaon sabhas* in the Block, *sarpanches* of all the co-operative unions, legislators representing or residing in the Block and members of the Antarim Zila Parishad representing the Block.

Gaon Panchayats—During the First Plan period 175 school-cum-*panchayatghar* buildings were constructed. In the first three years of the Second Plan period thirty-four such buildings were built (the target being 111) and Rs2,27,515·40 in cash and Rs1,49,549·63 in *shramdan* (voluntary labour) has been realized as *panchayat* tax. The other activities of the *Gaon Panchayats* are construction of culverts, bridges and roads (kutcha and pakka).

Prantiya Rakshak Dal—This is a statutory and voluntary organisation for the mobilisation of man-power for carrying out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and for organizing the villagers for self-defence. The paid staff consists of a district and twelve Block organisers, the unpaid staff comprising 153 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 1,380 group leaders, 2,026 section leaders and 11,504 *rakshaks* (guards). During the three years ending 1959-60 it organised 224 sports meets, eighty-five wrestling bouts, twenty-two *yuvak mangal dals* and thirteen development camps besides constructing 169 *akharas* (wrestling rings) and a children's park. About 24,000 persons participated in different development activities and 882 persons were trained in the use of arms.

Information Department—A district information centre was established in Nawabganj in 1955 which is equipped with models and statistics of the different development plans relating to the district and books, newspapers, magazines and literature on development activities in the country. During the Second Plan period it distributed 161 radio sets under the community listening programme and organised about 400 fairs. Another information centre was established in Rudauli (tahsil Ramsanehighat) in August, 1959. Both these centres are under the charge of the district information officer.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

District Subdivisions

The district of Bara Banki forms part of the Faizabad Division and for purposes of general and revenue administration it is divided into four tahsils—Nawabganj, Fatehpur, Ramsanehighat and Haidergarh. The Nawabganj or headquarters tahsil comprises the four parganas of Nawabganj, Pratapganj, Satrikh and Dewa. The northern tahsil of Fatehpur comprises six parganas, Fatehpur, Kursi, Bhado Sarai, Ramnagar, Mohammadpur and Bhitauli. The eastern tahsil of Ramsanehighat consists of five parganas, Daryabad, Rudauli, Basaurhi, Surajpur and Mawai. The Haidergarh tahsil, which forms the southern subdivision of the district, is made up of pargana Sidhaur and the two trans-Gomati parganas of Haidergarh and Subeha.

Under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (1898) and the U. P. Land Revenue Act (1901), each of the four tahsils is co-extensive with the subdivision of the same name.

District Staff

The general administration of the district is vested in the district officer, who is not simply the head of an office but is the representative and the chief executive officer of the State Government in the district. He is the highest authority for the maintenance of law and order and for the smooth running of the administration, the police being subordinate to him for this purpose. He is here designated deputy commissioner, after the pattern of the former 'non-regulated provinces'.

As district magistrate he performs the duties and exercises the powers conferred on a district magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure and other special Acts. As collector he is the chief officer of the revenue administration, is responsible for the collection of revenue and all other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue and for the maintenance of all village records and maps, besides being in ultimate charge of the government treasury in the district. He is also responsible for the execution of all planning schemes and it is his duty to co-ordinate the activities of all development departments in the district.

The deputy commissioner is assisted by the following officers: six deputy collectors or assistant collectors (two of whom are temporary); in charge of subdivisions two settlement officers (consolidation), both temporary; four permanent tahsildars (one for each tahsil); four regular *naib tahsildars all of whom* are permanent; a permanent treasury *officer; a temporary district planning officer-cum-project* executive officer; *a temporary district supply officer-cum-town* rationing officer and rent control and eviction officer and three judicial officers, one of whom is temporary.

For magisterial work in connection with criminal justice, in addition to the stipendiary magistrates (deputy collectors and judicial officers), there are two honorary special magistrates with first class powers. One of them is for the Nawabganj tahsil and the other for the Haidergarh tahsil, both holding court in Nawabganj.

Other District Level Officers

The list that follows of other district level officers, who are administratively under the control of their own heads of departments gives an idea of the different departments which function in the district :

Assistant district panchayat officer

Civil surgeon

District agriculture officer (and one additional agriculture officer)

District cane officer

District co-operative officer (and one additional co-operative officer)

District engineer, public works department

District Harijan welfare officer

District industries officer

District information officer

District inspector of schools

District livestock officer

District medical officer of health

District organiser, women's welfare

Executive engineer, irrigation

Labour inspector

Sales tax officer (and an assistant sales tax officer)

Superintendent of police

Central Government Offices

The Central Government offices in the district are :

Ministry of Transport and Communication--The Posts and Telegraphs Department—This district, together with Lucknow, constitutes the Lucknow postal division, which is under the charge of the senior superintendent, post offices. The postmaster is the administrative head of the head post office, Nawabganj town and looks after both postal and telegraph work. The other post and telegraph offices in the district are under the control of an inspector of post offices.

A telephone inspector who works under an engineering supervisor (with headquarters in Lucknow) is in charge of the telephone system.

Ministry of Finance—Income-tax Department—For purposes of income-tax administration, the district is under the jurisdiction of the income-tax officer, F-Ward, Lucknow, who visits Bara Banki five or six times a year to make assessments. An income-tax inspector, who works under the income-tax officer, visits the district from time to time for survey and enquiry work.

Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—**Central Plant Protection Station**—The Central Plant Protection Station, Bara Banki, is under the charge of a plant protection officer. The other staff consists of two junior technical assistants and a caretaker mechanic. The activities of this Station include demonstrations, propaganda, supply of pesticides to the State Government and others at cost price, lending of equipment for combating diseases and pests, assistance in conducting control campaigns against plant pests and diseases and surveys for the assessment of the incidence on crops of diseases and pests.

Central Excise—The district comes under the Faizabad circle of the Lucknow excise division. The opium officer, Bara Banki, is under the administrative control of the deputy narcotics commissioner, Ghazipur. The other exciseable commodities are looked after by five excise inspectors and four subinspectors.

Ministry of Defence—Reserve Petroleum Depot—There is an army Reserve Petroleum Depot (No. 2), ASC, which is situated close to the Bara Banki railway station.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Little is known about the early fiscal history of this district. There seem to have been no definite principles on which the zamindars fixed the rents, during the rule of the nawabs of Avadh and it is said that rents were determined not by the market value of the land but by the status of the occupier. This was only a necessary result of the custom which prevailed of not ejecting tenants except for persistent default or violent contumacy.[1]

The modern fiscal history of the district begins with the annexation of Avadh (1856 A. D.) which was followed by the first summary Settlement which was completed in 1264 *Fasli* (1856). No records are available as they perished during the freedom struggle of 1857-58. The second summary Settlement of 1858-59 was carried out after the reoccupation in 1858. The basis of the Settlement was that instead of recognizing the rights of the long dispossessed village communities, the talukdari system was declared to be the ancient, indigenous and cherished system of the country. The talukdars were asked to tender their allegiance, for which they received back their lands. The main object of the Settlement throughout was to confer proprietary rights. The engagements were taken at the rate of 50 per cent of the net assets from the actual proprietors of the villages, and no settlements were made with the talukdars as such, but in their capacity of owners by prescriptive right and this principle was strictly followed. This Settlement was made for three years and continued in force till the commencement of the first regular Settlement. The result of the first assessment was a revenue demand of Rs11,93,834 for the area constituting the district of Bara Banki.

First Regular Settlement

The Settlement began in the winter of 1861-62 and commenced with the fixation of the boundaries of villages and the report was dated 1871. but as a revision of part of the assessment was found necessary in 1874, the final report was not printed till 1879. The system employed was

[1] *Report of the Regular Settlement of the Bara Banki District*, (1879), pp. 12-18

not based on the division of the district into topographical circles, such as the division of parganas, into circles, etc., and minute details were not entered into.* The entire district was treated as of more or less equal agricultural value and the villages were classed as good, bad and indifferent. A flat rate was fixed throughout the district for each class of village. The classification of the soil was at first based on the natural qualities of the soil; *matyar* (rich soil) being considered the best land, *dumat* (light soil) land of the second quality, and *bhur* (inferior soil) as the worst. A second classification was, however, adopted as the first was not found to be very satisfactory, and the land was reclassified as *chahi* (irrigated from wells), *abi* (irrigated from tanks) and unirrigated and separate rates were framed in all these cases. Finally there was a third check consisting of the average rate per *malguzari* (revenue) acre according to whether the village was good, bad or indifferent. Apparently, the rate per such acre was worked out on the recorded rents of twenty selected villages, so that there was a certain element of chance in these valuations. The total revenue demand of the district including the parganas of Dewa, Kursi, Haidergarh and Subeha (which were assessed in other districts) and the permanently settled pargana of Bhitauli (for which the demand was Rs9,582) increased to Rs15,84,454. The cost of the entire Settlement was Rs2,86,941 7-7, or just under Rs180 per square mile.

The judicial work of the Settlement was heavy because it had to be determined to whom the superior rights in the villages belonged and as there were also numberless claims to groves, shares, *sir*[1] and the like. The village proprietors, with whom the summary Settlement had been made, lost 115 of their 897 villages. The talukdars in Bara Banki had been fairly established from the first, and at the regular Settlement the number of

---

* *Ibid.* p. 12

[1] *Sir* means-

(*a*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of the Oudh Rent Act (1886) had been continuously dealt with as *sir* in the distribution of proprietary or under-proprietary profits and charges;

(*b*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act had been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or under proprietor himself or by his servants or by hired labour;

(*c*) land which at the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921, was being cultivated by the proprietor himself or by his servants or by hired labour, and which was recorded as the *khudkasht* of the proprietor or under proprietor in the agricultural year in which the Act came into force,

(*d*) land which has continued to be cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor himself or by his servants or by hired labour for a period of ten years commencing at any time after the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921.

additional villages settled with them amounted only to forty-seven. The most difficult question was that of sub-Settlement, for which there were 938 claims, of which only 211 were decreed. The bulk of these referred to the Ramnagar estate. The Oudh Sub-Settlement Act, 1866 (XXVI of 1866) had substantially altered the whole position of sub-Settlement as it greatly favoured the talukdars. The practical result was a very material reduction in the number of sub-Settlements, the reason being that fairly well-established claims were set aside. The most numerous claims were those in respect of shares in villages numbering 6.522 in all of which 1,637 were decreed. There were 2,000 applications for *sir* land of which 713 were successful. Besides these there were innumerable other claims for inferior rights. But the land held by under-proprietors was not very extensive in Bara Banki and most of the claims were of little importance.

It was considered that the assessment in the Nawabganj and Daryabad tahsils was a fair demand being half of the assets, but that in tahsil Fateh pur the rate was very low. Apart from some readjustments made at the very beginning, no revision was found to be necessary until the full period of thirty years had expired. There was a considerable difference between the initial and the final demands of the first regular Settlement. Thereafter there were certain deductions on account of over-assessment and other causes and there were certain additions due to the lapse of revenue free grants, etc, the result being that the expiring demand came to Rs15,44,597·

Second Regular Settlement

The second regular Settlement began on October 5, 1892, and in the following year the parganas of Nawabganj, Pratapganj, Satrikh, Sidhaur and Fatehpur were first taken in hand. The operation commenced with the revision of records and the attestation of rents and closed on September 30, 1898, the report being published in 1899.

The old classification of soils based on the natural quality of the land was now replaced by a classification based on position which was said to be the governing principles in the district. According to this classification, the land was divided into *goind* (land near the village site, easily accessible and receiving manure and irrigation), *manjhar* (middling land) irrigated and unirrigated, *palo* (land lying on the outskirts of the village and manured only in exceptional circumstances), *bhur* (sand or very sandy loam) and *ekfasli* rice land (producing one crop). The villages were now grouped not according to their position, but according to their rent paying capacity. The good villages formed class I, the indifferent class II and the bad class III. A distinction was made in respect of the villages in the Ghaghra terai, in the half terai and in the *uparhar*. In pargana

Subeha two topographical circles were formed and the terai and half-terai in pargana Rudauli were divided into two topographical circles each. A distinction was also made between the twelve north-west villages of the *uparhar* of that pargana and the remaining parts of the pargana.

The proposed revenue was Rs20,73,760 and that actually sanctioned by the government was Rs20,71,815. Both these figures included figures for revenue free and *nazal* lands and for permanently settled areas (if to the sanctioned demand the nominal demands be added, the total revenue will amount to Rs20,76,921). The actual revenue for realisation was Rs20,23,464. The highest enhancement was taken from the zamindari estates and the lowest from the sub-settled villages and those held by coparcenary bodies. Of the enhancement 20 per cent was payable immediately, about 7 per cent from the sixth year and the remainder from the eleventh year. The incidence of the demand was Rs2-15-7 on the cultivated area and Rs2-3-6 on the assessable area.* The full enhancement gave a revenue rate of about Rs2-9-7 per acre—a high figure compared with other districts that were re-settled. The assessment was made for an area which included nearly 23,000 acres of land that was then uncultivated, an allowance being made in assessing for precarious conditions. The total cost of the operations was Rs1,87,612-4-2 or Rs106-12-6 per square mile.

Third Regular Settlement

The second regular Settlement was for a term of thirty years and was due to expire in the Nawabganj tahsil on June 30, 1925, a year later in Fatehpur, in 1927 in Ramsanehighat, and a year later in tahsil Haidergarh. The work of the third regular Settlement was started in the district in 1923 and it was completed in 1930 the report being published in 1931.

The old classification of the soil was dismissed and a fresh one was introduced according to which the soil was classified as follows:

Goind I and II— land immediately adjacent to the village site, which, in addition to ordinary manuring, received the refuse and excrement of the village.

Kachchiana—land in the *goind* area, devoted to the cultivation of vegetables, spices and tobacco.

Palo—land lying on the outskirts of the village and only manured in exceptional circumstances.

* *Final Settlement Report of the Bara Banki District*, (1930), p. 9

Palo plus—land lying in the *palo* area but better than *palo*.

Manjhar I and II—middling land.

Bhur—sand, or very sandy loam.

Dhan—*ekfasli* rice land.

Tarai I, II and III—riverain land liable to flooding.

Soils which required a distinction based on irrigation were further sub divided into wet and dry.

Excluding the Bhitauli pargana, which was permanently settled and the revenue free and the revenue assigned *mahals*, the revenue proposed amounted to Rs24,35,928, giving a total enhancement of 21·2 per cent. Of this amount Rs22,77,973 was payable immediately, Rs24,28,271 from the sixth year and the full demand from the eleventh year. The percen tage of net assets taken for Nawabganj and Fatehpur were 35·8 and 35·5 respectively, and that for Haidergarh and Ramsanehighat was 36·7 each. The incidence of the new demand was Rs3·6 per acre on the culti vated area and Rs 2·2 on the total area. The incidence on different kinds of land holders was 3·7 per acre for zamindars, 3·6 per acre for talukdars, 3·1 per acre for *pattidars* and 3·3 per acre for *pukhtedars*.

The total number of *khalsa mahals* in the district was 4,050, the total area assessed being 6,99,594, circle rates being applied to 2,705, rates higher than the circle rates to 618 and village rates lower than the circle rates to 727. Village rates were based on the rate paid in other similar villages of equal quality where the recorded rent was known to be genuine and believed to be fair.

A valuation was substituted for the recorded rent in cases, where the rent was concealed, disturbed by *nazrana* (premium) or was inadequate and when the tenants were considered to be rack-rented. In addition, deductions of 5 or 10 per cent were made when the rent was considered to be very high. The total additions and deductions on this account were Rs2,41,199 and Rs2,72,629 respectively.

The total cost of the Settlement worked out to Rs5·8 lakhs, of which Rs2·2 lakhs was attributed to the revision of records and Rs3·6 lakhs to the revision of Settlement, the cost per square mile being Rs332 The Settlement came into operation in tahsil Nawabganj in *rabi* 1335 *Fasli* (1928), in tahsil Fatehpur in *kharif* 1337 *Fasli* (1929), in tahsil Haidergarh in *rabi* 1337 *Fasli* (1930) and in tahsil Ramsanehighat in *kharif* 1338 *Fasli* (1931).

The Settlement had not yet borne fruit when the country had to confront a grave economic crisis, following a general world-wide depression in prices, the slump in prices of agricultural produce being greater than in the prices of consumer goods and services. From February, 1930 (when the *rabi* crop was collected in the district) and onwards there was a sudden fall in the price level with unpleasant consequences for the cultivators who depended upon the proceeds of the *rabi* to pay their dues to the landlords and other creditors.

At the third Settlement the rental incidences of the statutory tenancy throughout the district became enhanced and after the Settlement the landlords began to raise the rents still higher. In 1928-29, the rent went from Rs63,18,561 to Rs65,41,181, in 1929-30 it was further enhanced to Rs68,20,255 and in 1930-31 to Rs69,31,428. The position was utilized by congress workers in enlisting the sympathies of the dissatisfied tenantry. In rural areas the outward effect was the withholding of rent. The taking of *nazrana* (premium) and *sawai* demands, which the tenants hitherto had paid ungrudgingly to the zamindars were now exposed as being illegal and in consequence the tenants refused to pay these demands. As a result not only was the income of the zamindars from these sources reduced, but their influence on the tenantry weakened visibly. At this stage the government allowed remissions, to the extent of Rs3,19,425 during 1930-31 and Rs5,72,409 in 1931-32, also getting a corresponding relief as their rents were also reduced accordingly. In view of the changed conditions, the zamindars gave up, to a great extent, their unjustified demands. But with the existing low prices of food grains, the tenants did not find it possible to pay the full rent and relinquished a number of holdings of which the rent was not reduced.

In the beginning of 1938-39 there was a sharp rise in the prices of food grains which continued to rise throughout the War advantageously affecting the agriculturists. The landlords were benefited due to the corresponding rise in rents of non-occupancy tenants. The former tried to eject the old tenants in order to let out the land to new ones at higher rents from whom they also extracted *nazrana* (premium). In 1937 the Congress party took up the reins of government and one of first steps taken by it was the passing of the U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939, in order to provide security to the tenants. By this Act all the statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, restrictions were imposed on the landlords from ejecting tenants, rent rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* (premium) were prohibited and the landlords were barred from further acquisition of *sir*. In spite of this the relations between the tenants and the zamindars continued to be

strained as many of the demands of the peasants still remained unsatisfied. It was realised that without a complete transformation of the existing structure of the tenure system, the economic conditions of the agriculturists could not be improved.

However, no steps could be taken in this direction till the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act was passed in 1949 under which, on payment of ten times the rent of the holding, the tenant acquired immunity from ejectment and could pay only half of the original rent. As a result 39,935 persons in the district, acquired these privileges in an area of 49,435 acres and by June 30, 1952 Rs57,05,765 had been collected in the zamindari abolition fund.

This Act was followed by the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951) under which 1,18,559 persons became *bhumidhars* (peasant proprietors) and 4,38,723 became *sirdars* (holders of permanent and heritable but not transferable interests). The zamindars were no more the intermediaries between the tillers of the soil and the State which now realised the revenue direct from the cultivator. The total amount of compensation due to the intermediaries in the district as assessed till June 30, 1960, was Rs2,19,62,855 of which a sum of Rs1,43,09,950 has been paid in bonds and Rs24,90,080 in cash to the recipients of the bonds and Rs7,67,427 has been paid in cash or has been adjusted towards government dues to the former intermediaries entitled to fifty rupees or less

The entire *sir* land not sublet and groves of the intermediaries were deemed to have been settled with them as *bhumidhars*, by operation of law. The new tenure holders, *bhumidhars* and *sirdars*, have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue. assessed on the entire village. By July 1, 1952, 8,88,900 acres in the district were brought under the abolition of zamindari and 2,30,596 acres were excluded. At the end of 1363 *Fasli* (1956) the revenue from the former was Rs69,60,747-2-11 and from the latter Rs14,335-5-6. This brought an enhancement of 29 per cent in the revenue demand.

This Act marks the culmination of the process of evolution of tenancy legislation in the district.

Another change introduced by it relates to the establishment of *gaon samajs*. A *gaon samaj* is a corporate body consisting of All the adults of the village. All the land in the village, whether culturable or otherwise (except land for the time being comprised in any holding or grove) and forests within the village boundary, vest in the *gaon samaj* as also do all

tanks, ponds, fisheries and water channels. It has the right to all miscellaneous sources of income like *sayar*.[1] It functions through a land management committee which has powers to sell certain trees or the produce thereof, bring the land under planned utilization, manage *abadi* sites, *hats* or bazars, fairs, etc. It can also admit new tenants on the land vested in it, or on land falling vacant.

There are 1,551 *gaon samajs* in the district, 326 in tahsil Nawabganj, 454 in tahsil Fatehpur, 484 in tahsil Ramsanehighat and 287 in tahsil Haidergarh.

Collection of Land Revenue—As the institution of intermediaries has been abolished, the collection of land revenue is made direct by government and under the integral collection scheme in the district the actual collection work is now done by 130 *amins* whose work is supervised by thirteen collection naibtahsildars. This strength has been divided in all the four tahsils although the regular naibtahsildars are also responsible for the collection of land revenue, but the ultimate responsibility of the collection of the land revenue is that of the deputy commissioner of the district.

Survey Settlement and Re-settlement

The first Settlement, after abolition, is to take place at any time not earlier than forty years from the date of vesting, and the intervals between the succeeding Settlements will again be forty years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If there is a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce, which may continue for sometime, an interim revision may be taken up.

LAND REFORMS

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

Historical Background—The present status of the tenant in this district is the result of a long evolutionary process.

In ancient times the raja had a share in the produce of the land which could be termed the revenue of the state. In his turn the raja afforded protection to his subjects. Each village community was, more or less, self-contained. Money did not play any great part in the transactions

---

[1] *Sayar*—The average receipts derived from natural products such as fruit or fish (but excluding stone and *kankar* quarries and the fruit of groves of timber trees) were added to the rental of the cultivated area at the time of the Settlement and are taken into consideration in assessing the land revenue demands

in the village and payments were generally made in kind, the first charge on the harvested produce being the raja's followed by those of the priest and the village servants like the barber, the washerman, the blacksmith, etc.

Under the Muslim rulers the rajas became the intermediaries between the suzerain and the cultivators. Some of these Muslim rulers like Sher Shah Suri (1540-45) and Akbar (1556-1605) introduced revolutionary reforms in the revenue administration of the country by basing it on the principles of the correct measurement of the cultivated area, the classification of the soil and the settlement of the government's share after ascertaining the average production. Gradually the share of the government (ordinarily one-third of the gross produce) began to be collected in cash though cash payments were optional. The result was that in Akbar's time the relation between the cultivators and the government became an almost direct one, which gave the former a certain amount of stability. But under his successors the practice of allotting large areas as jagirs to the courtiers and officers gradually brought into existence a class of persons who derived their power from the emperor but obtained sustenance from the land. In course of time, they became virtual owners of their jagirs. with the help of the armed forces they engaged. The jagirdars were thus the forerunners of the landed aristocrats who later, in Avadh, came to be known as the talukdars.

From about the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century to about the middle of the nineteenth Avadh was ruled by a dynasty of nawabs and district Bara Banki formed a part of their kingdom. As it was situated between their capital cities of Faizabad and Lucknow, the revenue system of the nawabs could be applied very thoroughly to this region. Under this system, revenue was collected by *ijarah* (contract) or by *amani* (trust). Under the former, contractors collected the revenue from the cultivators from whom they exacted as much as they could although they themselves paid only a fixed amount to the government. Under the latter, the revenue was collected direct by the officials of the State. Thus two classes of intermediaries, the talukdars and the *chakledars*, came into existence.

It was found that whenever experiments were made to collect the revenue direct it always fell and the nawabs reverted to the farming system. For the success of either system (*ijarah* or *amani*) the existence of a strong machinery directed from the centre was an absolute necessity, which unfortunately did not exist and as the power of the nawabs declined that of the talukdars and *chakledars* increased in proportion, leaving the cultivators as badly off under the one system as under the other

Gradually the *chakledars* transformed themselves into landlords like the talukdars. They were allowed to keep troops and to build forts (*garhis*) and they used their power not only to oppress the people but also to resist the authority of the nawabs.

The cultivators had no security of tenure or fixity of rent, and there were no records of the rights of various parties having interest in the land. On February 7, 1856, Avadh was annexed by the East India Company which found a large and influential body of talukdars even in this district who used to absorb a substantial part of the income derived from the land before it reached the treasury, but any measures to introduce land reforms could not be taken till after the struggle of 1857-58 was over and Avadh was reoccupied by the British. As many of the big landholders of the district had taken part in this struggle against the British, the government issued a proclamation in 1858, that all proprietary rights in the land were confiscated. This was done to admit only such landed proprietors who had been loyal to the British and one of the conditions of the restoration of the old talukdaris was that the talukdars should undertake to pay unconditional loyalty to the government. The summary Settlement which followed soon after was, therefore, made with the talukdars.

The position of the subordinate proprietors continued to remain undefined and was far from secure and nothing was said about the tenants or the cultivators anywhere who continued to be tenants-at-will and could be ejected to make room for a cultivator offering a higher rent although eventually the government secured a measure of protection for the subordinate proprietors

During the next sixty years or so three Acts were passed which regulated the relations between the landlord and the tenant and which were meant to improve the condition of the latter. The Oudh Rent Act of 1868 conferred the right of occupancy on every tenant who, within thirty years before February 13, 1856, was in possession as proprietor of some portion of land in a village. In this Act the rights of the landlords and the tenants were codified for the first time but it did not materially change the position of the ordinary cultivators who continued to be 'tenants-at will' at the mercy of the talukdar or the zamindar. The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 (Act XXII of 1886) for the first time gave the tenants security from ejectment, at least for seven years, limits were placed on the enhancement of rent which the talukdars could make, and the tenant could now get compensation for any improvements made by him even if he was ejected. The tenancies were, however, still not heritable and did not prevent the zamindars from demanding *nazrana* (premium)

from the tenants. The Oudh Rent Act of 1921 (Act IV of 1921) raised the statutory period of tenancy from seven to ten years, gave protection to the heirs of the statutory tenants, the landholder could admit tenants on special conditions and the restriction imposed (in the previous Act) on enhancement of rent was done away with. But even this Act did not secure for the cultivators undisputed rights of occupation and protection from illegal exactions. Nevertheless it marked an important stage in the evolutionary process of tenancy legislation in Avadh. From a complete absence of laws in 1856 a stage has been reached where the tenant's rights were recognized. Till 1939 the legislation in Avadh was separate from the laws obtaining in the province of Agra and it was by the U. P. Tenancy Act of 1939 that a uniform tenancy legislation was made for the whole of the State Moreover this Act provided security of tenure, heritable rights and freedom from enhancement of rent. The rent rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* (premium) were prohibited, and acquisition of further *sir* by landlords was barred. The tenants could make improvements on their land without the consent of the landholder But even now the tenancies were not transferable and the relations between the tenants and the zamindars continued to be embittered as all the difficulties and sufferings of the peasants were not removed by this Act and it was realized that no reform would benefit the cultivators materially unless the whole structure of the tenure system was changed. This required the elimination of the large body of persons which was interposed between the State and the cultivators. The achievement of this step had to wait till after independence and it was in 1949 that the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act was passed, which was followed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951). In this district, the latter came into operation on July 1, 1952. On the eve of abolition there were thirty-five talukdars and 80,988 zamindars in the district but with the enforcement of the Act there came into existence 96,010 *bhumidhars* with permanent, heritable and transferable rights and 3,72,713 *sirdars* with heritable rights.

Consolidation of Holdings

As the complexity and multiplicity of land tenures (both proprietary and cultivatory) had been simplified by the Zamindari Abolition Act, the next step was the consolidation of scattered, small and uneconomic agricultural holdings. To introduce this major item of land reforms, the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was passed.

The consolidation scheme was enforced in this district on October 2, 1956, the operations commencing in tahsil Ramsanehighat. A consolidation committee (a statutory body) for each village was formed from

amongst the members of the land management committees in the villages. There is also a district consolidation (advisory) committee. Till September 30, 1960, two settlement officers (consolidation), six consolidation officers, thirty assistant consolidation officers, sixty-two consolidators, 255 consolidation lekhpals and seventy-four other officials had been appointed.

Of the 639 villages in this tahsil, the work of consolidation was started in 513 villages with an area of 2,74,768 acres, 1,94,626 acres being the cultivated and 3,838 acres being the area which was found to have been actually under cultivation though recorded incorrectly as uncultivated: the number of villages in which soil-classification, block formation and drawing up of principles of consolidation was completed was 439; proposals for consolidation were framed in respect of 474 villages and were finalised for 340 villages. Before consolidation there were 2,55,179 plots in these 340 villages which were converted by consolidation into only 66,155 *chaks* (blocks). The total cost of consolidation incurred till September, 1960, amounted to Rs17,51,269·74.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (U. P. Act No. X of 1953)

With the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among landless persons, in 1951 Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated a movement in Uttar Pradesh and the State Government passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952. Acharya Vinoba Bhave visited Bara Banki on May 3, 1952, when a committee of thirteen members was formed and till February, 1959, about 4,878 acres of land had been donated, of which 2,576·30 acres were redistributed to landless persons. A village named Vinoba Gram has also been founded in the Nawabganj tahsil of the district.

Administration Of Taxes Other Than Land Revenue

Apart from land revenue, the other main sources of income of the State are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration and taxes on motor vehicles.

Excise

Excise revenue is derived chiefly from the sale of country spirit, *tari* and hemp drugs. During the regime of the nawabs of Avadh, excise administration was carried on by the *abkari daroghas* and a substantial amount of revenue used to be collected. After the annexation, the British abolished the old sytem and excise was put under the charge of a separate department, the surcharge system being in vogue. This was replaced by the distillery system. The Excise Act of 1910 regulated the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs in the district. As a result, no intoxicant can be imported without permit

and the payment of duty and no intoxicant can be exported or transported unless the duty has been paid. The manufacture of liquor and other spirituous preparations has been controlled and is possible only if a licence is obtained from the excise commissioner. The rates of excise duty are fixed by the State Government.

Like other districts, the administration of the excise department in Bara Banki is under the charge of the deputy commissioner, though the actual work is delegated to an officer who is designated the district excise officer. The district is divided into three excise circles each under the charge of an excise inspector, the headquarters of the three circles being in the towns of Nawabganj, Daryabad and Haidergarh respectively.

In 1932, when the price of country spirit shot up, the number of cases of illicit distillation also increased and the distillery system was replaced by the contract supply system which in its turn was later abolished, the distillery system being restored and which still continues to operate.

Liquor- Liquor is not distilled in the district. Country spirit is supplied by Dyer Meakin, Ltd, Daliganj, Lucknow and the retail vendors have no more to go outside the district to get country spirit.

There is only one bonded pharmacy, the New International Chemical Works (Private), Ltd, in the charge of an excise inspector, which is situated near the collectorate. It has been licensed to manufacture spirituous tinctures and other medicines containing alcohol.

In the district the total consumption of country liquor during the five years from 1955-56 to 1959-60 has been 16,568·6 L. P. gallons on an average per year, the figure for the last of these years being 17,311 L. P. gallons.

During the war (1939-45) when more money was in circulation, the consumption of country liquor was about 18,000 L. P. gallons and now there are forty-nine shops in the district which sell country spirit.

Opium—Opium was once cultivated on a large scale in the district, but its cultivation has now been reduced considerably and the number of opium shops have also been reduced to four. In 1953-54 its consumption was fifty-one seers. In the following year it increased to ninety-five and a half seers and in 1955-56 it increased further to three maunds and twenty-four and a half seers. In the next year the consumption dwindled considerably and came down to thirty-two seers only and in the next year there was a steep fall to seven seers, probably because since April 1, 1956, the sale was restricted only to permit holders registered as addicts. In

1958-59 the consumption was four and a half seers and in 1959-60 it came down to one and a half seers. The retail price has been fixed by government at nine rupees a tola. Since March 31, 1959, the sale of this drug has been prohibited throughout the State except for medicinal purposes only to those persons who hold certificates from the civil surgeon of the district.

Hemp Drugs - The hemp drugs are bhang and one of its preparations called charas. Till 1902 the right to sell hemp drugs was given to a single contractor who paid Rs26,000 to the government in that year (as compared with Rs10,833 that was paid in 1893). In addition to a fixed payment of a monthly fee, he also bound himself to buy a specified amount of charas every month at twelve rupees a seer. Since 1932. hemp drug shops are being let out under the surcharge system and are no longer leased out to a single contractor. In 1947-48 there were fifty-two such shops, the number now having decreased to forty-six, all usually selling bhang. They are located in the towns of Nawabganj. Fatehpur, Rudauli and Chamierganj. Charas appears to have become less popular than bhang which is much cheaper. Since 1956-57, ganja shops have not been auctioned and the sale of this commodity is restricted to addicts who hold permits. In 1953-54 the consumption of bhang in the district was 1,645 seers which decreased to 3,191 seers in 1954-55 and to 3,100 seers in 1955-56. In the following two years it was 2,698 seers and 2,894 seers respectively This fall in consumption appears to be the outcome of higher retail rates of sale resulting from heavier incidence of licence fees. In 1958-59, however, the consumption went up to 3,370 seers and in 1959-60 it came down to 2,911 seers. The consumption of ganja in 1953-54 was eighty-four and a half seers which decreased to fifty and a quarter seers in 1954-55 and to thirty and a quarter seers in 1955-56. In subsequent years its consumption fell even more rapidly, being two seers in 1956-57 and one and three quarters of a seer only in 1957-58, a quarter seer in 1958-59 and nil in 1959-60. This fall has been more striking here than in other districts of Avadh Restrictions imposed on sale to permit holders only as well as the high retail rate of bhang at three rupees a tola (fixed by government) have also led to the fall in consumption.

Tari—*Tari* is extracted from the toddy palm and *sendhi* is the fermented juice of the date palm. *Tari* is tapped during the summer and is largely consumed in tahsil Fatehpur and a part of the Nawabganj tahsil where palm trees grow. There were fifty seven shops for the sale of *tari* in 1902 but now their number has come down to nineteen. Most of the shops are in Fatehpur and Nawabganj tahsils. The right to keep a shop (for the purpose of selling *tari*) is auctioned every year and the

revenue from *tari* and *sendhi* is obtained from licence fees. Palm trees were let by the owners seasonwise but since the abolition of zamindari the right of letting out trees for tapping is vested in the *gaon sabhas*. In 1902 the price for tapping a tree was four to eight annas per season and *tari* was sold at a pice a quart. Now the tapping rates are from one rupee to four rupees per tree and the price of *tari* is nineteen to twenty-five naye paise per quart. The revenue from *tari* amounted to Rs56,667 in 1958-59.

Revenue—The total excise revenue of the district in 1953-54 was Rs4,79,156. It decreased to Rs4,11,579 in 1954-55 and in the next year it was Rs4,11,576. In 1956-57 it came down further to Rs3,93,031 but in 1957-58 it increased to Rs4,19,596. In 1958-59, it again increased to Rs4,67,672·25 and in 1959-60 it went up still further to Rs5,67,727·93

Sales Tax

The U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, was enforced on April 1, 1948 and it was amended from time to time. Originally there was no sales tax office in Bara Banki and this district was under the jurisdiction of the sales tax officer, Lucknow. A separate sub-circle office for Bara Banki was established in April, 1949, and it was placed under the charge of an assistant sales tax officer, the over all charge was held by the sales tax officer, Lucknow. From August, 1955, the Bara Banki sub-circle was converted into a circle which is staffed by a sales tax officer and an assistant sales tax officer, the latter being empowered to assess only those cases in which the taxable turnover is below Rs40,000. In the original Act, the minimum taxable limit was Rs15,000, which was reduced to Rs12,000 from April 1, 1956. The number of commodities liable to be taxed and the rates of tax vary from time to time The amount of sales tax collected in the district, in 1957-58 in 1958-59 and 1959-60 and remitted to the State treasury was Rs7,20,966, Rs3,88,600 and Rs7,19,292 respectively. In addition the amount deposited into the Central exchequer for these three years was Rs21,134, Rs4,014 and Rs14,019 respectively.

Another important change in the Act was made on December 14, 1957 since when an additional excise duty on cloth, sugar and tobacco began to be realised by the excise department.

On April 1, 1960 the number of assessable dealers in the district was 798. Of these 114 were *kirana* merchants, 98 cloth merchants, 93 dealers in food grains, 75 in cotton yarn, 53 in bricks, 39 were jewellers, 22 were brassware merchants, 11 were timber merchants, 9 were sweetmeat sellers, 12 were general merchants, 21 were dealers in iron and steel, 11 in excisable goods and 240 were engaged in other miscellaneous trades.

The collections of sales tax in 1959-60 from the district in respect of the more important trades were as follows:

Commodity	Revenue	
	State	Central
	Rs	Rs
Sugar	1,05,050	..
Cotton yarn	2,63,087	..
Yarn (Silken)	5,000	..
Bricks	64,672	.
Kerosene oil	27,985	.
Kirana	34,330	110
Cloth	4,417	
Bullion and ornaments	18,636	..
Oil-seeds	61,100	930
Cement	17,646	..
Food grains	5,099	12,455
Brassware	6,442	..
Excise	3,210	..

Stamps

The income from stamps includes fines and penalties imposed under the Stamp Act. The average of the receipts for the five years ending 1957-58 was Rs2,73,681 per year, of which Rs52,708 was derived from non-judicial stamps Rs1,78,571 from court fees and Rs42,405 from stamps for copies of documents. In 1959-60 stamps are sold through fifty-four licensed stamps vendors and are controlled by the district magistrate. Supplies are received from the treasury and the tahsil sub-treasuries.

Registration

Formerly the registration office of the district was under the district judge of Lucknow but from January 1, 1933, a separate district judge was appointed for Bara Banki. He is also the district registrar and has control over the four sub-registrars, one being posted in the headquarters of each tahsil. The average annual receipts from 1952-53 to 1959-60 were Rs25,890·25 and the average expenditure under all heads Rs22,214·62.

The returns of income from registration for the last eight years are as follows:

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs
1952-53	20,112	21,070
1953-54	21,007	21,563
1954-55	16,844	22,175
1955-56	18,163	22,052
1956-57	20,527	22,507
1957-58	27,719	21,733
1958-59	39,088	21,918
1959-60	42,762	23,799

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1935, as amended by the Act No. XL of 1958. The district of Bara Banki is a part of the Lucknow region for this purpose and the taxes are realized by the regional transport officer, the net collections in this region in 1959-60 being Rs31,65,191·87.

Central Government Taxes

Income-Tax—Income tax is the most important of these sources of revenue. Details of the government demand for this tax in this district, for the last eight years, are given below:

Year	Under Rs5,000				Over Rs5,000				Total			
	No. of assessees	Amount of tax			No. of assessees	Amount of tax			No. of assessees	Amount of tax		
		Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p
1952-53 ..	112	4,126	6	0	31	18,207	7	0	143	22,333	13	0
1953-54 ..	137	1,585	10	0	89	21,377	2	0	226	22,962	12	0
1954-55 ..	136	815	10	0	111	36,785	5	0	247	37,600	15	0
1955-56 ..	214	3,451	10	0	144	52,191	14	0	358	55,643	8	0
1956-57 ..	79	1,072	8	0	155	86,789	3	0	234	86,761	11	0
1957-58 ..	141	2,331·62		np	158	1,04,690 02		nP.	299	1,07,021·64		nP.
1958-59 .	133	2,097·25		,,	180	97,951·46		,,	313	1,00,048 71		,,
1959-60 ..	123	11,101·88		,,	190	85,844·24		,,	313	1,96,946·12		,,

As a result of the increase in the minimum taxable limit from Rs3,600 to Rs4,200 the number of assessees having an income under Rs5,000 went down to seventy-nine in 1956-57.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

According to the census of 1951, though the district is thirty-second in the State in order of area, it is twenty-second in respect of population and is predominantly agricultural. From the point of view of law and order the situation of the district is important as it lies in the very heart of Avadh and forms a centre from which no less than seven other districts radiate. A striking feature of this district was that it was "turbulent and ill-conditioned"[1], throughout the nineteenth century as was also the case with the whole of Avadh as evidenced by Donald Butter[2], Sleeman and the Oudh Gazetteer. While travelling through the district about the middle of the nineteenth century, Sleeman observed, "It is worth remarking, that the children in the villages hereabout play at fortification as a favourite amusement, each striving to excel the others in the ingenuity of his defences . . . and their parents seem to encourage the feeling[3]". The land-holders were supported by large bodies of Pasi bowmen, many of whom formed independent gangs of their own. According to Sleeman, "The people say there is no security . . . from the king's troops and the passies, a large class of men in Oude, who are village watchmen but inveterate thieves and robbers, when not employed as such . . . . They are all armed with bows and arrows, and are very formidable at night. They and their refractory employers, keep the country in a perpetual state of disorder; and, though they do not prevent the cultivation of the land, they prevent the villages and hamlets from being occupied by anybody who has anything to lose, and no strong local ties to restrain him." The problem of law and order, therefore, has generally been acute, the causes of this inherent lawlessness being deeply rooted in the past history of the district. In the early days of British rule, Bara Banki had a bad name for infanticide and

---

[1] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. I (Lucknow, 1877), p. 254

[2] Butter, Donald : *Outlines of the Topography and Statistics of the Southern Districts of Oudh and of the Cantonment of Sultanpur-Oudh* (1839), pp. 105-06

[3] Sleeman, W. H.: *A Journey Through the Kingdom of Oude*, Vol. II (London, 1858), p. 244

[4] Sleeman, W. H.: *A Journey Through the Kingdom of Oude*, Vol. I (London, 1858), p. 25

the Rajputs were suspected of doing away with those of their infants who were girls but by the beginning of this century the practice seems to have died out. In the early years of the present century the population of the district was on the whole law-abiding although there were some agrarian riots which sometimes resulted in injuries and murders, the Bhattis of Mawai having gained notoriety in this respect. They rarely sought redress in court, but took the law into their own hands and punished their enemies themselves. This period also saw the unusual feature, not known for a number of foregoing decades, of serious dacoities being committed by armed gangs. But by 1915 there had been a considerable decrease in robbery and dacoity largely due to the liquidation of some of the important gangs of dacoits. In the following decades, the interests and efforts of the people were largely centred in the different movements launched for the achievement of independence, such as the Non-cooperation movement, the no-rent campaign, the civil disobedience movement, which accounted for no serious crimes being committed in the district during the period before the two World Wars. The crimes that were committed were largely due to the lack of education and insufficient means of livelihood. After the War, the district again showed some criminal tendencies, the activities of bands of dacoits, belonging to the neighbouring districts, becoming frequent. The increase in the number of murders, dacoities, riots, kidnapping, etc., became serious problems. In 1947 an inter-district gang was arrested which had kidnapped, among others, a small girl and a woman from tahsil Fatehpur who were however recovered. With the exception of the activities of this gang, no other case of kidnapping of women was reported till the end of 1957. Since 1947, no important strike or political or economic disturbances have been recorded, except a few minor communal riots that took place in rural areas. At times criminals from the districts of Lucknow and Sitapur have also proved to be a source of concern to the police authorities of Bara Banki.

With the abolition of zamindari, a great change occurred in the social set-up of the rural areas creating new problems for law and order; lawlessness increased due to the growing tension between the dispossessed zamindars and the newly created tenant-proprietors.

Crime

Statement I (at the end of the chapter) shows the number of all cognizable crimes (excepting cases under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code) reported to the police, the cases sent up to the courts and the results thereof and also the number of non-cognizable

crimes in respect of which complaints were filed before the magistrates direct. The details regarding important crimes are given at the end of the chapter in Statement II. These statements show that from 1947 onwards there was an upward trend in cognizable crimes in the district. Crimes like robbery, riots and burglary have been on the decrease on the whole, whereas the more serious crimes of murder, dacoity and kidnapping have been on the increase.

Murders--The number of murders committed in the entire district from 1947 to 1957 averaged 48·4 per year.

Dacoities--Dacoities are committed mostly by outside gangs, though local bad characters are also involved. Though none of the recent dacoities has been of importance, an alarming feature is the growing use of firearms by the dacoits. The average number of dacoities per year comes to twenty-one.

Robberies--There is a downward trend in robberies; most of them were not serious and were committed by bad characters who had no regular means of livelihood, the average number of cases being 11·6 annually.

Riots--The number of riots that took place in the district from 1947 to 1957 was greatest in 1947, 1948 and 1949. These included minor communal riots, agrarian riots and those caused by personal animosities and disputes over possessions of land.

Thefts--The average number of thefts per year is about 318·3, the average of cases of house-breaking being 476·9. Agricultural produce, bicycles and firearms are among the things most frequently stolen. The majority of thefts occur in the rural areas or on highways. The number of cattle thefts is also large.

Kidnapping--There have not been many cases of this crime the range being from eleven to nineteen during the period 1947--57 (the figure nineteen pertaining to the year 1952). No organised gangs, except one in 1947, have been reported to have been engaged in kidnapping women from the district.

Organization Of The Police

Short History

After the annexation and the struggle of 1857, the British Government introduced a police organisation whereby a military corps was set up to be used both as civil police and frontier police. This system, which

was of a military nature, was directed by considerations of security and need for suppressing elements which still resisted British authority. But in 1861, when the Police Act was passed, there was a re-organisation in this district and the military police was completely separated from the civil police.

District Executive Police

The district police force comprises a superintendent, a deputy superintendent and a number of inspectors and sub-inspectors.

For the convenience of police administration the district is divided into thirteen police circles (*thanas*), the corresponding police station being located in Nawabganj, Safdarganj, Kursi, Kothi, Ramnagar, Ramsanehighat, Bhelsar, Mawai, Tikaitnagar, Fatehpur. Mohammadpur, Subeha and Loni Katra, each circle having an average area of 136 square miles, with an average population of 93,053 inhabitants. Often a police circle does not correspond with the limits of the administrative sub-division of the district. Thus the police station of Haidergarh was moved to Loni Katra in order to give it a central place in the circle.

Several of the police stations have out-posts under them in order to facilitate the maintenance of law and order; in all there are thirteen located in Nawabganj town, the Civil Lines, Banki, Zaidpur, Daryabad, Qila, Navaganj, Fatehpur, Dewa, Mohammadpur. Jahangirabad, Haidergarh and Baddupur. Of these the first eight are permanent and the last two are sanctioned from year to year and the out-posts of Dewa Mohammadpur and Jahangirabad are locally arranged.

Police Force

At the end of 1957 the district executive police comprised two permanent inspectors, thirty-five sub-inspectors (two of whom were temporary). thirty-nine head constables, three being temporary and 323 constables of whom fourteen were temporary. The armed police consisted of an inspector, a sub-inspector and thirty-one head constables (all permanent) the number of constables being 116, of whom one was temporary. There is no mounted police in the district.

Civil Police--The thirteen police stations and the ten out-posts are manned by the civil police staff. Of these, four police stations are in urban and nine in rural areas, each being in the charge of a station officer, assisted by one or more second officers, a head constable, a clerk constable and a number of other constables. It is the duty of the station

officer to maintain peace in his circle as well as to investigate offences occurring within his jurisdiction.

Armed Police—The armed police is kept in reserve at headquarters and is employed for fixed duties at the armouries, treasury and tahsil headquarters or for escorting prisoners. It is also utilised for patrolling duties and in combating dacoits.

Prosecution Staff—The prosecution staff has been reorganised and only officers with legal qualifications are recruited. It is under the charge of the public prosecutor who has for his assistance in the lower courts, five assistant public prosecutors. For the court of sessions there is a district government counsel, an assistant government counsel and five panel lawyers.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal—The members of this corps have to perform police duties and work more or less as home guards. Administratively the organisation is under the control of its own officers but the personnel is allotted for duty to a district where they work under the general supervision and control of the superintendent of police of that district.

The Railway Police—The railway police is a part of a separate State organisation working under an assistant inspector general of police. In Bara Banki there is a small police station of the government railway police with a staff of a head constable and four constables. The jurisdiction of the railway police extends from the Malhaur railway station to the Rudauli railway station (Northern Railway) and from the outer signal of the Badshahnagar railway station to the Burhwal railway station (North Eastern Railway).

Anti-corruption

Under the anti-corruption scheme of the government, an officer of the rank of a deputy superintendent of police works in Bara Banki district as the complaints officer. To him the public can make complaints of corruption, harassment, bribery and extortion by employees of the police or any other department of the government and in 1957 the number of complaints made to him was seventy-nine Of these, twenty were substantiated, and six sub-inspectors, seven head constables and twenty-nine constables were found involved against whom departmental action was taken

Offences under Motor Vehicles Act

Thirty-eight persons were killed and eighty-one injured in accidents caused by motor vehicles from 1947 to 1957.

There is a fast traffic point at the Satrikh Naka and three ordinary points inside the town, all being manned by the local police. Whatever strain there is on the traffic police is due to slow moving rickshaws and bicycles. Accidents usually occur on the highways where fast moving trucks ply, particularly at night and in places which are not well lit.

Village Police

The chowkidars constitute the rural police. In ancient times, every village had its chowkidar who was the servant of the entire village community and who used to receive as remuneration a share from each cultivator's produce. In return he kept a vigilant eye on the village and assisted the village headman or muqaddam in the work of maintaining peace and order. He had to guard the cultivators' produce from thieves and the highways from robbers and dacoits. The post was generally hereditary and of considerable value. The post of chowkidar in Bara Banki district was usually held by a Pasi. According to Donald Butter, during the regime of the nawabs of Avadh, chowkidars were maintained by the zamindars in all large towns and were allowed five bighas of rent-free land each for the service they rendered, the office generally being hereditary. A town of 5,000 inhabitants often had ten chowkidars.*

Now the chowkidar is a paid servant of the government and his main duty is to inform the local police of the occurrence of any cognizable crime within his jurisdiction. He is appointed and dismissed by the district magistrate though the actual control rests with the superintendent of police. With the establishment of *gaon sabhas* and *nyaya* panchayats in the district, the responsibility of the chowkidars has increased considerably and they have also to act as process-servers for which they receive remuneration.

The sanctioned allocation of village chowkidars in the district is about a thousand.

Village Defence Societies

The increase of crime in general and of dacoities in particular has added to the anxiety of the people who have formed non official defence societies in their villages. These societies endeavour to protect their villages from the inroads of dacoits by patrolling the village at night and alerting the inhabitants when necessary. When the situation becomes dangerous they are assisted by the local police.

---

* Butter Donald : *Outlines of the Topography and Statistics of the Southern Districts of Oudh and the Cantonment of Sultanpur-Oudh* (1839), pp. 105-06

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

The District Jail

In Bara Banki there is only one prison, the district jail, which is situated near the sugar factory, on the other side of the railway goods-shed, in the Banki Town Area. The jail premises have an area of 29·99 acres, including 21·99 acres of land outside the prison walls, which is under cultivation. The jail was built about 1861, at the same time as the other district jails in Avadh. It is a second class jail with the capacity of accommodating 403 inmates. For a few years after 1953, it housed over 500 prisoners and for that period was therefore temporarily classified as a first class jail.

It is under the charge of the civil surgeon, Bara Banki, who is also the superintendent of the jail and who is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor, four assistant jailors and fifty warders. A medical officer and a compounder attend to the general health of the prisoners and to the sanitation of the place. Those who lose weight are given extra food and those who are ill are treated in the jail hospital.

The prisoners are employed in manufacturing durries, carpets, *niwar*, *moonj* mats and *ban*. The income and expenditure relating to these industries in the four years from 1955 to 1958 was as follows :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs a p	Rs a p
1955	20,200 14 6	19,695 3 3
1956	21,113 0 4	20,515 6 10
1957	14,805 13 10	14,002 9 7
1958	14,891·68 np.	14,557·73 np.

In the agricultural farm which was started about twenty years ago and is attached to the jail, prisoners (generally those who come from the peasantry) are employed in vegetable gardening and farming and training is given to them in improved method of agriculture and in the use of modern agricultural implements. A departmental agricultural supervisor (who has his headquarters in Gonda) makes monthly visits to

supervise the agricultural work. The annual value of wheat, gram, barley, *moong, arhar*, etc., produced and the expenses incurred are as follows:

Year	Income			Expenditure		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
1954	3,884	0	0	6,908	0	0
1955	1,072	0	0	4,777	0	0
1956	3,311	2	0	5,978	3	0
1957	4,284	8	0	4,827	0	0
1958	11,557	14	0	9,404	9	0

The prisoners are set to do tasks which they are found capable of doing, those not employed in farming are given vocational training in durrie making, carpet making, mat making, etc. The jail has a trained teacher who is assisted by those convicts of the jail who are educated in imparting education to the prisoners and in making illiterate prisoners literate. Every prisoner is encouraged to participate in games such as volley-ball, *kabaddi*, etc. There is a board of visitors and the prisoners are also visited by non official visitors. In this jail only prisoners of the 'ordinary' class are kept and not those of the 'superior' class.

Revision of Sentence

The revision of the sentence of the convicts confined here is done in the Lucknow district jail in January and July every year. The cases of all casual convicts with sentences of not less than three years and not more than four years are considered, when they have served two years of the sentence, whereas cases of casual convicts with sentences of over four years are considered when they have served half the term of the sentence.

Probation

No probation officer has been posted to this district. In most cases, children who are not treated as juveniles by the courts are kept by the jail authorities in separate cells and considered to be juvenile offenders.

Women Prisoners

There is no separate ward for women convicts, but since the jail was established they have usually been kept in a cell having a capacity

for four prisoners. The number of female convicts has at times risen to nine.

JUSTICE

Short History

Bristow, writing in December, 1782, observed that "people in the interior parts of the country are ruled at the discretion of the Amil or Faujdar for the time being; they exercise, within the limits of their jurisdiction, the powers of life and death, and decisions in civil and other cases, in the same extent as the Sovereign at the capital."[1] In the words of Irwin, "As for judicial courts, there were none, except at the capital."[2] Under the nawabs and kings of Avadh, the judicial system was based on Muslim law, justice being administered by the rulers or persons appointed by them.

With the advent of the British system of administration in 1858, the district came to have the first organised system of judiciary and civil and criminal courts were established.

Organisational Set-up

Civil Courts—For purposes of administration of civil justice, Bara Banki was under the jurisdiction of the district judge of Lucknow till 1930 when a separate district judge, who also functions as the district registrar, was appointed for the district of Bara Banki. He exercises administrative control over the civil judiciary in the district, hears civil and criminal appeals, and tries sessions cases. There is a civil judge for the disposal of ordinary civil suits of higher valuation, a temporary civil and sessions judge and two *munsifs*, one of whom is designated *munsif*, Bara Banki and the other *munsif*, Ramsanehighat. The territorial jurisdiction of the *munsif* (Bara Banki) extends to tahsils Fatehpur and Nawabganj and to pargana Sidhaur of tahsil Haidergarh, that of the *munsif* (Ramsanehighat) to tahsil Ramsanehighat and parganas Haidergarh and Subeha of tahsil Haidergarh.

Criminal Courts—For magisterial work in connection with criminal justice, in addition to the thirteen stipendiary magistrates—deputy collectors, judicial officers and tahsildars (who have second class magisterial powers)—there are two honorary special magistrates with first

[1] Irwin, H. C. : *The Garden of India* (London, 1880), p. 94

[2] *Ibid*. p. 169

class powers. One of them is for the Nawabganj tahsil and the other for the Haidergarh tahsil, both holding court in Nawabganj. Criminal appeals against the decision of all magistrates lie to the sessions judge and revisions to the high court of judicature in Allahabad (Lucknow Bench).

Revenue Court—Revenue cases are tried by judicial officers exercising the powers of assistant collectors (first class) and by sub-divisional officers and tahsildars and appeals against their decisions lie in some cases to the deputy commissioner and in others to the commissioner or the additional commissioner of the Faizabad Division under which the district falls.

Separation of Judicial Functions

The separation of the judicial functions of the magistrates from their executive duties was effected by dividing the magistrates into two categories—judicial and executive, the work of the magistrates of the former category being confined to the trial of criminal and revenue cases and that of the latter to executive work, to cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, local and special Acts, and to all suits and proceedings under the Land Revenue Act governing the maintenance of land records, appointment of *lekhpals*, etc. The district magistrate's authority is now confined only to executive duties and he is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district.

Nyaya Panchayats

Judicial work has also been entrusted to the *nyaya* panchayats which have been established in rural areas. The object of establishing these bodies is to get settled speedily petty civil criminal cases of the local areas at little cost by local persons who are expected to be conversant with all the circumstances of the case. Due to their local standing they are often able to settle cases by compromise between the parties. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat extends from six to twelve *gaon sabhas*, the total number of *gaon sabhas* in the district being 1,564 and that of the *nyaya* panchayats 153

The *panchas* are selected by the deputy commissioner from among the members of the *gaon* panchayats taking into consideration their ability to read and write Hindi in the Devanagri script and their age which should not be below thirty. The *panchas* so selected elect from among themselves two persons who are able to record proceedings, one

to act as the *sarpanch* and the other as the *sahayak sarpanch*. The term of office of the *panchas* is five years from the date of election, provided that the State Government may by notification extend the term for a total period not exceeding a year. It is the *sarpanch's* duty to form fixed benches made up of the *panchas*, each for a period of a year, for the disposal of criminal and civil cases and enquiries coming up before the *nyaya* panchayat. The total number of *panchas* in the *nyaya* panchayats is 5,445 (including four women and 235 members of the Scheduled Castes).

Nature of Cases Handled, their Number and Special Features

In the civil courts 615 suits were pending at the beginning of 1960. During the same year 562 suits were instituted and 418 were received otherwise. Of these 1,595 suits laid before the courts for disposal, 749 were decided and 346 were transferred to other courts making a total of 1,095, the balance pending at the end of the year being 500. Of the cases instituted during the year, 164 were money suits, 115 related to immovable property, 8 to specific relief, 28 were mortgage suits, 21 were matrimonial suits and 226 were of other types. Of the suits instituted, 320 were such that the value of each did not exceed a hundred rupees: 187 were such that the value of each exceeded Rs100 but not Rs1,000; 50 were such that the value of each exceeded Rs1,000 but not Rs5,000; 4 were such that the value of each exceeded Rs5,000 but not Rs10,000: and one suit was such that the value exceeded Rs1,00,000. The total value of all these suits was Rs3,26,915. Of the 1,095 suits disposed of after trial, 122 were dismissed for default, 28 were decided without trial 110 were decreed *ex-parte*, 17 on admission of claim, 138 by compromise, 339 after a complete trial and 346 by being transferred to other courts.

There were 773 applications for the execution of decrees which included 221 of the previous year. Of these 581 were disposed of during 1960, leaving a balance of 192 There were 121 regular civil appeals, 33 miscellaneous civil appeals, 25 regular rent appeals, one miscellaneous rent appeal and 2 Zamindari Abolition Act appeals which were instituted in that year.

The average duration of contested regular civil appeals was 160 days and of miscellaneous civil appeals 116 days. The average duration of contested regular rent appeals was 102 days.

The number and nature of cases committed to the courts of Sessions in 1960 are as follows:

Offence		Number
Offences affecting life	.	72
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	...	5
Hurt	...	15
Rape	.	5
Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	.	3
Robbery and dacoity	..	52
Criminal breach of trust	..	4
Criminal trespass	...	1
Offences relating to documents and trade of property marks	.	3
Total	..	158

The cases of 507 persons were pending at the beginning of 1960, and 701 persons were committed to the sessions during the year making a total of 1,208 persons. Of these 705 persons were acquitted after trial and 216 persons were convicted; died, one escaped and the cases of 4 persons were returned for retrial. The cases of 277 persons were left pending at the close of the year.

Bar Association

The Bar Association, Bara Banki, was founded in 1923 with a membership of twenty-three persons. Its office was formerly housed in a portion of the buildings of the collectorate but it was shifted to its own new building in 1941. The membership is open to all regular legal practitioners, the admission fee being ten rupees and the monthly subscription two rupees. There are fifty-eight members of this Association which has an executive committee of nine. Some of the members are also members of the sister association, the Civil Bar Association, Bara Banki, which was founded in 1926 with a membership of twenty persons. There are twenty-three members, seven of whom form the executive body. Every legal practitioner entitled to practise is qualified to become a member. The admission fee is twenty-five rupees and the monthly subscription two rupees and fifty naye paise. It shifted into its own building in 1933.

STATEMENT I

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1959	1950	1051	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cognizable Crimes																	
Number reported to police	948	922	909	808	698	942	1,104	1,452	1,889	1,423	1,733	1,179	933	1,048	790	908	1,081
Disposed of—																	
(a) Convicted	222	204	257	258	194	188	166	180	197	228	214	201	254	186	145	168	198
(b) Acquitted	Not available												166	178	135	132	172
Percentage of Conviction to reports.	23·14	21·86	30·63	26·58	26·46	19·24	14·96	12·39	10·40	16·05	17·91	16·79	27·22	29·42	32·07	20·17	29·13
Percentage of conviction to cases tried	79·65	81·27	86·62	83·76	79·50	75·08	72·08	63·38	69·01	63·08	54·20	55·77	60·47	65·82	71·12	66·82	59·08
Non-cognizable Crimes																	
Cases tried ..	1,560	1,096	1,347	1,316	1,477	1,150	2,029	1,814	1,309	2,124	2,140	2,133	1,821	2,661	2,221	1,060	2,153
Cases convicted	Not available								429	562	846	866	629	1,381	885	651	938

STATEMENT II

Nature of Crime	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Murder—											
Reported	38	56	49	58	52	56	52	59	35	44	34
Convicted	4	8	16	8	8	8	11	7	7	14	9
Acquitted	4	19	14	17	13	18	25	25	19	18	20
Dacoity—											
Reported	11	17	28	14	23	31	22	25	11	21	28
Convicted	..	3	6	2	7	4	15	15	6	10	12
Acquitted	1	6	1	6	14	9	7	10	..	10	10
Robbery—											
Reported	17	12	16	12	9	14	17	9	4	10	8
Convicted	6	4	3	6	3	1	5	2	2	1	5
Acquitted	2	3	1	6	5	5	1	2	2	..	3
Riots—											
Reported	92	88	89	61	63	71	51	71	46	43	48
Convicted	13	19	11	25	11	11	20	12	10	15	16
Acquitted	4	24	22	27	17	29	23	22	26	10	21
Thefts—											
Reported	227	360	507	445	228	295	261	318	223	279	359
Convicted	50	54	73	82	63	44	58	56	56	58	49
Acquitted	8	12	16	13	29	14	20	28	19	21	20
House-breaking—											
Reported	513	717	917	603	500	467	303	335	237	294	360
Convicted	53	52	34	61	66	69	75	47	25	20	37
Acquitted	13	17	17	25	50	27	29	21	22	22	15

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In addition to the departments dealt with in Chapters X and XII other important departments are the Public Works, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Industries and Co-operative. These departments are concerned with the economy and long-term planning of the district and their district level officers who were members of the erstwhile District Planning Committee are now members of the Antarim Zila Parishad which performs the functions of that Committee as well, and of which the district officer is the *adhyaksh* (chairman). The organisational set-up in the district is given below:

Public Works Department

Bara Banki district falls within the Faizabad provincial division of the P. W. D. and is in the charge of an assistant engineer who is designated the district engineer, has his headquarters in Nawabganj, and is assisted by six overseers.

The department deals with the construction and repairs of buildings, roads, dams, bridges and culverts which belong to government but the maintenance of the buildings is the responsibility of the departments concerned.

The most important work undertaken by the P. W. D. in recent years has been the construction of a bridge on the Gomati, at Nainpuraghat, on the Ramsanchighat-Haidergarh road. This bridge connects Bara Banki and Haidergarh. Among other important constructions are the district hospital (Bara Banki), the police office building, the cane union building and the Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Memorial in Masauli.

Agriculture Department

The work of agricultural development in the district is in the charge of the district agriculture officer who is assisted by an additional district agriculture officer, who have under them four agriculture inspectors, one for each tahsil, a horticulture inspector and a farm superintendent.

The agriculture inspectors assisted by twenty assistant agriculture inspectors look after the agricultural development programmes and their

execution. Of the twenty assistant agriculture inspectors nine are in charge of the seed stores maintained by the department, three are in charge of the jute centres, four look after the farms and the remaining four look after the demonstration of improved seeds and improved agricultural practices.

There are two oil-seed supervisors to supervise the execution of schemes for improving the cultivation of oil-seeds. Three assistant jute inspectors are posted in the terai area for demonstration of jute cultivation within the selected jute areas of the district.

There are five agricultural farms in the district, one of which is controlled by a farm superintendent who is of an agriculture inspector's rank and the remaining four are run under the supervision of the four other farm superintendents who are of the rank of assistant agriculture inspectors. They are helped by thirteen ploughmen and two watchmen. Two more farms for seed multiplication have been started from April, 1959 which are staffed by two farm superintendents (one senior and one junior) and three ploughmen.

The scheme of horticulture is controlled by a horticulture inspector assisted by a head gardener and two other gardeners. He looks after the layout of orchards, plantation of fruit trees and fuel trees.

A plant protection centre was established in October, 1959, under the control of the district agriculture officer and is staffed by a junior plant protection assistant, a plant protection supervisor and two field assistants.

The field staff under these inspectors and assistant inspectors includes thirty *kamdars* who are class IV employees.

Animal Husbandry Department

The district of Bara Banki falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director of animal husbandry, Lucknow Circle (comprising ten districts). The district livestock officer is in charge of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Departments which look after the treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, castration of scrub bulls and better breeding of cattle in the district.

These are three veterinary officers one each in charge of the Dewa, Bara Banki and Tirvediganj artificial insemination centres. The Dewa artificial insemination centre has four sub-centres, the Bara Banki and Tirvediganj ones have five sub-centres each. Each sub-centre is under the charge of a stockman. The artificial insemination centres in Bara Banki and Tirvediganj are in the milk zone area. Each of these veterinary

officers is also in charge of a veterinary hospital. The other six veterinary hospitals of the district are under the charge of veterinary assistant surgeons.

There are twenty-six stockmen in the district, including eleven working under the artificial insemination scheme and fourteen giving primary veterinary aid. There is a milk recorder at Tirvediganj for maintaining records of milch cattle in the intensive development area of the milk zone.

There is a poultry extension centre in Masauli under the charge of a supervisor. A stallion is kept at Kotwadham for horse breeding.

Forest Department

In district Bara Banki there are very few forests and they are on the banks of the Kalyani and the Gomati. Formerly these forests were owned by the zamindars and talukdars. In 1949 only the roadside avenues of the Lucknow-Faizabad and the Bara Banki-Bahramghat roads were transferred to the Forest Department for plantation and proper maintenance. After the abolition of zamindari all the forests in the district began to vest in the government. All the roadside plantations have been declared protected forests and except for scattered jungle growths which have been vested in the *gaon sabhas*, the management of all the forests of the district has been transferred to the Forest Department the areas managed by which are 8595·25 acres of vested forests and 1082·84 acres of reserved forests. This, however, is only a small portion, the larger area (along the Kalyani in Ramsanehighat, tahsil) being under the *gaon sabhas*. Steps are being taken to resume all such forests for purposes of afforestation.

For purposes of administration, the Bara Banki section forms part of the Gomati-Rapti afforestation division, Lucknow. This section comprises the Bara Banki district only and is under the charge of a forest section officer (with headquarters in Nawabganj). He is assisted by five foresters, a plantation assistant, eighteen forest guards and a number of gardeners and cattle guards. The district is divided into five subsections (comprising eighteen beats each under a forest guard), each subsection being looked after by a forester. The foresters and the plantation assistant also look after private forests and roadside plantation work.

There are lac plantations in the Niamatpur and Palhari reserved forests, which are operating according to the working plan prepared by the conservator of forests.

A yearly target of about 1,000 acres for purposes of afforestation, in order to check soil erosion and reclaim land, has been fixed for the district. The areas taken up for afforestation are mostly along the banks

of the Kalyani and the Gomati. There is a large scope for plantation work in tahsil Ramsanehighat along the Kalyani, as this tahsil is badly affected by floods every year. Small forest nurseries are maintained in different places in the district for the supply of plants to the forest areas.

There is no regular game division in the district but the reserved forests are controlled and managed under the Indian Forests Act, 1927, and the Game Laws are applicable in these areas.

Industries Department

The Industries Department is under the charge of the district indus tries officer who is entrusted with the development of heavy, small and cottage industries in the district, and who, with this object, undertakes surveys, recommends loans and grants, gives technical advice and helps in procuring machinery and raw materials.

The district industries officer has under him an industrial inspector an industrial inspector (non-textile handloom scheme), a *gur* demonstrator, an instructor (leather) and two assistant superintendents of production/supervisor industries (who have other technical assistants working under them) look after a cluster of training-cum-production centres where carpentry, the work of fitter-cum-mechanic and dyeing and printing are taught. There is another centre for teaching women tailoring and embroidery and two centres, one for pile carpet making in Fatehpur and the other in Haraha for carpentry and smithery. There are also a medium-sized dye house and a pattern-making centre which function under the district industries officer. The *gur* demonstrator looks after the implementation of the *gur* development scheme, distribution of improved *kolhus* and manufacture of *gur* by improved methods.

Co-operative Department

The assistant registrar of co-operative societies exercises supervision over all the co-operative societies in the district. He is called the district co-operative officer and is assisted by an additional district co-operative officer and eleven inspectors, eight of whom, posted in the active Blocks, are designated assistant development officers (co-operative), and the remaining three are known as circle officers, two working in the marketing scheme and posted in the cane unions in Bara Banki and Daryabad and the third being attached to the headquarters. There are forty-seven supervisors, twenty-three are for the seed stores maintained by the Co-operative Department and twenty-four are for credit work and large sized societies.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local bodies in district Bara Banki comprise the Municipal Board of Nawabganj, the District Board, a Notified Area, eight Town Areas and 1,562 village panchayats, all being governed under different Acts.

MUNICIPAL BOARD (NAWABGANJ)

Early History—The only municipality in the district is that of Nawabganj, which came into existence some time before 1887 under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883 (Act XV of 1883). In 1901 the Board comprised eleven members of whom three were nominated and eight were elected, the deputy commissioner probably acting as *ex officio* chairman. The income was derived chiefly from octroi on incoming goods, the other main sources being the rents of *nazul* property and tax on different trades. The chief item of expenditure was conservancy followed by public works, police and establishment. The Municipal Board also looked after drainage, street lighting and public health In 1904 the Municipal police force consisted of three officers and thirty-three men.

Further progress towards popular representation was made by the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), which, for the first time, permitted the election of the chairman of the Municipal Board. The number of members was now raised to thirteen of which eleven were elected and two nominated, one representing special interests and the other the depressed classes.

Constitution of the Board—The Board as constituted on the 1st of November. 1953 (under the U. P. Act No. VII of 1949) on the basis of joint electorate and adult franchise, consisted of twenty members, the president being elected from among the members. The total population of the municipality, according to the census of 1951, is 22,886 and the area is 896 acres. It has been divided into eight wards: Katra, Pirbatawan, Bhitri, Rasulpur, Sarauagi, Civil Lines, Begumganj and Gulariya Garda. Katra and Pirbatawan returned three members each, Bhitri, Rasulpur, Sarauagi, Civil Lines and Begumganj two members each and Gulariya Garda returned four members.

Finances—The total receipts of the Board in the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs3,41,055 and the total expenditure to Rs3,08,821. The invested

funds of the Municipal Board were Rs1,25,300. The income of the Board during the year 1957-58 was Rs3,94,440 whereas the expenditure during the same year amounted to Rs3,45,039. The total income during 1958-59 and 1959-60 was Rs5,54,258 and Rs7,51,035 and the expenditure was Rs5,70,015 and Rs6,68,400 respectively. For details the Appendix [Table VIII (ii)] may be seen.

Waterworks—So far wells have been the only source of water supply in the town. But due to lack of proper maintenance, most of them have become unfit for drinking purposes, and the supply of water, especially during the hot weather, is very inadequate. The number of wells (which are cleaned once in a year) was 250 in 1956-57.

A waterworks scheme for the town has been prepared by the Local Self-government Engineering Department. Out of the estimated cost of six lakhs of rupees, five lakhs has already been received by the Board as loan from the government, which has been handed over to this department. Two tube-wells have been bored and fitted with machinery and water mains have been laid in the town and the overhead tank is under construction

Drainage—In earlier times, small or natural water channels, which fell into the Jamuria Nala, were the only means of drainage in the town and even now the town does not possess an efficient drainage system. There are no underground drains for discharging sullage water into these small nullahs. The Jamuria Nala which runs through the town is the only outlet for filthy water but it remains dry for the greater part of the year. The result is that the filth and rubbish (carried into it by the small nullahs of the town) stagnate and the place becomes a breeding-ground for disease.

The Municipal Board does not own a sullage farm which could absorb some portion of the rubbish and nightsoil and at the same time constitute a substantial source of income for the Board. The pakka and kutcha nullahs, which carry water out of the town, are the nullah running by the side of the opium office, *mohalla* Begumganj nullah by the side of the Kotwali Road, the two nullahs in Turabshabagh, the nullah from Gulariya Garda to Nanhi-ka-pul and the slaughter house and the nullah *mohalla* Katra.

Most of these nullahs are in need of extensive repairs. The Board employs sweepers and a sanitary inspector to look after these nullahs and the street drains.

Street Lighting—Street lighting by kerosene oil lamps dates back to 1916. Although the number of kerosene oil lamps considerably increased after that, the lighting in the town was still very defective. In 1951, however, the Board was successful in replacing all the oil lamps on the main roads by electric lights and some important lanes were also electrified. Although the rates of electricity in the town have gone down, yet the stretches of road lying within the municipal limits of the Lucknow-Faizabad and Lucknow-Dewa roads are poorly lighted. There are 315 kerosene oil lamps and 215 electric lights within the municipal limits. The expenditure incurred on street lighting during 1957-58, amounted to Rs21,216.

The contract of street lighting is for twenty years and the Board pays Rs10,000 for twelve months for 2,200 burning hours. The kerosene oil lamps are the responsibility of a contractor.

Conservancy—The Board's expenditure on conservancy, during 1959-60, amounted to Rs81,089. This was on the cost of establishment, watering of roads, sweeping and the maintenance of *thelas* for the removal of nightsoil and garbage.

Public Health—An allopathic dispensary, an infectious diseases hospital and a women's hospital are subsidised by the Board.

Education—The total expenditure incurred by the Board on primary education was Rs51,756, in 1957-58. Compulsory education for boys has been enforced in the municipality since 1948. The Board maintains a junior high school for boys and runs fourteen primary schools, of which seven are maintained by the Board, four are aided by it and three are recognised, but are unaided. For girls, the Board maintains a separate primary school.

Public Works—There are eight main roads maintained by the Board. In 1955-56 the Board implemented its scheme of improving the roads at a cost of over Rs90,000, the Board and the government sharing the expenditure in equal proportion. In 1956-57 the Board spent Rs64,000 including Rs20,600 contributed by government, in the shape of a grant. In 1957-58, the Board spent Rs28,218 on the improvement of roads, Rs16,800 being received from government for this purpose. The Mal godam road was in a bad condition and required attention. For the relief of heavy vehicular traffic this road was given a soling of bricks throughout its length. The total mileage of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the Board during 1959-60 was 13 miles, 6 furlongs and 108 yards. There being great congestion at the Naka-Satrikh crossing

of the Lucknow-Faizabad road, the Board has provided a separate ekka stand and a motor bus station nearby.

Libraries—There is no library in the town entirely maintained by the Board, but the Colvin Library, which is the principal library of the town and was founded in 1888, is subsidised by the Board.

DISTRICT BOARD (ANTARIM ZILA PARISHAD)

For the rural area of the district (1,721 square miles), which has a population of 11,81,105, there is the District Board. Prior to 1885, its predecessor, the District Committee, functioned for the rural area and there were Local Boards, one in each tahsil, with the tahsildar as chairman. These Local Boards had little, if any, administrative power. From 1885 to 1898 each consisted of a nominated and six elected members and after 1898 had six elected and two nominated members (the sub-divisional officer and the tahsildar). In the District Board each of these Local Boards had a member who was elected from among its own members for a term of three years. The Local Boards were abolished in 1906 and were replaced by Tahsil Committees, consisting of the three members of the District Board elected for each tahsil, the tahsildar acting as the chairman of the Committee. These Committees were abolished in 1922.

The District Board was constituted in 1883 under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act (Act XIV of 1883). It then consisted of seventeen members of whom twelve were elected and the rest, including the deputy commissioner and four sub-divisional officers, held their seats by virtue of their office. In 1906 came the District Board Act (Act III of 1906) under which the Local Boards in the tahsils were abolished. In 1922 came the U. P. District Board Act (Act X of 1922) under which the District Boards have been governed. It was under this Act that the administration of the Board was transferred almost entirely to non-official control. The membership of the Board was raised to thirty-eight, the elected members being thirty-six and the nominated two. Of the latter, one represented the depressed and backward classes and the other special interests. In 1956-57 it consisted of an elected president, fifty elected members and five co-opted members.

The future shape of the District Board will be determined in accordance with the new law to be enacted by the State Government. It will then be called the District Council, but till then the affairs of the District Board will be managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad, which has been constituted for the interim period, under the control of the deputy commissioner.

Finances—The receipts of the Board during the year 1956-57 were Rs16,30,990 and the expenditure was Rs14,55,690. In 1957-58 the income was Rs17,73,841 whereas the expenditure was Rs18,39,440. The income in 1958-59 and 1959-60 was Rs19,50,021 and Rs19,82,798 respectively and the expenditure was Rs17,44,117 and Rs18,94,738 respectively. For details table number VIII (*i-a* and *i-b*) of the Appendix may be seen.

Education—Primary education and education up to the stage of the junior high school is the responsibility of the District Board. All matters connected with education are controlled by the education committee and all disciplinary powers over the staff are exercised by the superintendent and assistant superintendent of education on behalf of the secretary. The deputy and sub-deputy inspectors of schools of the Education Department of the State assist the District Board in this respect. The number of primary schools maintained by the Board is 447 for boys and fifty-six for girls. Thirty-two junior high schools for boys and four for girls are also maintained by the Board in addition to the aid given to two junior high schools for boys. Compulsory primary education is in force only in pargana Surajpur, where it was started as early as 1928.

Medical Activities and Public Health—All the hospitals and dispensaries in the district are under the over-all control of the civil surgeon.

The District Board Hospital, Bara Banki, was run by the Board till October, 1946, when it was provincialised. Contributions of Rs350 and Rs500 were made by the Board to two Ayurvedic dispensaries—the Ganesh Rasayan Shala, Barauli, and the Ragho Samiti Aushadhalaya, respectively, during the year 1956 57. The Board continued to maintain eight dispensaries, those of Jahangirabad, Daryabad, Rudauli, Narauli, Ramnagar, Haidergarh, Fatehpur and Zaidpur.

Veterinary Facilities—The number of veterinary hospitals maintained by the Board is three, one each in Fatehpur, Mamapur and Rudauli. The Board spent a sum of Rs15,842 on these three hospitals in the year 1957-58. They have no buildings of their own and rent those in which they are housed. The Fatehpur veterinary dispensary is under the charge of a stockman. The hospital in Sadar was provincialised in 1956-57, and in its place the Board opened another hospital at Mamapur, a hamlet of Dewa. The scheme of artificial insemination has been introduced in this hospital.

Sanitation and Water Supply—Special attention is paid to the sanitation and the water supply in the villages. Villagers are frequently advised to keep their houses and surroundings clean and to collect their garbage and rubbish in manure pits. A number of soakage pits have

been constructed by sanitary squads and manure is stored outside the habitation.

Public Works—The Board has undertaken the construction of a veterinary hospital in Fatehpur for which government sanctioned a grant of Rs10,000 in 1956-57. The Board looks after seventy-seven miles of pakka and 493 miles of kutcha roads. No roads were constructed during 1956-57 The number of kutcha and pakka roads remained the same in 1957-58. The expenditure during this year on the maintenance of pakka roads was Rs1,39,446 and on that of kutcha roads Rs34,996. The bridge at Naipuraghat has been completed.

Cattle Pounds—The number of cattle pounds under the management of District Board rose from forty to forty-four during 1956-57. Two uneconomical pounds, one in Siraulìganj and the other in Katri Kalan, were closed and six new ones, in Tera Daulatpur, Gurbakshganj, Sihauli, Bans Gaon, Dhema and Ghazipur were opened by public demand. The number of pounds remained the same during 1957-58 and the income in this year was Rs23,650 as against Rs26,368 of the previous year.

Ferries—The number of ferries under the management of the Board was twenty-seven during 1956-57. The ferries are run by contractors, the total amount received from them by the Board in that year being Rs31,235 as against Rs30,630 in 1955-56. The number of ferries did not change in 1957-58. The total amount bid for the ferries during this year was Rs36,003.

Among other things the Board has to meet all charges for *nazul* properties entrusted to its care, the total expenditure on the staff for the management of such properties amounted to Rs982 for the year 1957-58.

NAZUL

There is in this district a considerable area of *nazul* land, but a major part of it lies within the municipal limits of Nawabganj; the remaining portion was managed by the District Board and the Board of Revenue. From the very beginning till 1936. the *nazul* land situated within the Nawabganj municipality continued to be managed by the Municipal Board, Nawabganj. There were a few cultivated *nazul* blocks within the municipal boundaries, but the principal portion consisted of land meant for building purposes in Nawabganj town. It was always treated as government property with the exception of that actually occupied by houses at the first regular Settlement. Outside the municipal limits, the *nazul* was managed either by the Board of Revenue in the case of agricultural lands, or by the District Board in other cases. The proceeds of the former were

assigned to provincial and central funds, while in other cases the District Board retained three-fourths of the income and the provincial funds benefited to the extent of the remaining one-fourth. Of the cultivated lands, the chief properties are in Sidhaur, Haidergarh, Daryabad, Bhado Sarai and Dewa. In 1936, during the period when the Municipal Board had been superseded, the provincial government took over the management of the *nazul* from the Board and entrusted it to the deputy commissioner, Bara Banki, who has been doing this work since then.

The basis on which the rent of *nazul* land is being assessed goes back to the official declaration (*wajib-ul-arz*) of the year 1864, according to which the entire town of Nawabganj (comprising small portions of villages Ramna, Paisar and Faizullahganj) was declared as *nazul* and only that land was exempted from assessment of *nazul* rent on which people had made construction in or before the year 1864. Surveys were thereafter made in 1916 and 1936. The approximate demand of *nazul* rent for the year 1958-59 is Rs9,000.

The few blocks of cultivated land within the *nazul* limits are recorded in the *nazul* register as *mazrua* and the rent thereon is assessed and recovered by the Board of Revenue.

Besides the intra-municipal *nazul* in the charge of the deputy commissioner and the few cultivated blocks under the control of the Board of Revenue, the remaining *nazul* property in the villages is managed by the District Board. With respect to such property, one-fourth of the annual rental is paid to the government and the residue is appropriated by the Board. These properties are confined to house sites and do not include any agricultural land. They are:

(i) **Tikaitganj Bazar**, which is a part of village Mohsand, pargana Kursi, the total area being 58 bighas, 1 *biswansi* of which 49 bighas, 11 *biswas* and 10 *biswansis* is used as *abadi*, 3 *biswas* and 19 *biswansis* is occupied by a primary school, 3 bighas by pakka road and 5 bighas, 4 *biswas* and 12 *biswansis* has been resumed by government. The total demand of rent on *abadi* land here, for the year 1959-60, was Rs754·94 whereas the total miscellaneous income during the same year was Rs757·87, including *tahbazari* birds which vary from year to year.

(ii) **Kursi**—The area of *nazul* plots here is 6 bighas, 13 *biswas* and 13 *biswansis*, of which 3 bighas, 12 *biswas* and 13 *biswansis* is *abadi*. The total annual rental for the plots on which residential houses have been built was Rs27·73 for the year 1959-60.

(iii) **Daryabad**—The total *nazul* land measuring 8 bighas and 2 *biswansis*, of which 5 bighas, 8 *biswas* and 11 *biswansis* is used as *abadi*, is managed by the District Board. The total annual rental for the year 1959-60 was Rs27·61.

(iv) **Dewa**—Here the *nazul* land is of two kinds, one is known as Board of Revenue *nazul* and the other as *nazul* entrusted to the District Board's management. The former is managed by the deputy commissioner and the latter by the District Board (now the Antarim Zila Parishad). Since April, 1952, when the bazar of this area was transferred to the Town Area Committee, no miscellaneous income has accrued to the Board. The total area of all the plots comprising cultivated land, *abadi* land, road, exhibition ground, hospital, *talab* and *parti-qadim*, is 19 *bighas*, 1 *biswa* and 14 *biswansis*. The total demand for the plots on which residential houses and shops have been built was Rs138·09 for the year 1959-60.

(v) **Safdarganj**—There is only one bazar with a *nazul* area of 1 bigha, 6 *biswas* and 7 *biswansis* which was leased out for Rs120 per annum in 1953-54 and the rent was again Rs120 in 1957-58. There after the lessee was made to vacate the building, in which are now housed the boys' and girls' schools managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad.

NOTIFIED AREA

Rudauli—There is only one Notified Area in this district, that of Rudauli, which was raised to this status in 1908, the administration being carried on by a president and four members of the Notified Area Committee. It was reconstituted under the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), and at present consists of fifteen members, including the president and a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes, all being directly elected by the people. The population (according to the census of 1951) is 13,956. As regards finances, during 1959-60 the income was Rs33,864 and the expenditure Rs36,826.

In 1956-57 the Committee constructed the new building of the Notified Area Office out of the government grant of Rs5,000. It also received a grant of Rs35,000 for repairs of roads. The most important road, the railway station road which connects the town with the Lucknow-Faizabad road via Rudauli railway station, is still not fit for vehicular traffic. Kerosene lamps have been provided for street lighting. Preventive measures are taken by the Committee to check the outbreak of epidemics. Wells are disinfected and children vaccinated.

TOWN AREAS

There are eight Town Areas in the district, Bara Banki, Daryabad, Dewa, Fatehpur, Ramnagar,, Satrikh, Tikaitnagar and Zaidpur. All these towns were formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act (Act XX of 1956), and they were reconstituted as Town Areas under the U. P. Town Areas Act (Act II of 1914) as amended from time to time, to provide sanitation, street lighting drainage, roads, etc., in the town. Each Town Area Committee consists of a chairman and members ranging from nine to fifteen in number according to population, all directly elected by the whole electorate and seats being reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years on the basis of joint electorate and adult franchise. The State Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may extend, from time to time, the term of a Committee, but the total extension does not exceed two years in the aggregate. As for finances, a Town Area Committee is empowered to levy certain taxes such as tax on houses, on circumstances and property and on agricultural land situated within the limits of the Town Area. The other sources of income are the sale proceeds of manure, *tahbazari* and slaughter-houses, etc.

In the normal course each Town Area Committee is required to meet at least once in a month. A brief account of these Town Areas is given below in which population figures have been taken from the census report of 1951 and the figures of income and expenditure relate to the year 1959-60.

Bara Banki--This Town Area has a population of 6,072. Its total income was Rs10,894 of which 4,176 was derived from tax on circumstance and property and Rs6,718 from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure during the same year was Rs12,299 of which Rs1,359 was spent on establishment, Rs3,503 on conservancy and lighting Rs2,246 on public works and Rs5,191 on miscellaneous items.

Daryabad—This place has a population of 5,961 and an income of Rs7,090. The tax on circumstances and property fetched Rs1,421 and Rs5.669 was obtained from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure was Rs5,841 of which Rs617 was on administration and collection of taxes, Rs2,464 on conservancy and lighting. Rs788 on public works and Rs1,772 on miscellaneous items.

Dewa—This place is the smallest town in the district and has a population of 3.917. The income from tax on circumstances and property was Rs2,478 and from miscellaneous sources Rs9.535. The total expenditure during the year was Rs8,458 of which Rs839 was spent on administration

and collection of taxes, Rs2,830 on conservancy and lighting, Rs1,655 on public works and miscellaneous expenditure was Rs3,134.

Fatehpur—This town has a population of 8,142 and the total income amounted to Rs13,838. The tax on circumstances and property fetched Rs4,230 and miscellaneous sources Rs9,608. The total expenditure was Rs13,478 of which Rs1,065 was incurred on administration and collection of taxes, Rs5,159 on conservancy and lighting, Rs1,941 on public works and miscleeaneous expenditure accounted for Rs5,313.

Ramnagar—This town has a population of 4,485. The total income was Rs7,587 of which Rs3,648 was derived from tax on circumstances and property. Miscellaneous income was Rs3,939. The Town Area spent Rs5,469 during the year. The expenditure incurred on administration and collection of taxes amounted to Rs794 and Rs2,031 was spent on conservancy and lighting and Rs2,644 on miscellaneous items.

Satrikh—The town of Satrikh has a population of 4,357 and a total income of Rs9,591. The tax on circumstances and property fetched Rs3.828 and the miscellaneous income was Rs5,763. The expenditure on administration and collection of taxes was Rs922 and Rs1,880 was spent on conservancy and lighting, Rs2,574 was spent on public works, the total expenditure being Rs16,504 which included the miscellaneous expenditure of Rs8,078.

Tikaitnagar—This place has a population of 3,446 and it had an income from tax on circumstances and property of Rs4,393 and from miscleeaneous sources of Rs5,186. The expenditure on administration and collection of taxes was Rs944, on conservancy and lighting Rs2,550, on public works Rs4,147 and the miscellaneous expenditure was Rs5,740.

Zaidpur—This town has a population of 9,877 and its total income was Rs24,937 of which Rs8,296 was obtained from tax on circumstances and property and Rs16,641 was from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure was Rs27,975 of which Rs3,868 was incurred on administration and collection of taxes, Rs5,648 on conservancy and lighting Rs8,330 on public works and Rs10,129 on miscellaneous items.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Village panchayats were established for the first time under the Village Panchayat Act of 1922, but those panchayats were merely judicial bodies, established for the trial of petty civil and criminal cases. Their number in September, 1932, was seventy-six of which thirteen did not work at all during that year, the remaining sixty-three disposing of 1,441 cases. With the coming of independence, a very important step was taken when the

benefits of the right of local self-government were extended to the village by the passing of the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act of 1947 (U. P. Act XXVI of 1947). Under this Act the Panchayat R j scheme was enforced in the district on August 15, 1949, under which *gaon sabhas* were established for a village or a group of villages, the executive committee of each *gaon sabha* being called the *gaon* panchayat. In 1950, there were 729 *gaon sabhas* and 153 *panchayati adalats* (for judicial work) with seven inspectors and 153 secretaries to look after the work. One secretary was attached to each *panchaya'i adalat* (which was constituted for three to five *gaon sabhas*). The *gaon sabhas* imposed a tax of about five lakhs of rupees during the year 1949-50, only twenty-five per cent of which could be realized.

With the passing of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951) the constitution of the *gaon* panchayats was materially changed. They were now entrusted with the management of village properties. The judicial functions continued to be performed by *panchayati adalats.* In 1954-55, a further change was made in so far as the secretary began to be paid out of the fund of the *gaon sabha* (received from government as grants-in-aid) and his circle now covered from five to twelve *gaon sabhas*. The term *panchayati adalat* was now replaced by the term *nyaya* panchayat.

There are 153 *nyaya* panchayats and 1,562 *gaon sabhas*, for which there are eight inspectors and 153 secretaries. Normally each *nyaya* panchayat has its jurisdiction over ten *gaon sabhas.*

The total amount assessed as taxes by the *gaon* panchayats from 1949-50 to September 30, 1958, was Rs21,00,133 of which only Rs10,60,480 could be realized. During the year 1956-57, the total amount collected by way of taxes by the *gaon* panchayats was Rs55,544·69.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the *gaon* panchayats in this district, among other things, constructed 1,474 miles, 2 furlongs and 120 yards of pakka roads and 13 miles, 11 furlongs and 126 yards of kutcha roads.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Traditions abound as regards the ancient seats of learning in this district. Satrikh, Dhameri, Sidhaur and other places are said to have been such centres. Generally a rishi or a guru taught his pupils in an *ashram* of hermitage. The sage Vishvamitra is associated with the *ashram* of Satrikh and king Yudhishthir with that of Dhameri. This *ashram* system seems to have continued, in some form or another, till the beginning of the mediaeval period when a new element, that of Islamic learning, entered upon the scene.

In the early mediaeval period the system of education did not differ much from that of the pre-Muslim period. After acquiring knowledge from different teachers at different places, learned Muslim scholars settled down in certain towns of this district, which thus became centres of Islamic learning and education attracting students from different places. In his *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi,* Zia-ud-din Barani gives a list of forty-six scholars who flourished during the reign of Sultan Ala-ud-din Khilji among whom was Maulana Salah-ud-din of Satrikh. Later writers have mentioned the names of some other distinguished scholars of the fourteenth century such as Shaikh Daniyal and Qazi Fakhr-ud-din, both of Satrikh, Zain-ud-din of Dewa and Makhdum Nizam-ud-din (son of Makhdum Ala-ud-din) of Sihauli (tahsil Fatehpur). According to the *Tazkira-i-Ulema-i-Firangi Mahal,* the last named had migrated from Barnawa (near Delhi). Shaikh Muhammad Mutawakkil of Kintur and Makhdum Sulaiman of Rudauli (who were the disciples of Shaikh Nasir-ud-din 'Chiragh-i-Delhi') and Muhammad Sadiq of Satrikh were great scholars as well as Sufi saints. Qazi Razi-ud-din of Rudauli and his brothers, Shaikh Safi-ud-din (the grandfather of the celebrated scholar, writer and saint Shaikh Abdul Quddus Gangohi) also flourished in those days. About this time Rudauli, which was an important place of Islamic learning and culture, grew up into a centre of learning of the Chishti Sabriya sect. Shaikh Ahmad Abdul Haq is said to have been the founder of this school in this district. This centre developed into a large *khanqah* (a seat of Sufi learning) which

drew large numbers of students from different parts of the country but its importance declined when Shaikh Abdul Quddus (Gangohi) who was at that time the *sajjadanashin*, left the place in 1941. The district, however, continued to remain a centre of great importance. In Akbar's time, Mulla Hafiz-ud-din Muhammad (a descendant of Makhdum Nizam-ud-din and the ancestor of the Ulema-i-Firangi Mahal of Lucknow) made Sihauli such a centre of learning that the emperor earmarked a piece of land for meeting the expenses of the board and lodging of the scholars who came there. The centre flourished till the death, in 1692, of Mulla Qutb-ud din Shaheed, the most celebrated teacher of the time, and a descendant of Mulla Hafiz ud din Muhammad. A distinguished scholar and teacher of Dewa was the noted Mulla Abdus Salam who was a pupil of Mulla Abdus Salam of Lahore and the teacher of Mulla Daniyal Jaurasi. During the time of Shuja-ud-daula, Maulvi Majid of Rudauli found favour with the Muslims as a reputed teacher. and had a school which was attended by a large number of pupils. Usually a teacher was awarded a fief or jagir or endowment, but such Muslim seats of learning had suffered heavily by 1768 as the result of the resumption of jagirs by the nawabs of Avadh.

Education amongst the Hindus, however, continued on the traditional lines, as elsewhere in the State. Numerous pandis, either independently or under the patronage of some local Hindu dignitary or raja, had individual *pathshalas*, where students could ordinarily learn the three R's and a selected few could even pursue higher studies. No regular system of education was sponsored by the State during the period.

With the advent of the British, the State and its officers began to take interest in the general education of the people. The *halqabandi* and tahsil schools had been established in many districts of the Agra province, and the territories acquired by the British from the nawabs of Avadh also began to follow the same pattern of general education. The tahsili schools (vernacular middle schools) were the first to be opened in the district in 1860, in Fatehpur, Kursi, Ramnagar, Zaidpur, Daryabad and Rudauli. The talukdars and the Court of Wards also opened such schools. The most important school in the district, however, was a high school (the anglo-vernacular high school in Nawabganj). Nawabganj is the old portion of the modern town of Bara Banki and as it was more conveniently situated the district headquarters which was in Daryabad was ultimately shifted to this place in 1859. This high school was founded in 1860 and was the only school where English was taught. In 1864, the Education Department for Avadh was

established and in that very year primary schools were opened in each of the *halqas* or circles into which the district was divided for educational purposes. One of the aims of this department was the improvement of the status and qualifications of teachers, their pay also being increased gradually. Soon after this arrangements for the training of teachers were made by the Education Department and normal schools were opened in the divisional headquarters where a few teachers from each district were sent for training. The number of teachers trained was so small that in 1882 of the 113 head teachers only two had senior normal school certificates, sixty junior certificates and four middle class certificates. Whereas forty-seven head teachers and all the eighty-one assistant teachers had no certificate at all. In 1896-97 there were 116 primary schools and eight for lower (middle) and higher secondary education; the former having on roll 4,586 boys and twenty girls and the latter 782 boys. At that stage almost the entire emphasis was on the education of boys. Due to social conditions, the education of girls was not seriously undertaken. In 1901-02 the schools increased to 154 (146 primary and eight secondary) with 7,960 scholars on roll (7,462 boys and 498 girls). There were also many unaided indigenous schools chiefly maintained for imparting religious instruction. The District Board spent about Rs35,000 annually whereas it received from school fees Rs8,500 only. The fees realised in the town schools from school annas per month for the middle section, three annas for the upper primary and two annas for the lower primary sections. In the village schools the maximum fee was two annas but it was only six pies for the preparatory classes.

In 1903, the number of primary schools (upper and lower) for boys was 124 including the one maintained by the Municipal Board, Nawabganj and in addition there were thirty aided schools for boys and seven more maintained by the Court of Wards (three belonging to the Ramnagar and two to the Kapurthala Estates). For girls there was the municipal school in Nawabganj, the District Board schools in Zaidpur and Kursi, the Court of Wards school in Bibipur in pargana Sidhaur, and an aided girls' school in Sidhaur itself. All these girls' schools had a total average attendance of eighty-nine pupils. The number of vernacular middle schools rose to seven (the latest addition being in Haidergarh), with an average attendance of 838. In 1904 another vernacular middle school was opened in Nawabganj. In 1911-12, there were 211 lower primary schools, including the Nawabganj municipal school. There were also fifty-seven schools (for boys) which received grants-in-aid. There were two girls' schools in Nawabganj itself and

twenty-four in the district, all managed by the District Board. A girls' model school and an aided Mission school for girls were also in existence in that year.

During the next ten years the number of primary schools rose to 303 with an enrolment of 13,571 (12,622 boys and 949 girls) and the number of secondary schools rose to twelve with an enrolment of 848 (all boys).

In 1932-33 the boys' primary schools, including the municipal and the fifty-four aided schools, numbered 318. Girls' primary schools numbered twenty-five. The government vernacular girls' school, Nawabganj, was a secondary school teaching up to the sixth standard and had also all primary sections, with an enrolment of 118 and an average attendance of eighty-six. The number of vernacular middle schools rose to eleven, the three new additions being in Neora, Satrikh and Sadullahpur. Till then the Government High School, Bara Banki, was the only high school in the district, the enrolment in that year being 550.

Growth Of Literacy

The standard of literacy in the district as revealed by different census reports has been low, in fact it is much lower than that in any of the adjoining districts except Sitapur. In 1901 the percentage of literacy for males was 4·8 and that for females was 0·13. It may, however, be remembered that no standard of literacy was fixed then as was done later at the time of the censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931. Apparently the percentage was arrived at on the basis of the idea of literacy which the census authorities had in mind. In 1911 the proportion of literate males was 4·3 per cent and of literate females 0·27 per cent.

In 1931 the literacy was 4·9 per cent for males and 0·5 per cent for females, the total number of literates being 29,794. In 1941 the total number of literates was 61,591 (55,971 males and 5,620 females) and the percentage was 9·2 for males and 1·01 for females. In the census of 1951, the literates were 62,389 males and 8,362 females and the percentage was 10·2 for males and 1·5 for females. It may be added that the figures of 1951 do not take into account persons who may be classed as semi-literates.

The following statement gives the number of persons in the district in 1951 who had passed any academic, vocational or technical examination:

Educational Standard	Total	Males	Females
Middle School	3,459	3,244	215
Matriculate or equivalent	1,441	1,359	82
Intermediate	261	245	16
Degrees or Diplomas:			
Graduate in Arts and Science	306	274	32
Post-graduate in Arts and Science ..	80	74	6
Teaching	163	153	10
Engineering	4	4	.
Agriculture	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..
Commerce	1	1	..
Law	36	36	..
Medicine	26	25	1
Others	122	104	18
Total ..	5,899	5,519	380

In addition there were 70,751 persons (62.389 males and 8,362 females) who were literate.

General Education

Pre-primary Education

Anand Bhawan, which was established in 1948 and is run by a Christian Mission, is an institution which imparts education from the nursery classes to the sixth standard. It is not recognised by the Education Department.

Junior Basic (or Primary) Education

The Municipal Board is responsible for primary education in the town of Nawabganj and the District Board for that in the rural areas. There are eight Town Areas and one Notified Area in the district which are responsible for primary education within their own jurisdictions. Classes I to V for the age group six to eleven years constitute the junior Basic stage of education.

In the Municipal Board, the officer in charge of primary education is the municipal superintendent of education who works under the control of the chairman of the education committee. In 1957-58 there were fourteen primary schools for boys in the municipal area: seven maintained by the Board, four aided by it and three recognised but unaided, the total number of students on roll being 1,402 of whom 155 (154 boys and a girl) were of the Scheduled Castes. 92 per cent of the boys of school going age attended school. Girls also study in all the boys' primary schools. There are no aided primary schools for girls but the State Government, the Municipal Board, and the District Board each maintains a girls' primary school in the town. The percentage of girls enrolled in primary schools is 36. The total expenditure incurred by the Municipal Board, in 1957-58, amounted to Rs22,479 (exclusive of the dearness allowance paid to the staff).

The District Board has a deputy inspector of schools and eight sub-deputy inspectors, who look after the primary education in the non-municipal area. The Board maintains in all 447 boys' and fifty-six girls' primary schools though many of the girls attend boys' schools. The number of aided schools for boys is twenty-nine and that of unaided schools is two. The Rafi Memorial Girls' Primary School, Masauli, is the only institution which is maintained by a private body getting half its expenditure from the State Government and half from the Rafi Memorial Fund. During 1957-58 the total enrolment in the District Board schools was 44,906 (an increase of 10,618 over the enrolment of the previous year), of which the number of girls was 2,163.

The total expenditure of the District Board on primary education was Rs9,51,031 of which the State Government contributed Rs4,35,491.

Compulsory education for boys was enforced in the municipality in 1948 and by the District Board it was introduced for boys in a selected area (pargana Surajpur) as early as 1928. In 1957 58 there were forty-three schools in this pargana which were staffed by 112 teachers and eight attendance officers, one attendance officer having been appointed

for each circle of the area. The enrolment was 5,093. Of these schools forty-two were maintained by the District Board and one was aided. The percentage of boys of school-going age actually enrolled in these schools was 98. The expenditure on schools in the compulsory education area was Rs98,683.

In 1950-51 (the first year of the First Five Year Plan), the number of primary schools in the district was 506 which increased to 650 in 1959-60, the fourth year of the Second Plan period.

Secondary Education

Senior Basic or Junior High Schools—These schools have classes VI to VIII for the age-group eleven to fourteen years. In the district there are in all forty-nine boys' and five girls' recognised junior high schools, the total enrolment of the former being 5,720 which includes forty-four girls. The enrolment in the girls' junior high schools is 460. These numbers are exclusive of boys and girls in classes VI to VIII of higher secondary schools. The District Board maintains thirty-two junior high schools for boys and four for girls one each of which being run under the Second Five Year Plan and receiving half the expenditure from the State Government. The Municipal Board maintains a junior high school for boys. Private bodies in the district run sixteen junior high schools for boys, fourteen of which are unaided and are run through the munificence of benevolent persons, while two are aided by the District Board. The junior high school section of the Rafi Memorial Girls' School, Masauli, receives half its expenditure as grants-in-aid from the State Government.

All the junior high schools have been reorientated and now education is imparted through and centred round one main craft, for example, agriculture in the case of schools in the countryside which have about ten acres of land available or if there is no land, some local craft such as spinning, weaving, woodcraft, tailoring or the like. The number of junior high schools with agriculture as the main craft is thirty-two. In addition, there are four higher secondary schools which offer agriculture as a subject in their junior high school classes. The total area of the farms attached to these schools is about 375 acres.

Higher Secondary Schools—In 1958 the total number of higher secondary schools was nine for boys and one for girls. Of the nine boys' schools, five teach up to class XII and are intermediate colleges, of which three are located in Bara Banki proper and one each in Fatehpur and Rudauli. The remaining four teach up to the high school (class X)

only. The only girls' higher secondary school is also situated in Bara Banki proper and teaches up to class XII. The total enrolment in the boys' high/higher secondary schools on March 31, 1958, was 4,030 and in the girls' school, 334. The State Government maintains a boys' and a girls' higher secondary school in Bara Banki. No higher secondary school is maintained by the District Board or the Municipal Board. Of the eight high/higher secondary schools maintained by private agencies, seven receive grants-in-aid. The total amount sanctioned as grants-in-aid by the State Government to these schools in 1958, amounted to Rs58,760. This was in addition to the reimbursement of loss due to free education in class VI and freeships awarded to the students of the Scheduled Castes.

All the schools have provision for physical training. Those in the town have units of the Provincial Education Corps, in which military training is compulsory for boys of classes XI and XII.

All schools have separate Red Cross Units, the members of which are trained to develop their ability to render help in time of distress and learn to establish useful contacts with fellow members of other units.

In the first year of the First Five Year Plan (1950-51), the number of secondary schools (including both junior high schools and higher secondary schools) in the district was thirty-eight which increased to seventy-two in 1959-60, the fourth year of the Second Plan period.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Hewett Weaving School was started in 1907 and the Mason Leather Working School, Bara Banki, has been in existence since 1932-33. In the former there is provision for the enrolment of only ten students every year and in the latter twenty-five trainees were being trained in 1958. The Hewett Weaving School is getting a recurring grant of Rs2,500 annually and the Mason Leather Working School an annual grant of Rs2,419, from the Department of Industries. The former received a special grant of Rs3.000 in 1958 for the purchase of improved and up to date appliances and the latter of Rs2,000 for renovating the existing equipment. In addition the Subhas Technical School, Haraha (now called the smithy-cum-carpentry class) has been in existence since 1942-43. Another tuitional class is run in Fatehpur with an enrolment of ten scholars where carpets from cotton pile are made.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Oriental Institutions

Sanskrit—There are twelve Sanskrit *pathshalas* in the district which in addition to teaching the elements of Sanskrit impart general education up to the primary stage and are recognised as primary schools for which they received aid from the Antarim Zila Parishad, the Municipal Board and other local bodies.

Arabic—There are sixteen *maktabs* which in addition to imparting the elements of Arabic have provision for the teaching of primary or junior basic classes for which purpose they are recognised and receive aid from the Antarim Zila Parishad and the State Government. A school known as the Madarsa Arabia Warsia is run (by the Dewa Trust) in Dewa, in which religious education (from the Quran) is imparted to about fifty children.

Adult Education

The Education Department runs in the district eight adult centres for women, one each in Nai Bazar and Purani Bazar (both in Ganeshpur), Amauli Kalan, Ramnagar, Rasauli, Mohammadpur Khala, Safdarganj and Lalpur. These are under the charge of an assistant inspectress of girls' schools, and in 1957-58, Rs664 was paid as allowance to the teachers of these centres. For men the Development Blocks run adult literacy classes.

Social Education

The work of social education was initiated in 1937 by the Education Department and the Rural Development Department, when a few adult literacy centres and *bhajan mandalis* were organised in the villages. The means generally adopted for achieving social education are the organisation of youth clubs, the setting up of community centres, of village libraries and reading rooms, provision of community radio sets, the organisation of *bhajan mandalis*, *kirtan mandalis* and folk-song parties, of dramatic clubs, physical culture clubs and cinema and film strip shows. At the village level, the *gram sewak* is expected to execute these programmes according to local conditions and needs. A subject-matter specialist, commonly known as the assistant development officer (social education), is a member of the Block team. The work among women is also taken up at the intensive development stage of the Block and two *gram sevikas* and an assistant development officer (for women) are

allotted to the Block. Cinema equipment is provided in each of such Blocks and free shows of educational films are arranged. In the field of social education 4,280 village leaders as against a target of 4,950, were trained since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan till the end of the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Education of the Backward Classes

Education of the Scheduled Castes is free up to university classes. Financial assistance and scholarships are given annually to boys and girls of these castes and to those of the Other Backward Classes. Institutions which have Scheduled Castes students on the roll, are compensated for loss in fees by the State Government. Most of the girls of the Scheduled Castes join class I or class II but drop out after that as is usually the case with the majority of girls, particularly in rural areas because they are employed in household duties as soon as they are able to do so.

Scientific Societies

The only Vigyan Mandir in Uttar Pradesh, (opened under the auspices of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India) has been established in Masauli, the birth place of the eminent nationalist Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, to perpetuate his memory. It runs a rural science club for the benefit of the village folk. The district level officers of the different departments lend their co-operation by taking part in the activities of the club, which include discussions and demonstrations to encourage a scientific approach to every day problems, when the monthly meetings are held. The average attendance of the people from nearby villages is about fifty to sixty and by the questions they ask it appears that their curiosity is being aroused. Efforts are being made to organise branches of the Vigyan Mandir in the villages of Jewari and Masauli. The students of the higher secondary schools which are situated within five miles of the Vigyan Mandir, the teachers of these schools, heads of the institutions in the district, the district inspecting staff and the villagers attend the meetings of the rural science club. They are encouraged to collect specimens of indigenous plants, leaves, roots and barks which are used locally for medicinal purposes and to pass them on to the Vigyan Mandir which, in turn, sends them on to suitable scientific laboratories of higher research. The main purpose of the Vigyan Mandir is to disseminate scientific ideas and practices among the rural masses and to create interest in scientific methods and a scientific approach. The Vigyan

Mandir is equipped to deal with elementary scientific subjects such as soil chemistry, plant pathology, entomology, water analysis, human pathological tests and other allied matters which have a direct bearing on the villagers' life.

Libraries

There are two important public libraries in the town of Bara Banki, the Colvin Library and the Hindi Pustakalaya in Vishram Sadan. The former was opened in 1888, and is subsidised by the Municipal Board. The latter receives aid from the State Government. In addition, a library-cum-reading room for the benefit of Harijans is housed in the Sarasvati Chhatravas and receives aid from the Harijan Kalyan Vibhag of the State Government.

In the rest of the district libraries and reading-rooms have been set up in different places. The number of the libraries is thirty-two of which twenty-four have been opened by the Education Expansion Department, five by the Development Department and three are aided. 28,250 persons took books out of these libraries in 1957-58. The number of reading-rooms in the district is 148 of which eighty have been opened by the Education Expansion Department so far and sixty-eight by the Planning Department during the Second Five Year Plan period up to February, 1961. The reading material provided includes leaflets, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, etc.

Men Of Letters

Hindi and Sanskrit—Very little is known of the literary life of the district in the ancient and mediaeval periods. There was a poet named Holrai who was a contemporary of Tulsidas and who is said to have written much in praise of Akbar, the great Mughal King. Baba Jagjivan Das, the founder of the Satnami sect was also a poet and the author of several books and tracts. He was born in 1682 A. D. (or in 1670 A. D. according to some writers) in Saidaha near Bhado Sarai in this district. His *Agha-vinash* is regarded as the principal religious book of the Satnamis. He also wrote *Jnana Prakasha, Mahapralaya, Shabdasagara, Prathma-grantha, Premapatha* and *Agam paddhati.*

Daryabad, which is an important place in the district has the distinction of producing a number of scholars. Laxmi Dhar and Vidya Dhar, the two Sanskrit scholars of this place, were the contemporaries of Akbar. Qasim Shah Daryabadi, son of Aman Ullah, flourished about 1731 A. D. His only known work is *Hans-jawahir*, which is the story

of king Hans who left his country to go in search of Jawahir (the daughter of a Chinese king) and who brought her back as his queen. Ravir Datt Misra (1769—1870 A. D.) popularity known as Gharib Dhan, was a poet and a student of astrology, literature and grammar. He composed *Basant Raj* at the age of nineteen and wrote *Dhanur Veda* at the age of twenty-four. He also wrote some other books, the most important of which are *Mantra Chintamani*, *Durga Mahotsava* and *Muhurt Prakash*. Shankar Dayal Awasthi, who was born in 1835 A. D., started writing from the age of eighteen. He wrote about six books, the most important of which are *Sibbap Priya*, *Brit Bodh*, *Shankar Pramod* and *Sankshepa Ramayana*. He was also a Hindi and Sanskrit poet of distinction. Beni Madho Pandey, who was born in 1851, was an exceptionally good scholar of Sanskrit and was a good Hindi writer. He was also the author of a Persian divan *Waiwala-i-Khatir* and one in Urdu, *Sarosh-i Khatir*. He received his early education from his grandfather Ram Charan (who was also an accomplished scholar and was the author of *Kanyakubja Vanshavali* and *Manohar Shatak*) and from other scholars of Daryabad. He was the author of twelve books, the more important ones being *Ganga Mahatva Manjari*, in Sanskrit (and its Hindi translation), *Shiv Vivah*, *Prem Tarang Malini*, *Ganga Lahari* and *Sangeet Ratnavali*. Ganga Sahai, who flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century, wrote under his pen name 'Chain'. He wrote both amorous and religious poems, one of the latter being *Ganga Ashtak*. Debi Prasad Rasdev, who belonged to Daryabad, became the court poet of Maharaja Pratap Narain Singh of Ayodhya. He died in 1910. Shankar Sahai 'Shankar', who died in 1913, was a poet and the collection of his poems is known as *Alankrit Mal*. His nephew, Mahesh Datt, wrote under the pen name of 'Gris'. He was the author of *Sukh Vilas* and also died in 1913 at the age of thirty.

Dhanauli, a place in the district, has also been known for its scholars and poets. Mahesh Datt Shukla (1840—1903) was the son of Avadh Ram. He is credited with the authorship of about eleven books and Girija Datt Shukla (born in 1856) was the author of *Shrikrishnakathakar* and *Sanskrit-vyakaranabharana*.

Arabic, Persian and Urdu—The earliest known scholar, who is also the author of a number of important books, is Shaikh Abdul Quddus Gangohi (grandson of Safi-ud-din, the author of *Dastur-ul-Mubtadi*) who flourished in the fifteenth century. He spent the first thirty-five years of his life in Rudauli and died in 1537 at Gangoh (in Saharanpur). He is the author of *Nur-ul-Huda*, *Qurrat-ul-Uyun*, *Rushd Namah* (or *Risale-i-Rushidya*) and *Anwar-ul-Uyun fi Asrar-il-Maknum*,

the last named being a biography of Shaikh Ahmad Abdul Haq, the saint of Rudauli.

Shaikh Abdur Rahman Chishti was, in 1622, the head of the Chishti order of Rudauli. According to the author of *Mirat-ul-Alam,* he lived in Dhaniti (in the sirkar of Lucknow) and died there in 1683. Among his works are *Mirat-ul-Makhluqat,* a translation of a Sanskrit treatise in verse on Hindu cosmogony in the form of a dialogue between Mahadev and Parvati and its explanation from the Islamic point of view; *Mirat-ul-Haqaiq,* an abridged translation of the *Bhagvad Gita* and its explanation from the Islamic point of view; *Miral-ul-Asrar,* a collection of biographical vignettes of many saints; *Miral-i-Madari,* a biography of Shaikh Badi-ud-din Madar; *Mirat-i-Masudi,* a biography of Salar Masud Ghazi; *Nafais-i-Rahmani* and *Imad-i-Chishtiya.* Another eminent writer of the seventeenth century was Mulla Qutb-ud-din Shaheed of Sihauli who was a master of many branches of learning and, besides being a teacher of great repute, was also the author of a number of books some of which are *Risala-i-Umoor-i-Aamma;* annotations on *Sharah-i-Hikmat-ul-Ain; Hashia-i-Talwih;* a commentary on *al Aqaid-n-Nasafiyyah* of Nijam-ud-din Abu Hafiz Umar bin Muhammad al Nasafi; a commentary on *Taqrial-i-Bazdavi;* a commentary on *Mutawwal* of Saad-ud din Taftazani; *Risala-i-Tahqeeq-i-Dar-ul-Harb* and a commentary on *Sharah-i-Aqaid-i-Jalali.* He died in 1692.

The eighteenth century saw the rise of the sons of Qutb-ud-din Shaheed, of whom Asad, the eldest, was taught by his father and attained a high standard of education. He was one of the collaborators of the encylopaedic literary enterprise of Aurangzeb's reign, *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri.* He prepared an annotated edition of *Hashia-i Qadeemia* which is a commentary on Jalal-ud-din Dawwani's *Aqaid-i-Jalali.* Mulla Saeed, his younger brother also collaborated in the compilation of *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri.* Mulla Nizam-ud-din, the third son, was a student of Ghulam Nakshband of Lucknow. He was an eminent scholar and students from all parts of India and even from certain Islamic countries thronged to his lectures. He died in May, 1748. Nearly all his works are commentaries on standard texts and include an annotation of Sadr-ud-din Mahmud bin Ibrahim's commentary (*Sadra*) on al Abbari's *Hikmat ul-Ain;* a commentary on Muhibb Ullah Bihari's *Musallam-us-Subut;* a commentary on al Nasafi's *Manar-ul-Anwar;* a commentary on *Shams-i-Bazeghah* of Mulla Mahmood Jaunpuri; annotations on Jalal-ud-din Dawwani's commentary (*Aqaid-i-Jalali*) on *al Aqaid-Azdiyyah* of Azud-ud-din al Ijji and *Manaqib-i-Razaqia,* the last being a biography of the author's *pir* (spiritual guide). He also prescribed a curri-

culum of oriental learning which is known as *Dars-i-Nizami*. It was adopted in all the Arabic institutions of India and is still in vogue. Mulla Riza (the fourth and youngest son) was also a great scholar and among his works are the annotations on *Sullam-ul-Uloom* and *Musallam-us-Suboot* of Muhibb Ullah Bihari. Mulla Kamal ud-din of Sihauli was another eminent scholar of the district. He was a distinguished student of Mulla Nizam-ud-din and is the author of a number of books, some of which are *Urwat-ul-Wusqa*, *Sharah i-Kibreet-i-Ahmar*, *Hashia-i-Kamalia-bar Sharah-i-Aqaid-i-Jalaliya* and annotations on Mir Zahid's commentary (*al Hashiyat al Zahidiya al Jalaliya*) of Jalal ud din Dawwani's *Shamah-i-Tahzib*.

One of the distinguished writers who flourished in the district in the nineteenth century was Mufti Saiyid Muhammad Quli Khan of Kintur (1775—1844). He is the author of *Risala-i-Adalat-i-Alaviya*, *Tashyeed-ul-Matain*, *Saif-i-Nasiri*, *Taqlib-ul-Makaid*, *Burhan-us-Saadat* *Masari-ul-Afham*, *Taqrib-ul-Afham*, *Tathir-ul-Momineem* and *Ajwab-al Fakhera*. Maulana Burhan-ud-din, another scholar of the same period, belonged to Dewa. He is the author of *Tahqiq-ul-Auzan* and a few other treatises. Mufti Mazhar Kareem, another scholar of the period, belonged to Daryabad and was a descendant of Shaikh Makhdoom Aabkash, a well-known saint of that place. During his period of exile, on account of his active participation in the struggle of 1857, he translated an Arabic work *Maqasid-ul-It'ila* into Urdu. He also wrote *Mazahir-i-Qadriya*, *Ghayat-ul-Maram*, *Fatwa-i-Mazhariya* and *Masail-i-Mahria*. He died in October 1872. Hakim Noor Kareem (1794—1871). also belonged to Daryabad and besides being an able physician was a good writer and his main contribution to letters is the translation of a number of important books, on the Unani system of medicine, from Arabic and Persian into Urdu, some of which are *Makhzan-ul-Adviya*, *Matleh-ul-Uloom*, *Keemya-i-Ansari* and *Sharah-i-Asbab*. He himself wrote a book, *Shifa-ul-Amraz*, on the Unani system of medicine. His son Abdul Aziz (1845—96) translated *Tuhfa-i-Isna Ashari* of Shah Abdul Aziz Dehlavi from Persian into Urdu and wrote commentaries on *Ruqqat-i-Bedil*, *Seh Nasr-i-Zuhoori*, *Sikandar Namah* and *Ruqqat-i-Alamgiri* He also wrote a book, *Mizan-ul-Adviya*, on the Unani system of medicine and translated another, *Mizan ut-Tib*, from Persian into Urdu. Saiyid Aijaz Husain (1825—1870) and Saiyid Hamid Husain (1830—1888), the two sons of Saiyid Muhammad Quli Khan of Kintur, were also accomplished scholars of the day, the former having written *Kashf-ul-Hujub-wal Astar* and *Shuzoor-ul-Aqyan-fi-Tarjuma-ul-Ayan* and the latter being the author of *Ishtiqsa-ul-Afham*, *Shawariq-un Nusoos*,

Kashf-ul-Muzalat-fi-Hallil-Mushkilat, al Naim-us-Saqib, Zain-ul-Wasail, al Zaraye Sharah-us-Sharaye, Abqat-ul-Anwar and other works. Saiyid Ghulam Husain and Saiyid Karamat Husain, two other writers of Kintur, flourished in the later half of the nineteenth century. The former is the author of *Hashia-i-Manni al Labib, Hashia-i-Sharah-i-Kabir, Risala-i-Taghanni-fil-Quran, Sharah-i-Aijaz-i-Khusrawi, Risala-i-Shawahid-i-Urdu,* etc. He also translated a number of books from Arabic and Persian into Urdu among which the most important is Avicenna's *Qanun*. Saiyid Karamat Husain (1852—1917) was a grandson of Saiyid Muhammad Quli Khan. He is the author of about twenty books and pamphlets written in Urdu and Arabic, the important ones are *Fiqah-ul-Lisan, Risala-i-fi-Umoor-i-Aamma, Makateeb-i-Arabia* (all in Arabic); *Ilm-ul-Akhlaq, Afrad-i-Kasiba* and *Ad Din Wal Kaun* (all in Urdu).

In the present century, of the Urdu writers of this district Ibrahim Beg 'Shaida' (died 1945) permanently settled down in Dewa and wrote *Khulasat-us-Sulook, Minhaj-ul-Ishqivah-fil-Irshad-ul-Warsivah* and *Hayat-i-Waris*. He was also a poet and composed both in Urdu and Persian. Mahdi Ali 'Nasri' (1885—1931) belonged to Fatehpur (in this district), his works being *Sanadid-i-Ajam, Sarguzasht-i-Mansoor, Sarwar-i-Ambiya, Makhzan-ul-Fawaid, Hararat, Zinat-i-Wahsh-wa-Tair* and *Nazr-i-Ahbab*, the last named being his divan in two volumes. Chaudhri Muhammad Ali, belonged to Rudauli and spent most of his lifetime in literary pursuits. He was one of the foremost writers of Urdu prose, his works being *Kashkaul-i Muhammad Ali Shah Faqir, Mera Mazhab, Aqila Bivi, Yadgar-i-Maulvi Karamat Husain, Gunah-ka-Khauf, Salahkar* and *Goya Dabistan Khul Gaya*, the last mentioned being a collection of his letters. He died on September 10, 1959. Shaikh Vilayat Ali 'Bambooq' belonged to Masauli and was a humorist and satirist. His Urdu articles were published in *Avadh Panch* and other magazines. He died about 1919 when he was only thirty-two years old. Sajjad Ali Ansari was a well-known prose writer of the district. He was born in Gadiya and his literary works (including poems and an incomplete drama) were published in a volume entitled *Mahshar-i-Khayal*.

The district has also produced a number of Urdu and Persian poets. Basharat Ali 'Nadeem' (died 1875), a pupil of 'Aatish' of Lucknow, is the first known Urdu poet of the district. He was born at Daryabad in the closing years of the eighteenth century. Some of his pupils, like Mata Prasad 'Saghar' (died 1922) and Murtaza Beg 'Farhat' (who also belonged to Daryabad) were also good poets, the latter also composing poetry in Persian. Khuda Baksh 'Shaiq' (died 1888) composed poetry both in Persian and Urdu. He was born in Daryabad in 1809 and was

a pupil of his father, Nabi Baksh 'Aasi'. He is the author of *Gulshan-i-Faiz* (a collection of his Persian poems) and *Gulzar-i-Shaiq*, a Persian *masnawi*. His *Tohfat-ul-Asfiya* is a prose biography of Haji Waris Ali Shah of Dewa. His Urdu divan is now no more extant. His son Ali Hasan, was also a poet and wrote under the pen name 'Laiq'. Shankar Lal 'Kamaal' (1833—1908), Mahadev Bali 'Iqbal' (1856—1909), Najaf Ali Beg 'Najaf' (1842—1892) and Nazim Ali 'Nazim' (died 1918) were the other poets of Daryabad. The first two composed poetry in Persian and the last two in Urdu. Vilayat Husain 'Haqir' (died 1903) belonged to Rudauli. *Nigaristan*, his divan, was published in 1901. Ahmad Ali 'Shauq' (1853—1928) had close connections with Satrikh. His *masnawis*, *Tarana-i-Shauq* and *Aalam-i-Khayal*, and his drama, *Qasim-o-Zohra*, were popular. He also wrote a long poem dealing with the problems of science and religion. Brij Bhukan Lal 'Muhib' (born in 1874) belonged to Daryabad. *Rang-i-Zamana* was a collection of his poems and he also wrote a prose history, *Tarikh-i-Daryabad*. Haider Ali 'Qarar' belonged to Bara Banki town where he spent his whole life and where he died in 1944 at the age of about fifty-six. His unpublished divan, *Afkar-i-Qarar*, is a collection of his Urdu poems. He also composed poems in Persian. Asrar-ul-Haq 'Majaz' (1911—1955) was the last great poet of this district. He was the first editor of the Urdu magazine *Aawaz* of the All India Radio and one of the most popular Urdu poets of the day. He was a romantic poet and composed ghazals and other poems the latter having been collected in three anthologies, *Aahang*, *Shabtab* and *Saz-i-Nau*. Muhammad Yusuf 'Asar' and 'Sahar' (both of Rudauli), 'Zamin' of Kintur and Raja Naushad Ali Khan 'Naushad' of Jahangirabad were the other Urdu poets of the district whose names deserve to be mentioned here.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

Prior to the introduction into this country of the western or allopathic system of medicine, two indigenous systems, the Ayurvedic and the Unani, were in vogue. The Unani had come into India with the Muslims about the beginning of the mediaeval period and though popular was more or less confined to the towns. People at large availed themselves of the ancient Indian Ayurvedic system or of a simple combination of the Ayurvedic and the Unani.

No great *vaid* or hakim is known to have belonged to this district but within the last century and a half there have been several important practitioners of the indigenous systems. About the beginning of this century, Ram Narain Vaish and Amrit Bhagat, both of whom practised in the headquarters town of Bara Banki, were famous. Another popular *vaid* was Gangadin, who practised in Kheoli (pargana Dewa) from 1918 to 1945. A few *vaids* and hakims still practise in the district.

Among the practitioners of the Unani system, Itarat Hussain of Saidpur (pargana Mawai) was a celebrity. He was regarded by the hakims of Lucknow as an expert in prescribing the right medicine. He was followed by Abdul Wahab and Abdul Jame, both of whom were also popular. The most famous hakim of the district in the recent past, however, was Saiyid Niamat Rasul who was the son of Saiyid Abdul Jame and a nephew of Saiyid Abdul Wahab (both mentioned above). He was brought up and educated by his maternal grandfather, hakim Itarat Hussain, and ultimately succeeded to his practice. Though Niamat Rasul died only a few years ago, he had earned a name as early as 1910. He also practised in Bara Banki for sometime. Another hakim of repute was Zakir Hussain Tarikhi, better known as Ghulam Hussain Kinturi, who was also a scholar. He belonged to Kintur (pargana Bhado Sarai), and was probably a junior contemporary of Itarat Hussain. He practised in his village, for sometime took up service in Jodhpur State and finally settled down in Faizabad. Another hakim, Abdul Hasib Daryabadi, who originally belonged to Daryabad and started his practice there, later shifted to Lucknow where he had a flourishing practice for decades. Surgery was practised by barbers known as *jarrahs* who were found in nearly

every big village and who acquired their surgical knowledge from their fathers.

Vital Statistics

The decrease in the population of the district between 1869 (the first year when an estimate of the population was made) and 1881 was 7·8 per cent but there was an increase of 10·1 per cent in the period from 1881 to 1891 and of 4·3 per cent from 1891 to 1901. From 1901 to 1921 there was a decrease of 12·7 per cent (which was the greatest known in the district at any time) whereas the population of the State decreased by only 4·0 per cent. In the first decade of the century the main causes of the fall in the population of the district were plague and emigration, the former alone taking a heavy toll of life. Consequently the death-rate per thousand (38.0) exceeded the birth rate (36·3). During 1911-21 the population of the district suffered a heavy loss due to the outbreak of influenza of 1918, in which year the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by about 40 but from 1921 to 1951 the population continued to increase.

Births and deaths mainly account for the trends in the growth of population, migration being only a secondary factor. The following statement gives the mean decennial birth-rates, death-rates and rates of natural increase and growth in the population of the district from 1921 to 1950:

	Total	Rural	Urban
Mean decennial birth-rate—			
1941—50	21·9	21·2	31·9
1931—40	31·7	31·8	29·2
1921—30	31·6	32·7	14·1
Mean decennial death-rate—			
1941—50	14·9	14·5	19·9
1931—40	21·6	21·8	18·0
1921—30	23·9	24·7	11·0
Mean decennial rate of natural increase—			
1941—50	7·0	6·7	12·0
1931—40	10·1	10·0	11·2
1921—30	7·7	8·0	3·1
Mean decennial rate of growth—			
1941—50	8·4	8·5	6·6
1931—40	8·9	8·3	17·1
1921—30	3·3	2·6	13·8

During 1941-50 fever was responsible for 82·1 per cent, dysentery and diarrhoea for 0·8 per cent, respiratory diseases for 1·2 per cent, plague, cholera and smallpox for 5·3 per cent and other diseases for 10·6 per cent of deaths. Fever in this context includes a number of ailments not separately identified and it was responsible for more than three-fourths of the deaths in the district.

Chief Diseases

The following statement shows the yearly number of deaths recorded which were caused by different diseases from 1940 to 1959-60:

Year	Disease							
	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	Others
1940	329	69	..	10,856	85	..	..	..
1941	1,454	85	..	15,196	93	251	368	2,005
1942	56	..	..	15,335	103	233	311	1,850
1943	369	9	..	17,015	107	209	394	1,681
1944	383	25	..	15,303	131	216	335	1,688
1945	1,687	324	..	18,462	442	218	336	1,917
1946	312	18	2	15,091	153	236	453	1,608
1947	930	12	33	15,657	174	238	325	1,430
1948	1,400	98	351	13,035	125	164	221	1,169
1949	414	145	304	10,300	112	181	270	963
1950	45	777	178	12,618	84	213	195	1,457
1951	115	407	94	10,207	550	..	..	..
1952	183	58	38	8,470	579	..	..	..
1953	303	198	42	8,850	769	..	..	..
1954	58	94	81	7,608	750	..	..	..
1955	..	389	..	..	728	..	..	..
1956	31	..	..	..	961	..	..	..
1957	..	..	..	1,271	73	..	..	..
1958-59	23	14	..	..	..	..	..	78 (gastro-enteritis)
1959-60	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	28 (gastro-enteritis)

The death-rate for any one year generally depends on the prevalence of fever and epidemics. As in the rest of the State, normally fever is responsible for the greatest number of deaths. In the village records all deaths not specifically attributed to cholera, smallpox, plague, snakebite, etc., are usually entered under the head 'fever'.

The most common form of fever is malaria, which is responsible for about one-third of the recorded deaths in the district. As usual, particularly in the flood plains, the absence of proper sub-soil drainage, the existence of numerous swamps (the stagnant water of which is highly charged with decomposed vegetable matter), the contamination of wells during floods, and imperfectly protected sources of drinking water, tend to encourage the breeding of mosquitoes which cause malaria. The remittent type of malaria is, however, not common in the district.

Fever accounted for about 65·4 per cent of the mortality during the period 1901-11. In 1908, a famine year, more than two-thirds of the total mortality (46,457 deaths) was ascribed to this cause alone. During 1921-31 it was responsible for 76·07 per cent of the mortality whereas 86·05 per cent of the total deaths was attributed to this particular cause in the year 1931. During the next two decades as well, fever was the greatest cause of mortality. In 1934, it took a toll of 22,011 lives and in 1938 it was responsible for 26,225 deaths. The disease has, however, shown a downward trend in recent years. The year 1954 recorded only 7,608 deaths and in 1955 and 1956 no deaths were recorded as having been caused by fever whereas in 1957 only 1,271 persons are said to have died of fever.

Epidemics

In the municipal area of Nawabganj it is the statutory duty of the chairman of the Municipal Board to provide special medical aid and treatment for affected persons in the event of an epidemic breaking out and to take such measures as may be required to control it and to prevent its recurrence. In the rest of the district, the primary responsibility of dealing with the outbreak of an epidemic rests with the district medical officer of health who has a mechanized unit under him for removing patients to hospital. This officer is assisted by a team of qualified and trained persons including an assistant medical officer of health, a medical officer (anti-epidemic operations), epidemic assistants, sanitary inspectors, and an assistant superintendent of vaccination and vaccinators, in the work of providing medical relief during epidemics. The department lays greater emphasis on the preventive rather than on the curative side. Medical officers in charge of State and District Board allopathic dispensaries and the State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries working in the rural areas,

also contribute to the preventive side of this work during epidemic, within their radii of five miles each.

Formerly, when the first case occurred in a village, it was the duty of the village chowkidar to report immediately the outbreak of the disease to the police station of the circle but now this duty has devolved on the *pradhan* of the *gaon sabha* who reports the outbreak to the district medical officer of health.

Regulations framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (Act No. III of 1897), give to the district magistrate and officers of the Public Health Department the necessary powers to take measures such as the removal of patients to the hospitals or to segregation huts, disinfection of infected dwellings, evacuation of infected premises, closure of schools and colleges, etc., in order to check the spread of epidemic and for the treatment of affected persons in rural and urban areas.

Cholera—Among the epidemic, cholera is the most feared and is responsible for the greatest number of deaths. It appears never to be absent from the district, and occasionally breaks out in unusual intensity. Some of its severe outbreaks were those of 1894, 1897. 1900, 1905, 1908 and 1911. There was a marked outbreak again in 1918, but the disease almost subsided by 1920 and no case was recorded in 1922. There were only stray cases almost every year from 1923 to 1937 but in 1938 the number of cases suddenly mounted to 2,256 and in the next year the outbreak was more severe causing 5,707 deaths, the highest figures for any year between 1931 and 1951. During recent years, the disease has had a lower incidence in comparison with previous years, only 58 and 31 deaths being recorded in 1954 and 1956, respectively. The years 1955 and 1957 were again marked by the absence of this fell disease.

Cholera is generally introduced into the district by pilgrims on their way to or from the fairs held in Ayodhya and it spreads with greater or less severity according to the season of the year and the economic condition of the people whom it attacks. The summer and post-monsoon months are the times when this epidemic generally breaks out.

Plague—Prior to 1931, plague, after cholera was reckoned to be the most destructive disease in the district. It first made its appearance in December, 1902, when two cases were recorded, which seem to have been imported from outside the district. There were but few deaths in the spring of 1903, but towards the end of the year the epidemic assumed a severe aspect. Since then it continued to appear almost every year, and in 1907 the number of its victims increased to 12,482 which was 25 per cent of the total mortality for the year. In the next two years the incidence of the disease was nominal, there being only 176

and 432 deaths respectively but in 1910 the number of deaths was 3,448 which more than doubled in the following year, being 8,887. From 1912 to 1914 the average number of deaths was more than 4,000 and from 1915 to 1917 it was under 2,000. In 1918, it rose to 3,603 but in the next three years, it fell to about 200. The total number of deaths during the period 1921-31 was 6,683 out of the total mortality of 2,34,055. It is, however, remarkable that no deaths were reported from 1931 to 1945. It reappeared in 1946, though in a very mild form. Since then till 1954 it continued to visit the district every year, but in no year was it severe. The years 1955, 1956 and 1957 were free from its ravages.

Smallpox—During 1901-11, the year 1908 saw a serious outbreak of a smallpox epidemic when the highest mortality, of 1,728, was recorded, the lowest being one in 1909. The disease did not assume an epidemic form in the next decade, the death-rate then being the lowest. From 1921 to 1931 the disease took only nominal toll, the highest number of deaths being as low as 84 in 1926. Since then there have been only sporadic visitations of smallpox. Generally the disease appears in May and June and vaccination is the only remedy known so far for combating it.

Other Diseases

Among other diseases, bowel complaints (usually in the form of dysentery and diarrhoea) claim the greatest number of victims in the district. There were 125 deaths from this cause in 1903, which was the highest figure for the period 1901—11. The number of casualties rose to 166 in 1918, which was an unusually unhealthy year during the decade ending 1921. These diseases cause a number of deaths every year. the highest mortality being that of 931 in 1956.

Other diseases, like the respiratory diseases, filaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, etc., also victimise the population of the district, though they do not appear in a very serious form and do not constitute an immediate cause of death. They however lead to temporary or permanent infirmities and in some cases even accelerate death.

Infirmities—As in the other eastern districts of the State, the incidence of infirmities is quite large in the district of Bara Banki.

Blindness—Senile cataract, malnutrition, infective and eruptive fevers, smallpox, congenital syphilis and injury to and infection of the eyes are responsible for blindness.

Leprosy—Cases of leprosy of both the neural and the nodular types and of tuberculosis (particularly of the bones and joints) are also not uncommon in the district.

Medical Organization

The civil surgeon is the head of the medical organisation in the district and is the inspecting officer of all government hospitals and aided dispensaries. He is assisted by a number of medical officers and a subordinate staff.

The medical organisation of the district is essentially a hospital organisation and the district hospital and women's hospital constitute the civil hospitals. There is also a police hospital and a jail hospital. All these are owned, staffed, financed and controlled by government. There are also ten State dispensaries and eight District Board rural dispensaries, scattered throughout the district. The State dispensaries are maintained by government and the rural dispensaries are maintained by the District Board. The civil surgeon, who is *ex officio* superintendent of dispensaries, inspects all these dispensaries at least twice a year.

Hospitals

District Hospital—The district hospital, in the town of Nawabganj, was run by the District Board till October, 1946, when it was provincialised. The old hospital was housed in a very small building, did not have adequate equipment and had accommodation for only forty-eight indoor patients. A new building with modern amenities and separate indoor and out-door wards was built at a cost of six lakhs of rupees, the opening ceremony being performed on May 20, 1958, and it has now been named the Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Memorial Hospital. This hospital is now equipped with X-ray, ultra-violet, diathermy and infra-red apparatuses. The old Sinha-Gupta isolation ward of two beds, which had been added in 1942, has also been expanded to accommodate two more beds. The total number of beds in the hospital is now sixty-four, and it is staffed by two medical officers, seven nurses, seven compounders, a laboratory assistant and an X-ray technician. The expenditure for 1957-58 was Rs45,513.

Women's Hospital—The women's hospital is situated just by the side of the district hospital, in a separate building of its own. Formerly it was run by the Dufferin Fund Committee and was named after Colonel Grigg, a deputy commissioner of the district through whose efforts the institution was established. It was provincialised in 1946. The staff consists

of a woman doctor, four compounders, a midwife, a laboratory assistant, a nurse and an X ray technician. It has thirty beds at present and the expenditure for 1957-58 was Rs31,328.

Police and Jail Hospital—Both these hospitals are at the district headquarters, having sixteen and twelve beds respectively. Each is looked after by a medical officer.

Medical Facilities in Rural Areas

There are eighteen allopathic, seven Ayurvedic and four Unani dispensaries in the district. There is also a subsidised dispensary at Dewa, managed by the Dewa Fair and Exhibition Committee with an annual expenditure of about four thousand rupees.

Allopathic Dispensaries—The allopathic dispensaries are located in Bhitauli, Fatehpur, Kursi, Ramnagar and Suratganj in tahsil Fatehpur; in Asandra, Haidergarh and Subeha in tahsil Haidergarh; in Baragaon, Dadra, Jahangirabad. Narauli and Zaidpur in tahsil Nawabganj and in Daryabad, Kotwa Jagjivan Das, Ramsanehighat and Rudauli (one general and one for women only) in tahsil Ramsanehighat.

Of these ten are State dispensaries and the rest are managed by the District Board, each being in the charge of a medical officer.

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries—There are seven Ayurvedic and four Unani dispensaries in the district, which are controlled by the deputy director of Ayurveda, Uttar Pradesh, at the State level and by the district medical officer of health at the district level. The technical supervision of the Unani dispensaries is exercised by the divisional Unani officer, Lucknow, in whose division the district falls and that of the Ayurvedic dispensaries by the divisional Ayurvedic officer, Faizabad. Each of these dispensaries is under the charge of a qualified *vaid* or hakim, who is assisted by a compounder and a servant. The Ayurvedic dispensaries are located in Dahila, Harakh, Khaira Beru, Tikaitnagar, Tilokpur, Udhauli and Hetampur and the Unani in Pure Kamgar, Satrikh, Sidhaur and Usmanpur. The total annual expenditure of all these dispensaries is about Rs46,000.

Maternity and Child Welfare

In spite of the efforts of the Public Health Department infant mortality is very high in the district, ignorance as well as the non-availability of expert medical aid being largely responsible for this.

Prior to 1950, child welfare and maternity work was looked after by the Indian Red Cross Society, when it was taken over by the State. During the period it was managed by the Red Cross, the salary of the staff was contributed by the Indian Red Cross Society and incidental charges were met by local contribution. There are eight maternity centres in the district in Daryabad, Dewa, Fatehpur, Jahangirabad, Kursi, Ramnagar, Rudauli and Zaidpur with a midwife and a *dai* in each. There is also a private maternity centre in Baragaon.

Skimmed milk powder is distributed free of charge through these centres to expectant mothers and to weak children under eleven years of age. This is donated by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The women's hospital at the district headquarters also maintains thirty maternity beds.

In spite of the maternity services available, *dais* are still much in demand, particularly in rural areas. Midwives and nurses are not trained in the district, but five *dais* are trained every year at each of the maternity centres. Two stipends of Rs20 per month and three of Rs15 per month are paid to the *dais* under training.

The number of cases conducted by the midwives and *dais* in 1959-60 was 1,473. At the Dewa centre, which was opened in January, 1958, the midwife conducted eighty-eight cases and the *dai* seventy-two during the ten months which followed.

Medical Practitioner

According to the census of 1951, there were 238 men and 136 women employed in the medical and other health services in the district. In addition there were 129 registered allopathic medical practitioners (123 men and six women), forty-eight *vaids* and hakims, practising the Ayurvedic and Unani systems, 115 midwives and *dais* and twenty-six compounders, two being women. Apart from these there are a few homoeopaths and dentists practising in the district.

Rural Primary Health Centres

The primary health centres are functioning in Rudauli, Ramnagar, Masauli, Suratganj and Nindura under the charge of a medical officer assisted by a health visitor, four midwives, a sanitary inspector and a compounder. The activities of the primary health centres are the giving of medical relief, control of epidemic and other communicable diseases, maternity and child welfare, health education, school health, collection of vital statistics and rural sanitation.

Anti-malaria and Anti-filaria Schemes

Two specialized agencies, the malaria eradication programme unit and the filaria control unit also function in the district.

Malaria Eradication Programme Unit—A unit was established in the district in 1958-59 with an anti-malaria officer and thirteen other persons, its aim being the complete eradication of malaria. It has four sub-units, those of Nawabganj, Kursi, Ramnagar and Rudauli, each having its headquarters in the town of the corresponding name, and being under the charge of a senior malaria inspector who is assisted by four or five persons. The unit covers the whole of the district except tahsil Haidergarh (a hypo-endemic area), which is included in the malaria eradication programme unit, Rae Bareli. The unit in district Bara Banki is represented in the Municipal Board of Nawabganj, the Notified Area of Rudauli, the eight Town Areas of Bara Banki, Satrikh, Zaidpur, Ramnagar, Daryabad, Tikaitnagar, Dewa, Fatehpur and 1,654 villages of the Nawabganj, Fatehpur and Ramsanehighat tahsils.

Insecticidal spraying with D. D. T. is carried out twice a year between May and September in all human dwellings and cattle sheds (which are located within the jurisdiction of the unit) by the anti-malaria officer and his inspectors through the agency of about 200 field workers.

In each sub-unit mosquitoes are caught on five days in the week in different villages, in each of which two human dwellings and two cattle sheds are selected for such collection and random collections are also made once a week. In 1959-60, of 20,000 children between two and ten years of age examined, 17,990 were tested for various degrees of spleen enlargement and of this number, the blood films of 11,354 children were drawn and examined in the unit laboratory in Nawabganj. Of a target of 1,000 infants in the unit the blood films of 937 children were also examined in this year to arrive at the infant parasite rate.

Filaria Control Unit—No hospital data are available reflecting the history of the disease but it seems it appeared in this area about fifty years ago. The filaria control unit, Bara Banki, under the National Filaria Control Programme, was established in January, 1957. It consists of a filaria control officer, a filaria research officer, an assistant entomologist, two inspectors and four insect collectors.

An area with a population of three lakhs, i.e., the whole of Nawabganj tahsil (excluding the Zaidpur Town Area) and some villages of Haidergarh tahsil has been selected as the area of control operations and within

this sector, a representative area comprising the municipality of Nawabganj with the Town Area of Bara Banki with a population of 30,000 persons has been selected as a special study area. As an index of the checking up of these results of control operations, a comparison area, that of the Zaidpur Town Area and some villages of Haidergarh tahsil with a population of 30,000 has been selected where no control operations are to be undertaken.

As a result of the survey, the mosquito, culex fatigans, was incriminated as being the vector of the disease. The type of filarial infection was W. bancrofti and the disease was found to be of moderate endemicity. After completing the pre-control survey both in the special study area and in the comparison area, the Unit started control measures in June, 1958 in the area selected for control operations. The control operations consist of mass therapy which includes distribution of anti-filarial drugs to persons above the age of two years and by December 15, 1958, the drug was administered to 2,49,014 persons. Anti-larval measures have also been started since December 16, 1958, in the urban areas of tahsil Nawabganj.

Family Planning

A family planning centre was started in Rudauli in September, 1958 which is under the charge of the medical officer of the women's hospital. In addition, a medical social worker, trained in family planning, has been posted there to look after the scheme. Women coming for advice are examined by the woman doctor, to meet their individual needs. Contraceptives are supplied free of cost to the needy. Another centre was started in Ramnagar in 1959-60.

Public Health Organisation

The district medical officer of health was appointed for the district for the first time in 1925, prior to which the public health work was looked after by the civil surgeon. In addition to the district medical officer of health, who is assisted by an assistant medical officer of health, there is a vaccination staff of twenty-one persons, six sanitary inspectors and twelve gangmen. The district medical officer of health is in charge of the public health and sanitation of the district, including the municipality of Nawabganj of which he is the *ex-officio* medical officer of health. There is a sanitary inspector in each tahsil, who is responsible for the control of epidemics, the general sanitation and the prevention of the adulteration of food. The assistant superintendent of vaccination supervises the work of the vaccinators. Four epidemic assistants, who are qualified *vaids* and

hakims, assist in the control of epidemics and health education work in rural areas.

Sanitation in Rural Areas—In the eight development Blocks in this district, intensive rural development and sanitation programmes are carried out through specialized agencies, which have adequate financial facilities The programmes include improvement in the sanitary condition of the villages by paving the roads and lanes, providing a protected water-supply from tube-wells and sanitary wells and by popularising the use of ventilators, smokeless *chulhas*, soakage-pits, manure-pits, cow-sheds and sanitary latrines. By the end of the third year of the Second Plan period 1,174 new wells for drinking water, 5,656 soakage-pits and 47,560 yards of drains were constructed.

Vaccination—The Vaccination Act was first enforced in the district in 1880. It was made compulsory in the urban areas of Nawabganj Municipality in 1890. The number of vaccinated children has since then increased every year.

The district medical officer of health is also the superintendent of vaccination under whom there is an assistant superintendent of vaccination who is assisted by sixteen vaccinators, each covering an approximate population of 60,000. In addition to these, sanitary inspectors and epidemic assistants are also required to do vaccination work in their own circles. The vaccinators in rural as well as in urban areas vaccinate every child within six months of its birth. Infants are revaccinated after a lapse of five years from the first or primary vaccination. In the vaccination centres, the work of vaccination is done free of charge. The average yearly number of vaccinations from 1950 to 1959 was 45,249, the figure for the first year of this period being 29,885 and for the last year being 60,373.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

For the administration of labour laws, the district of Bara Banki falls in the Lucknow region. Prior to May, 1957, there was no separate establishment oor the settlement of labour disputes, for the welfare of industrial workers and for dealing with allied industrial problems in the district, and all the work concerning the implementation of labour laws and labour welfare was looked after by the labour inspector, Lucknow region. But since May, 1957, a separate labour inspector has been posted in Bara Banki and he is under the administrative control of the regional conciliation officer, Lucknow. For purposes of the Factories Act, 1948, he is also designated additional factory inspector.

The labour Acts in operation in the district are the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

There are only three registered and licensed factories in the district, as detailed below:

Name	Industry	Average number of workers
The Burhwal Sugar Mills Ltd., Burhwal ..	Sugar	595
The Ramchand & Sons Sugar Mills Private Ltd.. Bara Banki.	Sugar	574
The Perfect & Co., Bahramghat ..	Engineering	(Not available)

Enforcement of Labour Laws

The U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947—The provisions of this Act have been enforced only in the municipal limits of Nawabganj from August 1, 1957. Thus all those categories of shops which are not covered by the schedule to the Act, have to remain

closed for a day in the week which is fixed by the deputy commissioner, Bara Banki. Those categories which are mentioned in the schedule do not have to observe the weekly holiday but have to allow a days' rest to their employees every week. No employee can be required to work for more than eight hours a day or forty-eight hours in a week. However, overtime work to the extent of 120 hours in a year can be taken from the employees, but payment calculated at double the rate per hour must be paid. The shops have to maintain records of attendance, leave, fines, etc., and cannot be kept open beyond the prescribed hours. The services of employees cannot be terminated without giving them relief and compensation. The labour inspector makes routine inspections of shops and commercial establishments to see whether the provisions of the Act have been complied with and 883 inspections were made in 1958 but no prosecutions were launched during that year.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948—This Act is applicable to the whole of the district. The schedule to the Minimum Wages Act 1948, applies to agricultural and allied employments and to twelve of the industrial employments. Bara Banki is primarily an agricultural district and the government have fixed Rs26 per month or a rupee a day in case of adults as minimum wages for all types of employment in agriculture, irrespective of the area of agricultural farms, and the same rates of wages for industrial employment, except under local bodies for different classes of the employees of which different minimum rates of wages have been fixed by government. For children, however, the minimum wage is sixty-two naye paise a day or Rs16·25 per month for various types of agricultural employment. The normal working day is of nine hours for adult employees and four and a half hours for children. Provision for a weekly holiday for employees has also been made in the Act. The wage period for these types of employment does not exceed one month and wages have to be paid on a working day before the expiry of the seventh day after the end of the wage period.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946—This Act applies to every industrial establishment in which a hundred or more workmen are employed or to such establishments which of their own accord submit a draft of standing orders or to a group of employers who submit a joint draft of standing orders to the certifying officer (labour commissioner, U. P.), and to all oil mills irrespective of the number of workers employed. The standing orders require the employers to define with sufficient precision the conditions of employment and to make them known to the workmen. The concerns which have certified standing orders are the Burhwal Sugar Mills, Burhwal, the Ramchand

and Sons Sugar Mills, Bara Banki and the Bara Banki Electric Supply Company, Ltd., Bara Banki.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—The Act is primarily meant to equip government with the power to prevent strikes and lock-outs and for the settlement of industrial disputes and other incidental matters. It also lays down conditions for retrenching workmen and for providing compensation to laid off workers. Industrial disputes which are not settled through the mediation of the labour inspector are referred through the regional conciliation officer, Lucknow, to the Regional Conciliation Board, and if the dispute is not settled amicably even by the Board, it is referred to the Labour Court in Bareilly by the government.

The labour inspector tries to maintain industrial peace, and under the Act has to conduct enquiries and to look after the implementation of awards given by the Labour Court and the State Industrial Tribunal in respect of the industrial establishments of the district.

In 1958, two cases of disputes were referred to the State Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Court for adjudication. The Conciliation Board decided six disputes in 1957 and twelve in 1958.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926--The Act provides for the registration of trade unions and the trade union registrar (whose headquarters is in Kanpur) checks the working of the trade unions, calls for returns under the Act and considers applications for registration or for cancellation of the unions. The trade union inspector and the assistant inspectors keep in touch with the trade unions and advise them when necessary.

There are seven registered trade unions in the district, the names of which are given in chapter V. Three of them are affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

The scheme is of an all-India character and is meant for the benefit of industrial employees. It is applicable only to those factories which employ fifty persons or more, each worker becoming eligible for the benefits of the Scheme on completing a year's continuous service or completing 240 days' actual work during a period of twelve months. Contributions at 6¼ per cent are deducted by the employers from the total emoluments of the employees who get up to Rs500 per month, an equal amount being contributed by the employers. Advances are also made to the members for purchasing new life insurance policies from their share of the provident fund contributions.

In this district the scheme is enforced in the Burhwal Sugar Mills and the Ramchand and Sons Sugar Mills where it came into force for the whole working staff from 1956. The number of workers who contributed to the fund till March 31, 1959, was 2,070 and the total amount contributed was Rs2,63,372·75.

Welfare Centres

Up till now government has not set up any labour welfare centres in this district nor has any private or individual organisation engaged in labour welfare activities.

In view of the statutory obligations the two sugar factories mentioned above have appointed a labour welfare officer each whose duties are to act as liaison officer between the workmen and the employers, to watch the amelioration of labour conditions, to organise and supervise labour welfare work and to see that the statutory requirements with regard to working conditions are complied with.

Under the supervision of the Housing Board created by the government under section 10 of the Uttar Pradesh Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act, 1951, the Burhwal Sugar Mills has so far constructed fifteen single-room and three double-room tenements and the Ramchand & Sons Sugar Mills has constructed twenty-four single-room and four double-room tenements for their workmen. These buildings are in addition to the existing 240 tenements in the former and 247 in the latter, nearly all being electrified and having a water supply. Workers living in those not electrified get a monthly oil allowance. All the workers get free fire wood and cots.

These factories also run a free primary school each up to class V for the children of their workmen. There is a dispensary under a qualified doctor in each factory and all the employees are given free medical aid and medicines. Besides these facilities, each factory has a reading room where an English, a Hindi and an Urdu daily are supplied. There are also workers' clubs with arrangement for indoor and outdoor games. The Burhwal Sugar Mills spends about one thousand rupees yearly on recreational activities and the Ramchand & Sons Sugar Mills holds an annual football tournament in Nawabganj, in which the teams of both the factories and of outsiders participate

There is a registered co-operative credit society in the Ramchand & Sons Sugar Mills with a capital of Rs5,445 and two hundred members. The Burhwal Sugar Mills has also started a co-operative society with a capital of about Rs2,500 and a membership of seventy-five.

The workers of both these factories also get a bonus every year. There is also a safety committee in each factory, which functions under the supervision of the labour welfare officer. The committee holds monthly meetings to discuss the causes of accidents and injuries and suggests measures to avoid them. The minutes are also sent to the chief inspector of factories, U. P., Kanpur and the factories inspector, Lucknow.

Old Age Pensions

The scheme of old age pensions is meant for certain categories of persons (men and women) who are over seventy years of age and have no other means of support, the amount of pension given being fifteen rupees per month. The scheme was introduced into the district on September 2, 1958, and from then till March 31, 1959, the number of applications received by the deputy commissioner, was 214 of which fifty-seven were recommended to the labour commissioner, U. P., and forty-one were sanctioned for the grant of pensions. Five of the pensioners died during the period under review.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition has not been enforced in the district but propaganda, publicity and other measures have been adopted, particularly done among the Harijans and the labour classes (who are said to be more addicted to liquor and other intoxicants) to make people conscious of the evils attendant on indulgence in liquor and other intoxicants. There is a District Temperance Society (formed in December, 1957) which has sixty-four members (fifteen of which constitute its executive committee) and there are four sub-committees, one each for education and propaganda, recreation, counter-attraction and social welfare, social survey and vigilance, each consisting of twelve members. Honorary workers do the propaganda work in the district and film shows and dramas are also arranged in this behalf. Large gatherings in fairs and religious *melas* afford opportunities for prohibition campaigns through speeches and publicity. A quota system for the supply of liquor is applicable in the district and the five liquor shops situated in Gokulpur, Kheoli, Jewari, Sadaruddinpur and Kursi have been closed down.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The State Harijan Sahayak Department was established in 1951 to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, and since April, 1957, a district Harijan welfare officer has been appointed for this work, who is assisted by two grade I and two grade II supervisors and an honorary social worker. This staff is attached to and works

under the general control of the district planning officer, as a part of the co-ordinated planning scheme. The work relating to education is under the district inspector of schools. The district Harijan sahayak committee (an advisory body) functions as a sub-committee of the Antarim Zila Parishad.

The members of the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and ex-Criminal Tribes are generally backward in education and are financially poor and this district has a fairly large population of these classes (particularly of Harijans). There is a scheme for the economic and social uplift of these people. Under the Land Utilisation Act and the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, land is given to landless people and nearly a hundred persons have been provided with materials and finances for starting small scale cottage industries and for the promotion of their traditional professions. Scholarships and non-recurring assistance for the purchase of books, etc., for studying from the primary to the university stages are given to the deserving students provided the income of the parents does not exceed Rs 100 per month. In 1957-58, the Scheduled Castes students were given 108 scholarships, fifty-one went to those of the Other Backward Classes and nine to Momin Ansar students: in 1958-59, the awards made were 125, eighty-eight and twelve respectively. Forty-two students of the primary school stage and thirty-two of the junior and higher secondary school stages belonging to the ex-Criminal Tribes were given scholarships for the school year 1957-58 and the latter were also given non-recurring assistance. Eight scholarships to Scheduled Castes and six to Other Backward Classes students of the municipal primary schools are being given since 1950-51. Since then the District Board has distributed Rs14,912 to 364 Scheduled Castes. fifty-four to other Backward Classes and ten to Momin Ansar students who were studying in the primary and junior high schools and Rs2,024 as non-recurring assistance to them. Two libraries, the Gandhi Bal Hindi Pustakalaya in Baraulijata and the Saraswati Pustakalaya in Bara Banki and one adult night school in Karandha (tahsil Fatehpur) are run by the Harijan Sahayak Department. There are four day primary schools for Harijans, situated in Haddiganj, Keolapur, Girdharipur and Dullahpur. A hostel, the Saraswati Chhatravas, has been opened in Nawabganj and it provides free accommodation and lighting to Harijan students in addition to free service (cooks and sweepers). In 1957-58, the Department gave some financial aid to four boys' primary schools in those areas where the members of these castes are more numerous.

In order to raise the standard of living of these people grants are given to them for the construction of new houses, repairs of old ones and

for sinking wells. Those affected by floods or fires are also helped. As a general rule government contributes two-thirds of the total cost of such works on the assurance that the remaining will be forthcoming in the shape of labour, transport changes, etc. from the people themselves Grants are also sanctioned for the establishment of colonies in which people of different caste can live together, model *bastis* and construction of cattle and sheds for pigs.

During the First Five Year Plan period the department constructed for Harijans twenty-four houses and 110 wells for drinking water, repaired sixty-four old wells and installed sixteen hand pumps. The achievements made from 1956 to 1959 were the construction of 152 houses, repairs of forty houses, sinking of 245 new wells and the repairs of seventy old wells.

The Central Government has introduced a development scheme for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the Stage II Block, Rudauli, which provides for the construction of model Harijan *bastis* and wells and for agricultural grants. Till March, 1960, forty-five houses and nine wells have been constructed in this Block in the Harijan *bastis* of Bhelsar, Khairanpur, Saraipir, Razanagar, Kudhasadat, Genoli, Bari, Shujaganj, Jarail Khurd, Meesa and Tanda Khulasa and 240 houses and ninety wells are under construction. Twenty-three persons residing in Lohtisarayan have been given a grant of Rs6,900 for agricultural purposes.

There are a few private organisations which work for the advancement of these classes the oldest which has branches all over the district being the Zila Yadav Sabha, Bara Banki, which was founded in 1914 by Jagannath Singh Yadav, a resident of mohalla Qanungoyan, Nawabganj. It was assisted by Ishwar Prasad Singh, ex-zamindar of the village of Beekar in tahsil Fatehpur and Guru Bux Das of Paharpur (tahsil Haidergarh). Another is the Bhartiya Dalitvarg Sangh which was established in 1950 and was reconstituted in 1955. It is concerned mainly with the removal of untouchability and other social evils and lays stress on literacy and sanitary ways of living among these people.

Charitable Endowments

There are 117 charitable endowments, trusts, *waqfs*, etc., in the district, their tahsilwise distribution being twenty-three in Nawabganj, thirty-four in Fatehpur, thirty-five in Ramsanehighat and twenty-five in Haidergarh.

Hindu Trusts

The number of Hindu trusts in the district is not large, the more important being:

Waqf Sri Jagdishji Maharaj, Ramnagar—This *waqf* was founded by Raja Udit Narain Singh of Ramnagar and the deed was executed on January 9, 1911. Its total income is about Rs2,780 and the annual expenditure is in the neighbourhood of Rs2,470. The trust income is spent mainly on the maintenance of a temple in Ramnagar, for religious functions held in the temple and on the management of a Sanskrit *path-shala* run by the trust.

Waqf Ramlila, Haidergarh—This trust was founded by Lala Prabhu Dayal on September 27, 1916, for the specific purpose of Ramlila cele brations every year in Haidergarh. The *waqf* bears an annuity of about Rs600.

Waqf Thakur Sakti Sansar Dheeshji Maharaj, Haidergarh—This trust was founded in 1912 for religious purposes and the maintenance of a temple in Haidergarh. The annual income of the trust is about Rs354.

Waqf Sri Dhanushdhariji Bhagwan—This *waqf* was created for the maintenance of the temple of Barasthan in Ayodhya where the idol of Dhanushdhariji is installed. Formerly two villages were attached to this trust for this purpose but now in lieu of these villages it receives an annuity of Rs1,720.

Waqf Mahadeoji in Ayodhya and waqf Sri Ram Janki in Ayodhya—Ramsanehighat—These *waqfs* were founded on August 8, 1946, in Ram-sanehighat. The income of the trusts is about Rs2,244 and is spent on the maintenance of the Mahadeoji and Sri Ram Janki temples in Ayodhya.

Waqf Mandir Sri Ram Chandraji and Sri Jankiji in Ayodhya—This is a purely religious trust and was created in 1946. Four villages were attached for the maintenance of these temples (which are in Ayodhya) and for the religious functions held there The annual income is about Rs3,652.

Muslim Trusts

There are 150 Sunni and twenty-one Shia *waqfs* in the district. The more important of the Sunni trusts are:

The Dewa Trust (tahsil Nawabganj)—After the death of Haji Waris Ali Shah, a tomb was constructed in Dewa in his memory where an annual *urs* and fair are held. An association known as the Dargah Warsi Association was formed in 1907, under the U. P. Societies Act, according to the wish of the saint himself, so that his property might not be utilised by his successors alone but by all his followers. There was, however, prolonged litigation between his heirs and the association, which was finally decided in favour of the latter in 1917 when the Dewa trust came into existence with ten member trustees who managed the trust property. In 1932, the number of trustees was raised to fourteen. of which two are nominated by the government, two by the Muslim members of the District Board, four are elected by the Dargah Warsi Association, four by those persons who have also executed trusts in favour of this *dargah* and two by donors of Rs400 or above. The president and the secretary are elected from among the members who hold office for a term of five years.

The Dewa trust is one of the biggest in the district, the original trust having been augmented considerably by the addition, from time to time, of a number of big and small trusts which are:

A *waqf* executed by Thakur Pancham Singh of Malauli (district Mainpuri) with an annuity of Rs 1,600 and Rs 1,005 from the rent of shops; a *waqf* by Abdul Shakoor Khan of Dharampur (district Bulandshahr) with an income of Rs 4,000 per year; that by Asha Bibi of Gaya (Bihar) with an annual income of Rs811 ; the *waqf* of Mohammed Husain of Bhilauli with an annual income of Rs900; the *waqf* of Maulvi Ghani Haidar of Gaya (Bihar) with an annuity of Rs489 ; the *waqf* of Mohammed Ibrahim Shaida of Lucknow with an income of Rs400 per year and the *waqf* of Mohammed Yakub Ali of Susanda with an income of Rs37 per year. In addition a sum of Rs2,500 is received from other donations.

The trust has many charitable, religious and educational activities. Every visitor to the *dargah* is provided with free food and shelter for three days. During the fair free food is given to all persons who come and stay in the rooms constructed by the trust near the tomb. Expenditure on illuminations on the occasion of the *urs* and on the maintenance of the building is also met out of the trust money. A school known as the Madarsa Arabia Warsia is also run in Dewa by the trust, in which religious education (teaching of the Quran) is imparted to about fifty children. Two *maulvis* are employed each at Rs300 per year. A library by the name of Dargah Warsi Library is also maintained which has old Arabic, Persian and Urdu books on *najoom*, *tasavvuf* (sufism), etc.

Waqf Dargah Maqdoom Abdul Haq—The *waqf* was established on February 28, 1944, for religious celebrations at the *dargah* of Maqdoom Abdul Haq and its maintenance. About fourteen villages (six only in part) were attached for recurring expenses, the annuity being Rs2,433.

Waqf Raja Jamal Rasool Khan of Jahangirabad—This was founded by the raja on August 19, 1879, for religious and charitable purposes. Four villages were attached to the *waqf*, its annual income being about Rs2,074.

Waqf Shahan-i-Delhi, Rudauli—This was created for religious and charitable purposes in 1861. It is a big trust and receives Rs12,687 from Bara Banki and Rs.344 from Faizabad. Out of the income, about Rs2,000 is spent on the celebration of the *urs* of Maqdoom Shah and other religious functions and about Rs1,000 on charity and aid to the poor.

Waqf Khalilul Rahman—This trust was founded by Chaudhary Khalilul Rahman of Rudauli on November 30, 1891 for religious and charitable purposes. It receives about Rs4,719 as annuity, out of which Rs3,524 is spent on religious activities and Rs1,195 on charity and aid to the poor.

Waqf Sarfaraz Ahmad—The *waqf* was established in 1870 by Chaudhary Sarfaraz Ahmad (of Haidergarh) for religious purposes like Moharram celebrations, etc. Its annual income is about Rs1,500, out of which Rs1,360 are spent yearly.

Waqf Aizaz Rasool Khan—This *waqf* was created by Aizaz Rasool Khan (talukdar of Jahangirabad) under his will which was executed on April 1, 1945. The income of the two villages, Parsa and Khurdamau (in pargana Bhado Sarai) and another village, Dhaunsar (in pargana and tahsil Fatehpur) was earmarked for the maintenance of a mosque in Jahangirabad. The annual income of the trust is about Rs 12,533.

Waqf Khudawand Alam—This was founded on July 10, 1919, and is a purely religious trust. It receives about Rs258 as annuity.

The more important of the Shia trusts are:

Waqf Umoor Khair Mazhabi (Bilhara waqf)—This was created by Kaniz Abid, daughter of Raja Abdul Hasan Khan of Bilhara in 1912 in the name of her father. It receives Rs29,500 per year as annuity. The trust funds are spent on educational institutions and hospitals. Poor and deserving persons also get charity out of the trust money.

Waqf Darab Ali Khan—This is a religious-cum-charitable *waqf* which was founded in 1891. It has its head office in Lucknow where its main activities are carried on, some of which are giving aid to the poor and destitute, feeding poor people and giving them clothing and covering for winter, and on the occasion of Moharram, the expenditure on the celebrations of which are also met from the trust funds, Rs15,000 being the annual income.

Waqf Husainia Irshadia—The *waqf* was founded by Chaudhary Irshad Husain, talukdar of Narauli, for religious and charitable purposes. In 1922 he built a big *imambara* in the premises of his own house, Irshad Manzil. The *waqf* was registered on November 5, 1946. The annual income of the *waqf* is about Rs11,419. The money is spent on Moharram celebrations and in giving monetary help to pilgrims going to Karbala. A sum of Rs3,000 is given annually in charity to poor persons, widows and orphans.

Another *waqf* created by the same person is meant for the mosque in Rudauli which was built in 1925. The income of the trust is spent on the maintenance of the mosque and on monthly and annual religious ceremonies like the *majlises*, etc. during the period of Ramzan. The *waqf* receives Rs2,733 as annuity.

Waqf Nawab Taqaiya Begum—The trust is an old one but was registable trust but was registered in 1946. The net income is about Rs8,000 annually.

Waqf Maulvi Jafar Mehdi—This trust was registered on March 20, 1895. and was created by Maulvi Jafar Mehdi who dedicated the income of village Gulchappa for the expenditure connected with Moharram celebrations and other ceremonies and for charitable purposes. The annual expenditure of the trust is about Rs1,367.

Waqf Mirza Bahadur Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan—This is a purely religious trust which was established on October 29,1929. A village is attached to the *waqf*, the annual income being about Rs 2,110 which is spent on Moharram celebrations, holding of *majlises*, *Fatiha-khawani*, etc.

Waqf Nawab Taqaiya Begum—The trust is an old one but was registered on December 5, 1944 and was established for religious and charitable purposes. The expenditure on the celebration of Moharram, *majlises*, etc. and on helping the poor and needy is met from the trust funds. The net annual income is about Rs5,500.

Other Trusts

Jubilee Jahangirabad Scholarship Trust—This was created by Shaikh Tasadduq Rasool Khan, talukdar of Jahangirabad, on October 6, 1887, for the promotion of education. The trust was started with Rs3,000 and at present its funds amount to Rs7,510. Two scholarships, each of sixty-rupees per year, are awarded to two students, one offering Sanskrit and the other Arabic or Persian as an optional subject in the Intermediate or B. A. Classes. The tenure of this scholarship, according to the deed is four years.

Waqf Girdhari Singh Kunwar Intermediate College, Lucknow—This was founded in 1916 for educational purposes. The income of the trust used to be realised from two villages and spent on the maintenance of this college but now an annuity of Rs1,552 is received.

Kayastha Pathshala Trust, Allahabad—This trust was created by Kali Prasad, a vakil of Lucknow, on October 18, 1886. He had some property in tahsil Haidergarh, which was attached to the Kayastha Pathshala Trust, Allahabad, which has its offices in other districts as well. It receives about Rs920 every year. The income of the trust is spent on the education of boys and girls, on giving financial assistance to widows and on defraying the expenses of the marriages of poor girls belonging to the Kayasth community.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

PRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

Political Parties

There is no political party in the district which is of purely local importance. The parties that do exist are units of parties organized on an all-India or State basis.

It is difficult to give definite data relating to the strength of each political party as the membership of the parties is always subject to change. The results of the general elections of 1952 and 1957, may, however, be taken as the basis for judging the individual strength of each party in the district.

Legislative Assembly

In the general elections of 1952, there were, for the State Legislative Assembly, five constituencies in the district, from which seven members in all were to be elected, two seats being reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Congress won all the seats except one which went to a Socialist candidate.

Pargana Dewa of Nawabganj tahsil and Pargana Kursi of Fatehpur tahsil were included in the Malihabad-cum-Bara Banki (north-west) constituency of Lucknow district.

In the general elections of 1957, the number of constituencies remained unchanged but the number of seats increased to eight, of which three were reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Independents captured four seats, the Congress three and the Jan Sangh one.

In the elections of 1952, the district had a total of 857,600 votes, of which 263,656 were valid. In the elections of 1957, the number of votes rose to 1,137,400, the valid votes polled being 531,262. Given below

is a statement indicating the total number of votes polled in favour of candidates set up by different political parties:

Name of party	No. of valid votes polled in 1952	No. of valid votes polled in 1957
Congress	131,903	217,418
Socialist	42,172	..
Kisan-Mazdoor Praja Party	18,014	..
Jan Sangh	12,292	39,528
Ram-Rajya Parishad	6,926	..
U. P. Praja Party	33,101	.
Scheduled Castes Federation	2,723	..
Independents	16,525	225,417
Praja-Socialist Party	.	12,005
Communists	..	36,894

Legislative Council

In the elections of 1956, 1958 and 1960, for the State Legislative Council, the district of Bara Banki (with that of Sitapur) formed part of Uttar Pradesh East (Graduates) and Uttar Pradesh East (Teachers) and Lucknow (Local Authorities) constituencies, the total number of seats for each being four, five and eight respectively. In 1960 a member (a woman) was elected to the Council from the village of Baragaon in this district.

Lok Sabha

For elections to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) in 1952, Bara Banki district formed a part of the double-member constituency known as the Lucknow district-cum-Bara Banki district constituency (in which tahsil Lucknow was not included) with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes. In the elections of 1957, Bara Banki district, including a portion of Gonda district, formed a double-member constituency, with the usual reservation for the Scheduled Castes. In 1952, Congress candidates were returned for both the seats, and in 1957, the unreserved seat went to an

Independent candidate and the reserved one to the Congress. The Congress polled 309,048 valid votes, the Independents 324,941 and the Jan Sangh 93,563 for the Lok Sabha in the elections of 1957.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

A brief account of the important periodicals published in the district is given below:

Hindi

Weeklies—*Adhyapak* is said to be the oldest known weekly of the district. It was started in 1928 for the welfare of teachers and enjoyed a circulation of about 800 copies. Though serving an important section of the population, this periodical closed down after four years.

The year 1932 saw the publication of two more weeklies, *Chingari* and *Avadh Basi*, each having a circulation of about 400 copies. The former was started to give an impetus at the district level to the national movement for freedom. Both stopped publication after a few issues.

Prabhat made its appearance in 1935 and served the people of the district for about three years. Its circulation was about 500 copies and it covered general topics pertaining to the life of the people.

The Kabirpanthis of the district started, in 1935, the *Kabir Chandrodaya*, primarily for the benefit of the followers of that sect. Its publication lasted for five years and it had a circulation of about 400 copies.

The publication of another weekly, *Panchayat*, started in 1938 and it remained in circulation for 15 years. It published articles on village uplift and other general topics. About 800 copies were in circulation.

Matri Bhoomi, printed and published by the Matri Bhoomi Seva Press, Bara Banki, was started in 1948. It is approved by the State Government for use by the *gaon sabhas* and educational institutions of the district. About 1,500 copies are in circulation.

Vishva Bani, which started in 1951, closed down in 1955, and started publication again in 1957. It is printed and published by the Desh Bandhu Press. It does not have a wide reading public and its circulation is irregular.

Monthlies—*Gram Doot* was started in 1951 as an official magazine for giving publicity to the planning and development activities of government in the rural areas of the district. It had a circulation of about a thousand copies. It stopped publication in 1953.

The other official magazine is *Prayas.* It was started in 1956 with the object of popularising among the villagers the development schemes of the State. It has a circulation of 1,750 copies.

Haihaya Kshatriya Vanshiya Patrika, the mouthpiece of the all-India Kshatriya Mahasabha, came into existence in 1957, but its publication stopped after only a few issues.

Urdu

Weeklies- *Rahbar* was the only Urdu weekly of the district, which was published from here with a limited circulation of 370 copies. It is no more in existence.

English

The only English magazine of the district was *The U. P. Chess Bulletin.* It is not known when this paper was started, but records show that in 1956 it was published by the Janta Press, Bara Banki. It has ceased publication.

No daily, fortnightly or quarterly journal in any language is published in this district and the people usually read the current English, Hindi and Urdu dailies of Lucknow. About 170 copies of the *National Herald,* 250 of *The Pioneer,* ninety of *Nav Jiwan*, 350 of *Swantantra Bharat* and 207 of *Qaumi Awaz* are sold in the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

There are a number of voluntary social service organisations and institutions in the district, which are as follows:

Orphanages

There is only one orphanage in this district, the Anand Bhawan orphanage which is for Christian girls and it is situated in the Civil Lines in the headquarters town.

Poor Home

To help the poor or persons having no means of support, a poor home or beggars' home was founded in 1872 under the auspices of the deputy commissioner of the district. The institution is located in Lakhpera Bagh, Nawabganj. There are eighteen tenements in which poor people of whatever caste can be accommodated. At one time in 1958

families of Ahirs, Brahmanas, Ghorias, Kahars, Baris, Harijans and Kurmis, totalling nearly a hundred persons were living together in this place. This institution is run by the Poor House Trust, Bara Banki, under the chairmanship of the deputy commissioner who has over-all control of it.

Others

Bhartiya Dalit Varga Sangh—This association was formed in 1950 for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, ex-criminal tribes and Other Backward Classes, the main object of which is the removal of untouchability and other social evils existing among the masses. It propagates literacy by persuading people to join night schools for adult and also encourage them to adopt sanitary ways.

Zila Yadava Sabha—This is an old institution, which was founded by Jagnnath Singh Yadava of Bara Banki in 1914, for the welfare of the Yadava community. This association has branches all over the district.

Welfare Centres

There are five social welfare centres working in the district under the supervision of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Though organized by the villagers themselves, these centres depend to a great extent on government aid for their finances. In Bara Banki, a population of 16,947 persons is served by these centres which are located in Kotwadham, Adra, Khajuri, Danapur and Ichauli. The staff in each centre consists of a teacher of crafts, a *dai* and a *gram sevika*. Their activities include child and maternity welfare, adult education, training in arts and crafts, etc. Recreational programmes are also organized at times. The Board extends financial assistance to such other welfare organizations as strive to provide help to physically and socially handicapped persons.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj

This is a voluntary national organization with a branch in the district which works for the social, moral and physical development of the masses by holding camps and organizing *shramdan* (voluntary labour). Sometimes a project of local importance is taken up with the object of giving the villagers a lesson in self-help.

The St John Ambulance Association

A centre of the Association was established in the district on March 31, 1922. In the district, the deputy commissioner is the president and the

civil surgeon the honorary secretary of the Association. The main activities of this organization include the giving of training in first-aid and home nursing, transporting patients to hospital and affording relief to the sick and suffering.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

The official set-up of this organization at the district level comprises a district commissioner, two assistant commissioners, a district scout master, a district cub master, a girl guide commissioner, a district rover leader, a girl guide captain and a secretary. In August, 1960, the entire volunteer force consisted of 1,500 cubs, 1,000 scouts, 500 bulbuls and 200 girl guides. Some of the activities undertaken by the older scouts and guides are social service in *melas* and other functions, literacy drives, village uplift, Harijan welfare, controlling crowds, tracing lost children, affording first-aid to the injured, rescuing people from fire and drowning, cleanlines drives and proffering help in floods and epidemics.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Aliabad (pargana Rudauli, *tahsil* Ramsanehighat)

Aliabad lies in latitude 26°51′ north and longitude 81°38′ east, on the northern side of the unmetalled road going from Daryabad to Rudauli, five miles south-east of the former and about thirty miles from Nawabganj. The village is surrounded on three sides by large tanks which lie at a short distance from the main site. Aliabad was once a place of considerable importance where cloth was produced and it was a big centre of the cloth trade. With the coming of mill-made cloth, the local industry has declined greatly and the town has lost its importance. A few old buildings of ex-talukdars still exist though in a state of disrepair and some of them, which are almost in ruins, are evidence of the once flourishing condition of the place. The population is 1,635 and the total area is 405 acres. Most of the Muslim inhabitants are *julahas* (weavers). Aliabad has two primary schools, one for boys and one for girls. The assessed land revenue was Rs4,010.

Bahramghat (pargana Ramnagar, tahsil Fatehpur)

This town stands on the banks of the Chauka in latitude 27°7′ north and longitude 81°27′ east, at a distance of twenty-two miles from Nawabganj and four miles from Ramnagar, being connected to both places by metalled road. There are training works near Bahramghat on the Chauka, which to some extent have fixed the course of the river and compelled its waters to maintain the same point of junction with the Ghaghra. The town has a flood-post also. During times of flood it is the main centre for relief work to the flood-stricken people.

Before the construction in 1899 of the Elgin Bridge on the Ghaghra, at Chowka Ghat, Bahramghat was an important centre of trade between Nepal, Gonda and Bahraich on the north and the districts south of the Ghaghra. There is still a river-borne traffic in grain from the northern districts and in timber which comes from Kheri and Bahraich, Bahram-

---

*In this chapter the figures pertaining to population are based on the census of 1951 and those in respect of land revenue relate to 1364 Fasli (1956-57 A. D.).

ghat stands in the revenue village of Ganeshpur, the population numbering 1,613 persons and the total area of the town being 1,195 acres of which 559 acres are cultivated. Before the abolition of zamindari the assessed revenue was Rs7,262 and thereafter it was assessed at Rs11,277.

Bara Banki (pargana and tahsil Nawabganj)

This place, which gives its name to the district, was previously a large though unimportant village. It has now developed into a town and has a Town Area Committee. It is situated to the north-west of the junction of the Northern Railway and the North Eastern Railway. It lies in latitude 26°56′ north and longitude 81°11′ east, a mile west of Nawabganj. Within the limits of the revenue village of Bara Banki lie the district courts, civil and sessions courts, the tahsil offices, the police lines and the major portion of the Civil Lines. The town is traversed by the main metalled road which goes from Lucknow to Faizabad, a branch of which leads to the railway station and to another metalled road which goes to the north from the kachahri to join the road going from Nawabganj to Dewa. The railway station is of some importance as it forms the junction of the broad gauge loop line running from Lucknow to Faizabad with the metre gauge line which goes from Lucknow to Burhwal, Chowka Ghat and Gonda. The broad gauge and metre gauge lines run parallel from Bara Banki to Lucknow.

Bara Banki is a place of some antiquity (about a thousand years old) and is said to have been formerly called Jasnaul.

The population of Bara Banki Town Area is 6,072, the total area of the revenue village is 2,321 acres of which 571 acres are within the limits of the Town Area itself and 441 acres are within the limits of the municipality of Nawabganj. The remaining 1,304 acres were, after the abolition of zamindari, handed over to the Town Area Committee, Bara Banki, for management, but later a major portion of this area was given to the Municipal Board, Nawabganj, for management. Before the abolition of zamindari the land revenue was Rs5,410; after the abolition it went up to about Rs12,548 and in 1956-57 it was assessed at about Rs10,276.

The importance of the town has increased considerably owing to the establishment of a sugar factory to the north of the old *abadi* site and of a military petrol depot to its south.

The village Banki, which is within the Town Area, is the headquarters of a Stage I Block of the same name. It was inaugurated in July, 1957. and covers eighty-seven villages with an area of 55,785 acres

and nine *nyaya* panchayats. About 80 per cent of the total cultivated area of the Block is irrigated by canals.

Basaurhi (pargana Basaurhi, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This place, which gives its name to the pargana also, is a small village, situated in latitude 26°46′ north and longitude 81°37′ east. It lies at a distance of a mile south of the road running from Lucknow to Faizabad, with which it is connected by a road which leaves the main road at Dullahpur and continues south from Basaurhi to Umanpur. The distance from Basaurhi to the tahsil headquarters is about six miles and to Nawabganj thirty miles. In Basaurhi there is the tomb of a Muslim saint named Saiyid Shah Jalal, who is said to have lived in the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji. The area of the place is 1,273 acres and the population is 1,453, most of which is comprised of *julahas* (weavers) who also cultivate the village lands. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays. The assessed land revenue of the village is Rs7,241·77.

Bhado Sarai (pargana Bhado Sarai, tahsil Fatehpur)

This place is the headquarters of the pargana and lies in latitude 27°1′ north and longitude 81°28′ east, on the eastern side of the road running from Fatehpur and Ramnagar to Daryabad, nearly six miles south-east of Ramnagar and twenty-one miles north-east of the district headquarters. Bhado Sarai was once a place of some importance as its ruins testify. It is inhabited chiefly by cultivators. The place is said to have been founded about 556 years ago by Badu Shah, a fakir. During the reign of Asaf-ud-daula the pargana of Bhado Sarai was held in jagir by Afrid Ali, a eunuch of the court, who gave away numerous plots of land rent free to the Muslim inhabitants of this place and of Katra, a village about a mile to the north-west. About four miles to the south-east of the village is the temple of Baba Jagjivan Das (the founder of the Satnami sect) in front of which there is a fine brick tank in which thousands of pilgrims bathe during the fairs held in April and October. Between Bhado Sarai and the Ghaghra there is a shrine of Malamat Shah, a fakir who died about 240 years ago, which is of considerable local sanctity, offerings being made at it daily by the people of the neighbourhood.

The population of the place numbers 1,874 persons. The village land covers 677 acres of which 286 acres are cultivated. In the Settlement of 1930 the assessed revenue was Rs3,104 and after the abolition of zamindari it was assessed at Rs4,948. There is a primary school in this village.

Bhatwamau (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

The village is situated in latitude 27°15′ north and longitude 81°15′ east. It lies at a distance of a mile to the south of Bilhara and adjoins the eastern boundary of the pargana. It is approached by a road which runs south-west to Fatehpur which is at a distance of five miles from this place. Another road which runs through it comes from Bahramghat and Suratganj and goes on via Bilhara into district Sitapur. Bhatwamau was the headquarters of a *taluqa*. Due to the constant quarrels that used to take place between the zamindars of Bhatwamau and Bilhara, the boundary between the villages was defined by massive masonry pillars which form a striking feature of the place.

The total area of the place is 1,080 acres of which 801 acres are cultivated. The population numbers 1,805 persons. The assessed revenue before the abolition of zamindari was Rs4,881, after which it was assessed at Rs7,851.

Bhelsar (pargana Rudauli, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This place is a considerable village on the northern side of the national highway and is situated in latitude 26°47′ north and longitude 81°46′ east at a distance of thirty-eight miles from the headquarters town and two miles north of Rudauli with which it is connected by a metalled road leading past Rudauli railway station. The total area is 1,016 acres and the population 2,140. It possesses a police-station which lies about a mile to the west of the village, a post-office and a cattle pound. The military encamping ground of Bhelsar has been made over to the State Government for an agricultural farm where improved seed is grown. The importance of the village has increased on account of the different development activities which are going on in this area. It is the headquarters of the Stage II Block, Rudauli, and it is irrigated by canal and tube-well. There are also a co-operative society and two primary schools, one for boys and another for girls, both run by the Antarim Zila Parishad. The assessed land revenue of the village is Rs8,959.

Bhelwal (pargana and tahsil Haidergarh)

The village lies in the north-west of the pargana in latitude 26°42′ north and longitude 81°16′ east, half way between the provincial highway (coming from Lucknow and going on to Sultanpur) and the river Gomati, the drainage being served by several large ravines. The site is elevated and undulating and the soil light and sandy. The place is

said to have been founded by, and called after, a Pasi named Bahla. Since the reign of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur (15th century), the village has been occupied by Muslim landholders. Before the abolition of zamindari the village was the headquarters of a talukdari estate, owned by a Shaikh family.

The population of the village numbers 1,848 persons and the lands cover 1,235 acres of which 654 acres are cultivated. The assessed revenue is Rs6,558, whereas at the last Settlement (1930) it was Rs4,385. The village possesses a bazar which has been vested in the *gaon samaj*. It also has a primary school.

Bhitauli (pargana Bhitauli, tahsil Fatehpur)

Bhitauli, a small village and the headquarters of the pargana, lies in latitude 27°12′ and longitude 81°26′ on the left bank of the Soti. There are no roads in the neighbourhood and communication with the rest of the district can only be effected by boats.

The place has considerable historic importance. It was the stronghold of the Raikwars, and during the struggle of 1857-58, its owner, Raja Gur Baksh Singh, made a bold stand against the British. Because of the advantageous position of the place which was inaccessibly situated between the Ghaghra and the Chauka, about five miles above the confluence of these two rivers, he was able to defy the British troops for a long time with the help of his strong forces. After his defeat, his fort was dismantled and his possessions were confiscated and given to the Raja of Kapurthala, who held the place till the abolition of zamindari. This old fort still stands to the west of the village from which it is separated by the Soti. The population of the village is 441 and the village lands cover an area of 953 acres, of which 154 acres are cultivated. The assessed revenue is Rs1,931, whereas it was Rs1,732 in 1930. It has a primary school, a dispensary and a cattle pound.

Bilhara (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

This village is situated in the north-east of the pargana, about a mile from the Sitapur boundary, on the edge of the old high bank which begins where the lowlands of the Chauka and the Ghaghra end, on an unmetalled road coming from Bahramghat and Suratganj and going to Mahmudabad in Sitapur district. Bilhara is about six miles away from the tahsil headquarters and it lies in latitude 27°15′ north and longitude 81°14′ east.

It is best known as being the headquarters of a large estate, that of Bilhara and Paintepur, and has a mansion which belongs to the erstwhile owners of the estate. The population of the village numbers 3,715 persons. The area is 1,090 acres, of which 717 acres are cultivated. The assessed revenue is Rs8,200 ; before the abolition of zamindari it was Rs7,176. The village possesses a primary school (one each for boys and girls), a post-office and a bazar, in which markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bindaura (pargana Ramnagar, tahsil Fatehpur)

This is a small village in latitude 27°1′ north and longitude 81°19′ east lying about a mile west of the provincial highway which runs from Nawabganj to Bahramghat. It is twelve miles north-east of the headquarters of the district. The railway station is connected with the main road (connecting Nawabganj with Ramnagar) by a short metalled feeder which ends at the village of Kinhauli. From the station the road continues in a north-westerly direction past Tilokpur and Sihauli to Fatehpur A mile above the junction of the feeder road with the main road, another road goes south-east to Safdarganj. Between Bindaura and Kinhauli there is a large *jhil*.

The population of the village numbers 253 persons. The village lands cover an area of 301 acres of which 226 acres are cultivated. The assessed revenue is Rs1,646 ; it was Rs1,385 before the abolition of zamindari. Bindaura possesses an inspection house managed by the Canal Department.

Chamierganj (pargana Surajpur, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

Chamierganj is the name of the headquarters of tahsil Ramsanehighat. It is a hemlet of the main revenue village of Dharauli, which lies on the national highway, twenty-four miles east of Nawabganj, in latitude 26°48′ north and longitude 81°33′ east. A short distance to the west the main road is crossed by another metalled road leading from Daryabad to Haidergarh. The hamlet developed around the tahsil and other government buildings which were situated near a thick thorny jungle. The bazar of Chameirganj is a walled enclosure with four gates of which three are now in a decayed condition. Built by Rani Lekhraj Kunwar, the widow of Raja Singhji of Surajpur, it was named after Lieutenant-Colonel Chamier, a deputy commissioner and settlement officer of the district. The work of construction commenced in 1865 (a year of scarcity) to provide work for the people and also to afford accommodation to zamindars and others attending the tahsil, courts and offices which were established

there. Before the abolition of zamindari the shop buildings of the bazar and the land on which they stood belonged to the Surajpur estate. They are now managed by the *gaon samaj*, Dharauli. The tahsil buildings and other offices lie within a stone's throw of the bazar, and although these buildings are actually situated in the revenue village of Bani Kaudar, the place where they are situated is generally known as Ramsanehighat although there is no revenue village of that name. The police-station of Ramsanehighat, which is situated on the northern side of the national highway, also lies in Chamierganj. The old military encamping ground, which lies about a mile to the east of the bazar, has been turned into a government agricultural farm, with its own buildings and quarters for the staff. Another encamping ground, used by civil officers in Dharauli (a mile west of the tahsil) has also been abolished.

There is no village called Ramsanehighat in the tahsil. Baba Ram Sanehi Das, a saint, used to live on the banks of the Kalyani, and the place came to be known as Ramsanehighat and his *samadhi* lies within the premises of the inspection house of the Public Works Department which is situated in village Malinpur on the banks of the Kalyani river.

The population of the village of Dharauli, including the hamlet of Chamierganj, is 2,090 and the area is 759 acres. Chamierganj possesses a panchayat *ghar*, primary school and a junior high school for boys which is maintained by the District Board (Antarim Zila Parishad). The assessed land revenue of the village is Rs7,046·24.

Daryabad (pargana Daryabad, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This is an old town, situated in latitude 26°53′ north and longitude 81°34′ east, on the old unmetalled road going from Nawabganj to Faizabad, twenty-two miles east of the district headquarters. The national highway from Lucknow to Faizabad runs about six miles to the south and from this a metalled road takes off at Dharauli, close to Chamierganj, and runs north past the railway station of Daryabad to the town, which is about two miles north of the railway station. This road passes through the town and runs north to Tikaitnagar. From the west of the town another road leads north-west to Bhado Sarai and Ramnagar. Roads also run from Daryabad to Rudauli, Sidhaur and to Kamiyar on the Ghaghra.

Daryabad is said to have been founded by Dariao Khan, an officer in the army of Muhammad Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur (1444 A.D.). Daryabad declined in importance when the district headquarters was shifted to Bara Banki.

The town is situated in a lowlying area and is surrounded by swamps, the country round about sometimes becoming a sheet of water during the rains, which renders its name not inappropriate, (from *darya* meaning river). During the autumn, this area generally becomes infested with fever which was why the headquarters of the district was shifted to Nawabganj soon after the struggle of 1857-58. The old Nawabganj-Faizabad road and the road running from Tikaitnagar to Chamierganj cross each other about the middle of the town dividing it into four sections. The chief *mohallas* are those known as Muharriran, Chaudharian, Makhdumzadan, Mughalan and Katra Darbari Lal. There are two bazars, one known as that of Roshan Lal (who was the diwan of Almas Ali Khan) founded about a century and a half ago; and the other, in the eastern part of the town, was founded in the last century by Raj Suraj Bali, a talukdar of Rampur.

The population of the Town Area is 5,961 and the area is 1,094 acres. About half the land is under groves and the land under cultivation is fertile. The town has two primary schools (one for boys and another for girls), two junior high schools (one for boys and one for girls), managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad and a higher secondary school. The Parishad maintains an allopathic dispensary and a maternity and child welfare centre. There is also a canal inspection house here.

Daryabad is the centre of a Stage I block of the same name which was inaugurated in October, 1956. The total area of the Block is 62,897 acres and it comprises 165 villages which are divided into eleven *nyaya* panchayat circles. The total cultivated area of the Block is 45,943 acres of which 22,519 acres are irrigated. Wheat, barley, gram, paddy and sugarcane are the main crops of the Block. The assessed land revenue is about Rs3,063.

Dewa (pargana Dewa, tahsil Nawabganj)

Dewa is a Town Area and is situated in latitude 27°2′ north and longitude 81°10′ east, to the east of the metalled road running from Nawabganj to Fatehpur, eight miles north of the district headquarters. The main site of Dewa is fairly compact, and clusters round a high mound on which stood the old fort. Narrow streets divide the town into five main blocks, the most important of which are known as the Shaikh and Hajjaji *mohallas*.

Dewa is said to derive its name from Dewal Rishi. The general tradition is that the place was formerly held by the Janwar Rajputs who had large possession in the north of the pargana; it is also said that Dewa

and the adjoining village of Bhitauli were once held by the Bhars. The Muslim conquest of the region is attributed to Shah Wesh, a commander under Saiyid Salar. The tombs of Jamal and Kamal, the Saiyids are said to have existed on the top of the old mound; after the defeat and death of Saiyid Salar, Shah Wesh expelled the Hindus with the aid of Amir Hisam Hajjaji of Baghdad, whose son, Zia-ud-din, married the daughter of Shah Wesh. Their descendants are said to have remained in possession of Dewa and the locality where they lived came to be known as Hajjaji *mohalla*. The Shaikh *mohalla* is associated with the Usmanis, the descendants of Zia-ud-din, whose grandson, Muhib-ullah, married the daughter of Qazi Mahmud of Dewa. From them descended the talukdars of Saidahar, Shaikhpur and Mirpur, who also resided in Dewa.

In mediaeval times Dewa was a well-known centre of Islamic learning and in Akbar's days it was the headquarters of a pargana and under the Nawabs that of a *chakla* or district. The place suffered from the inroads of the freebooters of Behtai and Qasimganj.

The area of the Dewa Town Area is 242 acres and the population is 3,917. The lands are fertile and are irrigated by canal water.

In this place there are two junior high schools, two primary schools, a *maktab*, a post-office, a police outpost and a maternity and child welfare centre. Markets are held twice a week on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Dewa is also a place of pilgrimage as the mausoleum of Haji Waris Ali Shah is located here. Buildings meant specially for the purpose provide accommodation for pilgrims and fakirs. A fair and an exhibition are held on the exhibition grounds every year, on the occasion of Karwa-Chauth in the month of Kartika and a big cattle market is also held at the same time. It is said that this fair was started by Haji Waris Ali Shah in memory of his father, Qurban Ali Shah. Another fair is held beside the tomb of Haji Waris Ali Shah himself on the first of the Muslim month of Safar every year. A big Hindu fair also takes place at the time of Dasehra. The land revenue is Rs8,536·56. Dewa is also the headquarters of a pre-extension Block.

Fatehpur (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

The town is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name and lies eighteen miles to the north of Bara Banki, in latitude 27°10′ north and longitude 81°13′ east.

Fatehpur is an old place and is said to have been founded by Fateh Khan, a brother of Dariao Khan who built Daryabad. Maulvi Sahib's

Dargah Haji Waris Ali Shah, Dewa

Imambara, a notable building, is said to have been built by Karamat Ali, an officer of Nawab Nasir-ud-din Haidar. There is an old mosque here, the Satburji, which is supposed to have been built in the days of Akbar. Shaikh Husain Ali, the naib of Raja Nawab Ali Khan, also built a mosque here and laid out a fine garden. There are many temples in the town, the finest of which was built by Bakshi Har Prasad of the house of Lilauli.

Fatehpur has been the headquarters of the tahsil since the reconstitution of the district at the time of the first regular Settlement (1870). The total area of the town is 341 acres and its population is 8,142. Fourteen acres is under groves and orchards. The town is connected with the headquarters by a metalled road. A second metalled road runs from Fatehpur to Ramnagar and Daryabad and unmetalled roads lead north-west to Mahmudabad in Sitapur, north-east to Jarkha bazar and Mohammadpur, and south-east past Sihauli and Tilokpur to Bindaura station on the North Eastern Railway.

The town has three junior high schools, two for boys and one for girls and a higher secondary school. It has a post-office, a police-station, a government allopathic dispensary and a maternity and child welfare centre. Markets are held daily in rotation in different localities where considerable trade in grain, cotton cloth and other articles is carried on. There are many weavers in the town who make durries and *kalins* (carpets) which are a speciality of this place. The town was formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act (Act XX of 1856) and was reconstituted as a Town Area under the Town Areas Act (Act II of 1914) to provide sanitation, street lighting, drainage, roads, etc. In 1959-60 the Town Area has an income of Rs13,838 and an expenditure of Rs13,478. The lands are assessed to a revenue of Rs14,300.

Fatehpur is also the headquarters of a pre-extension Block of the same name, which covers an area of 90,145 acres spread over 190 villages and eleven *nyaya* panchayats. The total population of the Block is 83,134 and of the total cultivated area of 58,618 acres, 4,057 acres are irrigated.

Gadia (pargana Dewa, tahsil Nawabganj)

Lying on its eastern border, in latitude 26°56′ north and longitude 81°9′ east, Gadia is the largest of the villages in the pargana in respect of population. The village lands are bounded on the north-east by the river Reth and on the extreme south they are traversed by the railway line and the national highway which goes from Lucknow to Faizabad.

The village was the residence of the Gadia talukdars whose family was a branch of the Qidwai Shaikhs. The total area of the village is 2,655 acres, the land revenue is about Rs26,571 and the population is 3,525. The land of the village is fertile and is served by a canal. The cultivated area is 1,907 acres. There is a primary school here and a bazar in which bi-weekly markets are held. The village is now connected by a metalled road branching off from the national highway a little beyond the fourteenth mile from Lucknow.

Haidergarh (pargana and tahsil Haidergarh)

Haidergarh, the headquarters of the tahsil of that name, lies in latitude 26°36′ north and longitude 81°22′ east, in the southern part of the district.

Prior to 1787 the place was known as Fatehgarh after an old fort situated here. In that year Amir-ud-daula Haidar Beg Khan (the *chakledar* who afterwards became the prime minister of Asaf-ud-daula), founded a market in this place which florished so notably that the village itself came to be known as Hadergarh. Haidergarh is associated with Sahajram Baksh (an ancestor of the talukdars of Pokhra Ansari) who was a confirmed antagonist of the *chakledars* and was considered to be a terror by the people of these parts.

The area of the village is 589 acres and its population is 2,574. The total cultivated area is 290 acres, the revenue being Rs3,565. There are two junior high schools, a post-office and an allopathic dispensary here. The markets are held twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays. From Haidergarh a metalled road runs north to the Gomati, where the river is crossed by a ferry at Ausaneswarghat (which is to the south of the river, in the village of Rauni) the road then continuing in a north-westerly direction to the district headquarters, the total distance being twenty-six miles. The Ramsanehighat-Haidergarh road joins the Lucknow-Sultanpur provincial highway at Haidergarh. The former road crosses the Gomati at Naipuraghat and is joined by another road coming from Nawabganj. The Haidergarh railway station of the Northern Railway is about one and a half miles north of the village.

Haidergarh is the headquarters of a Stage I Block which was opened in October, 1956, and comprises 101 villages, spread over nine *nyaya panchayats*, with a population of 82,830. The cultivated area of the Block is 39,205 acres of which 11,919 acres are irrigated. The main crops of the Block are paddy. sugarcane, wheat, barley and gram.

Hayatnagar (pargana Rudauli, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

Situated on the old high bank of the Ghaghra, in latitude 26°49′ north and longitude 81°46′ east, five miles north of Rudauli, Hayatnagar is an old village. It lies on the east of the road which runs from Daryabad to Mohammadpur (in district Faizabad). The village is connected with Bhelsar by an unmetalled road, which intersects the national highway (from Lucknow to Faizabad) and goes on southwards to Rudauli. Formerly the old highway passed close to the village and this location contributed to its importance; but since the construction of the present national highway about three miles away, the place has declined and is now merely a small bazar.

The area of this village is 730 acres and its population is 471. The assessed land revenue is Rs3,749.

Ibrahimabad (pargana Satrikh, tahsil Nawabganj)

Lying in latitude 26°46′ north and longitude 81°16′ east, Ibrahimabad is situated on the left bank of the Gomati, in the extreme south-east of the pargana. The distance from Nawabganj to this place is about fourteen miles. The village lands are very extensive and vary in quality, the soil near the high bank of the river is poor and sandy.

The village originally belonged to the Chaudhris of Salempur; but from 1840 to 1852 it was held in lease by Safdar Ali, and from 1853 to 1857 by Qazi Sarfaraz Ali, both of Satrikh. After 1859 half of the village was held by Sarfaraz Ali and half by Nawab Ali of Salempur.

The area of the village is 3,000 acres and its population is 3,618. The total cultivated area is 2,002 acres and the revenue is about Rs19,193. Markets are held here twice a week. To the north of the village runs the unmetalled road from Zaidpur and Bhanmau to Salempur in the Lucknow District. There is a ferry here on the Gomati leading to pargana Haidergarh.

Jahangirabad (pargana and tahsil Nawabganj)

This village lies five miles north-east of Nawabganj in latitude 27°0′ north and longitude 81°15 east. Jahangirabad is connected with the railway station of the same name by a road which continues past Sahabpur to join the provincial highway running from Nawabganj to Bahramghat. Another road goes west from the village and joins the Nawabganj-Fatehpur road, about two miles north of Nawabganj. The importance of the village lay in its being the seat of the talukdars of Jahangirabad. Their beautiful

and palatial residence and several of their other buildings and some groves and gardens are the only outstanding features of the place.

The poulation of the village is 2,679. The total area is 1,249 acres of which 864 acres are cultivated. The assessed revenue is about Rs10,180 The village has a rich soil and is amply served by canals. There are a hospital and two primary schools, one for boys and another for girls, in this village. Bi-weekly markets are held on Mondays and Fridays.

Kintur (pargana Bhado Sarai, tahsil Fatehpur)

There is a big village in latitude 27°1′ north and longitude 81°29′ east on the old high bank of the Ghaghra, lying at a distance of a mile and a half due east from Bhado Sarai and about twenty-one miles north-east of the district headquarters. The land in the neighbourhood of the site is of peculiar excellence. It lies a mile away from the road running between Daryabad and Ramnagar.

Tradition relates that the place was associated with the five Pandavas and their mother Kunti after whom it was named. Another story goes that it was founded by Kintama or Kunta, a Bhar rani, and was originally called Kuntapur. In former days it gave its name to one of the seven *tappas* of the old pargana of Sailuk.

The population of the village is 3,448 and the total area 1,630 acres. There is a primary school in this village and a *maktab* (recognised as a primary school). Markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Kursi (pargana Kursi, tahsil Fatehpur)

Kursi, the headquarters of the pargana, is a large village, sixteen miles from Nawabganj and the same distance from Lucknow, lying in latitude 27°4′ north and longitude 81°3′ east.

It is a very old place and was known as the headquarters of a pargana even in the days of Akbar. According to a mythological story the foundation of the place is ascribed to Kesri, a servant of Banasur, who lived in Rukhara near Mahona and whose old fort is said to have been called Kesirigarh. At a later period it appears to have been held by the Bhars who were turned out by the Parihars of Ghugtir. The latter gave way before the Kaiqubadi Shaikhs who came to hold the office of *chaudhri* (village headman).

The population of Kursi numbers 3,785 persons. The total area is 2,873 acres of which 1,648 acres are cultivated, the revenue of the village being Rs20,268. The road from Lucknow to Kursi is metalled and continues north to Tikaitganj and onward to Mahmudabad in Sitapur. At

Kursi this road is [illegible] and going to Dewa, [illegible] an unmetalled branch [illegible] and leads to Nawabganj.

There are a police-station, a post-office, an allopathic dispensary and a maternity and child welfare centre, two primary schools and a junior high school in this place and markets are held here twice a week (on Thursdays and Saturdays).

Makhdumpur (pargana Basorhi, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This is a small village in latitude 26°49′ north and longitude 81°38′ east, and lies three miles north of the national highway, six miles north-east of the tahsil headquarters and about thirty-three miles from Nawabganj. The village lands cover an area of 599 acres.

The place is of some antiquity and is said to have been founded about 700 years ago by Makhdum Baksh Khan, a Bhatti. Part of it was held by his descendants but in 1845 a third of it passed into the hands of Brahmanas, who in 1878 transferred it to the talukdar of Kamiyar.

The population of the place numbers 1,219 persons and its total area is 599 acres, the revenue being about Rs4,068. The Sultanpur branch of the Sarda Canal passes through the western part of the village and there is also a tube-well near the *abadi* where there is fine old temple and a junior high school. The Northern Railway runs past the village, the name of the railway station is Patranga, which is connected by unmetalled roads with Aliabad on the north and Mawai and Neora on the south. There is a grain market in this village, which of late years has lost its importance due to the export of grains to Faizabad by trucks.

Masauli (pargana and tahsil Nawabganj)

This village lies in latitude 26°59′ north and longitude 81°19′ east, in the east of the pargana, ten miles north-east of the district headquarters and mile south-east of the provincial highway coming from Nawabganj and going to Gonda via Bahramghat. The village is connected with the highway by a feeder road. The village sands are extensive and stretch from the Kalyani on the north to the village of Baragaon on the south, and cover an area of 1,083 acres of which 767 acres are cultivated. The population of the village numbers 4,426 persons.

The place is said to have been founded about 757 years ago possibly by Mastan Ali, a Muslim fakir, who might have been an ancestor of the Qidwai zamindar family, to which also belonged the late Rafi

Ahmad Kidwai, a prominent Congress leader and a minister of the Central Government, who was born in this village on February 18, 1896. To commemorate the services of this patriot, a Vigyan Mandir has been established here and a mausoleum has also been constructed over his grave. The railway station has also been named Rafinagar after him. It is one of the most progressive villages of the district, having been supplied with hydroelectric power and telephone connections. There are a post-office and a carpentary school here and also a girls' primary school, a boys' primary school and a junior high school, named the Rafi Memorial Junior High School. The village is also the headquarters of the Mason Industrial Co operative Federation. Bi-weekly markets are held here on Mondays and Fridays, where a brisk trade in locally produced cotton cloth is conducted. The revenue assessed on the whole village Rs8,539-48 and the population of the village is 4,426.

The village is the headquarters of a Stage II Block of the same name, which was opened on January 26, 1956. The Block occupies the north-eastern part of tahsil Nawabganj. It covers an area of 44,826 acres and is spread over seventy villages with eight *nyaya* panchayats. The total population of the Block area is 67,179. The cultivated area is 31,886 acres of which 12,214 acres are irrigated The main crops are sugar-cane, paddy, *juar*, wheat, gram and peas.

Mawai (pargana Mawai, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This village stands in latitude 26°44′ north and longitude 81°36′ east, at a short distance from the left bank of the Kalyani, and gives the name to the pargana. Tradition relates that Mawai was originally founded by the Bhars, and later came into the possession of the Brahmanas. The latter were exterminated by the Imam Zabar Khan, a risaldar under Tatar Khan, subedar of Avadh, the alleged cause of the fight was that during the Holi festival the Hindus had insulted Saiyid Jalal (whose tomb is in Basaurhi). The Saivid appealed for aid to the risaldar who, in fighting the Brahmanas, lost his brother, but was awarded the parganas of Mawai and Basaurhi by Sultan Ala-ud-din.

The population of the village numbers 2,176 persons. The total area is 1,195 acres, the revenue being about Rs8,450. The village is surrounded by groves on three sides, but in the south there is a stretch of waste land dealing down to the river. There are a police-station, a primary school and a post-office here. Mawai is connected with other parts of the tahsil by a road which runs north-east to Makhdumpur on the Northern Railway, and which crosses the Lucknow-Faizabad road

at Dullahpur, about five miles east of Ramsanehighat. As the crow flies, Mawai is about five miles south-east of the tahsil headquarters.

Mawai is the headquarters of a Shadow Block of the same name which consists of ninety-four villages with an area of 51,978 acres, and is spread over nine *nyaya* panchayats. The population of the Block is 73,038 and its total cultivated area is 15,687 acres of which 9,227 acres are irrigated. The main crops of the area are wheat, gram and paddy.

Mohammadpur (pargana Mohammadpur, tahsil Fatehpur)

This, the headquarters of the pargana, is situated in latitude 27°12'30" north and longitude 81°17' east, at a distance of about five miles north-west of Fatehpur and twenty-three miles from Nawabganj.

Mohammadpur (named after Muhammad Shah, a fakir), is said to have been founded by Madan Singh about 460 years ago adjacent to and on the lands of the older village of Chandwara lying to the south-east; these two with the nearby village of Raipur practically form one unit. In the days of the kings of Avadh it was the headquarters of a district and later it became the seat of the talukdars of Mohammadpur who represented a younger branch of the Raikwar family of Ramnagar.

The population of the village is 1,002. The total area of the village is 210 acres of which 133 acres are cultivated. The land revenue is Rs2,428. There are a police-station and a primary school in this village as well as a small bazar.

The village is connected with the tahsil headquarters by an unmetalled road which runs through Jarkha bazar. From Mohammadpur this road continues to Qutlupur in pargana Bhitauli. Another road runs from Bilhara and Bhatwamau to Mohammadpur and from there to Suratganj and Bahramghat, the last named being fourteen miles distant to the south east.

Nawabganj (pargana and tahsil Nawabganj)

This is the largest town in the district and lies in latitude 26°56' north and longitude 81°13' east, eighteen miles east of Lucknow, sixty-one miles west of Faizabad and twenty-two miles south-west of Bahramghat. This town is for all practical purposes the district headquarters and is officially-known as Bara Banki which is in reality the name of the older site adjoining Nawabganj on the west and which constitutes the Bara Banki Town Area where the district courts and government offices are located.

Nawabganj itself is not a place of remote antiquity. Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab Vizir of Avadh, built a country-house here on land taken from two villages, Faizullahganj and Rasulpur. This land was made *nazul* by Asaf-ud-daula, the real founder of the town. Even in 1856 the town was of considerable size and formed one of the strongholds of the Avadh forces in their struggle against the British during 1857-58. When, after the struggle, the headquarters of the district was transferred from Daryabad to this place, it became still more important. The town is constituted as a municipality, the area being 896 acres and the population 22,886.

Close to the town, on the south, runs the national highway which comes from Lucknow and goes to Faizabad and beyond. Metalled roads lead from Nawabganj to Fatehpur on the north, Bahramghat on the north-east and Haidergarh on the south, and a road runs south-east to Zaidpur. To the north of the town run the railway lines of the Northern Railway and the North Eastern Railway, the railway station (known as Bara Banki) being situated over a mile away from the town, towards the west.

In the middle of the town stands the old clock-tower. The town is compact and well-built and through it runs a broad street flanked by pakka houses and where the main bazar of the town is located.

There are two important public libraries in the town, the Colvin Library built in 1888 and the Hindi Pustakalaya in Vishram Sadan. There is a military petrol depot near the railway station, an electric power house which supplies electricity to the town and in addition to the offices, etc., of the State Government there are five offices of the Central Government located here. There are also two dak bungalows, an inspection house, five dharmsalas and a poor house in the town. The women's hospital is adjacent to the district hospital.

Neora (pargana Basaurhi, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This is a big village, situated in the south of the pargana, lying in latitude 26°43′ north and longitude 81°38′ east, seven miles west of Rudauli and eight miles from Chamierganj. The village stands on the upland tract above the Kalyani, which flows about a mile to the west. The land is fertile and there are a number of groves near the main site.

The total area of the village is 1,067 acres and its population is 2,145. There are a primary school and a junior high school in the village. Markets are held twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays

Two small fairs are held on the occasion of Dasehra, one being the Ramlila fair. Neora gave its name to the former Bhatti estate.

Pratapganj (pargana Pratapganj, tahsil Nawabganj)

Pratapganj, the headquarters of the pargana, lies in latitude 26°55′ north and longitude 81°17′ east. It is a small village situated by the side of the national highway, five miles east of Nawabganj and two miles south-east of the Rasauli railway station. About 240 years ago Pratabganj was founded by Rai Partab Singh, an official of the Avadh government. The market was very prosperous during those days but now markets are held here only twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays.

The population of the village is 687 and the area is 160 acres, of which eighty-nine acres are cultivated, the revenue being about Rs1,189. The land is fertile and irrigated by a canal. There are two large masonry tanks here, one built by Dhan Singh, a banker in the days of the Nawabs and the other constructed later by the side of the road by a *halwai* (sweetmeat seller) named Matadin. There is a panchayat *ghar* (meeting place) in the village.

Pokhra (pargana and tahsil Haidergarh)

This large village is situated in the south of the pargana, in latitude 26°35′ north and longitude 81°17′30″ east, five miles from the tahsil headquarters. The village gave its name to the estate of Pokhra Ansari which belonged to the Amethia Rajputs.

The fine and large temple of Mahadev and the adjoining tank with its masonry bathing ghats were built by Beni Dube, a resident of the place at a cost of Rs89,000. Near the village there is a large *jhil* called Simerva.

The population of the village numbers 3,119 persons and the area is 2,327 acres of which 1,310 acres are cultivated the revenue being Rs11,971. On the western side of the village runs the unmetalled road leading from Haidergarh to Bachhrawan (in district Rae Bareli).

Qasba Ichauli (Pargana Daryabad, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

Lying in latitude 26°58′ north and longitude 81°35′ east, Qasba Ichauli is a small town on the unmetalled road running from Tikaitnagar to the Lache Mau ferri on the Sori, a tributary of the Ghaghra. It is situated a mile north of Tikaitnagar and is about twenty-seven miles from Nawabganj.

Qasba Ichauli is a very old place and it is said that originally it was the headquarters of a Bhar chief named Incha. Tradition relates that in 1032 A. D. Saif-ud-din, Qazi Kabir-ud-din and others, who belonged to the forces of Saiyid Salar Masud, attacked the Bhar chiefs and destroyed their fort and established a new town on the site, but did not change the original name. The erstwhile owners are said to have claimed descent from these early Muslim settlers and the names of certain *mohallas*, such as Salar and Qaziana, were cited in support of this contention.

Maharaja Tikait Rai, the finance minister of Asaf-ud-daula, who belonged to this place, built a fine masonry tank with which was approached by a subterranean passage.

The population of this place is 4,554 and its area is 1,894 acres. The land revenue is about Rs22,736. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. Ichauli has two primary schools, one for boys and one for girls, a *maktab*, a post-office and a private homoeopathic dispensary.

Ramnagar (pargana Ramnagar, tahsil Fatehpur)

This is the headquarters of the pargana and lies in latitude 27°5′ north and longitude 81°24′ east, eighteen miles from Nawabganj and four miles from Bahramghat. The town stands on the edge of the high bank of the Ghaghra. Formerly it was the tahsil headquarters. which was removed to Fatehpur in 1870. The place was the seat of the great estate of the Raikwars of Ramnagar. The town is said to have been founded by Ram Singh (an ancestor of the rajas of Ramnagar) on the lands of the village of Keshwamau (modern Kishanpur which is about two miles north-west of Ramnagar town). During the rising of 1857-58 the place was the stronghold of the Avadh forces. The population of the town is 4,485. The total area is 1,290 acres of which 769 acres are cultivated and the revenue is Rs2,148. There is a police-station, a post-office and a dispensary here. There are also a junior high school and a higher secondary school in the town. Markets are held twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays. Ramnagar is a Town Area under the Town Areas Act (Act II of 1914).

The town stands on the east side of the main road which runs from Nawabganj to Bahramghat. To the west of the road lies the North Eastern Railway line which goes to Bahramghat, the station being known by the name of Burhwal and lying about half a mile west of the town. Ramnagar is connected with this station by the road going from Fatehpur to Bhado Sarai and Daryabad. Metalled roads from Ram nagar to Mahadewa, to Tilokpur and to Anupganj and Safdarganj.

Ramnagar is the headquarters of a Stage II Block of the same name which was inaugurated on January 26, 1954. It covers 172 villages with an area of 69,956 acres and is spread over eleven *nyaya* panchayats. The total population of the Block is 86,134 and the net area sown is 50,482 acres of which 7,991 acres are irrigated. The main crops are paddy, barley, sugar-cane, wheat and gram.

Rasauli (pargana Pratapganj, tahsil Nawabganj)

This place lies in latitude 26°56′ north and longitude 81°16′ east and to the south there is a large expanse of water known as Dharhan *jhil*. The village itself is of some antiquity. That the site is an ancient one and that the place was once much larger, is obivous from the presence of large shapeless mounds near the railway station of the same name. There is an *imambara* of some pretensions here which was built by a man named Ghulam Masud. The village is situated on the national highway at a distance four miles east of Nawabganj. The railway station is connected with this highway by a metalled feeder road. The population of the village numbers 4,098 persons, and its total area is 1,472 acres of which 1,100 acres are cultivated. The assessed revenue of the village is Rs12,787·48.

Rauza Gaon (pargana Rudauli, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This village lies in latitude 26°47′ north and longitude 81°42′30″ east, thirty-six miles east of the district headquarters and four miles north-west of Rudauli and is situated by the side of the unmetalled road running from Rudauli to Daryabad. It is an old village and it is said that in 1406 A. D. a fakir named Daud Shah, shut himself up for forty days in a cell in order to fast and this village came to be known as 'the village of the fast'. The population is 1,345, the area is 1,149 acres and the revenue is about Rs7,090.

The village gives its name to a station on the Northern Railway close to the point where the line crosses the national highway.

Rudauli (pargana Rudauli, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

Rudauli, the headquarters of the pargana, is a large town, lying in latitude 26°45′ north and longitude 81°45′ east, at a distance of about thirty-eight miles from Nawabganj and fourteen miles from Chaimierganj and is a Notified Area. Rudauli was the scene of a great fight in 1442 A. D. between Muhammad Saleh (the ancestor of the ex-talukdars of Narauli) and Hasan Raza and other Muslims of Salar *mohalla*.

Muhammad Saleh was aided by governor Tatar Khan (who lived in Sarkatia near Rudauli) and thus was able to gain the victory. The tombs of those who fell in battle still exist in this *mohalla*. There are a fine *imambara* and a mosque in the town, the former is fifty-eight feet long and forty-eight feet broad and resembles the Asafi *imambara* of Lucknow in its architectural style. The mosque is ninety-five feet long and seventy-three feet broad and is built on the pattern of the mosque in Madina. Both these buildings were built by Chaudhri Irshad Husain and are a part of Irshad Manzil, the residence of the Chaudhri and were constructed with the help of local artisans, except for the stone work which was done by craftsmen from Jodhpur. The *imambara* and the mosque are maintained under a *waqf* (trust).

The other notable monuments of the place are the shrines of Shah Ahmad (also known as Shaikh Abdul Haq) and of Zohra Bibi. Shah Ahmad is said to have remained entombed in this place for six months and an annual fair is held in his memory. Zohra Bibi, the virgin saint of Rudauli, is said to have recovered her eyesight miraculously by her visit to the shrine of Saiyid Salar in Bahraich. A large fair is held in her honour on the first Sunday of Jyaistha every year.

The population of Rudauli numbers 13,956 persons, its area is 2,909 acres and its land revenue is Rs2,424. Pulses and *banda* (yam) are the main crops of the place. There are three junior high schools and an intermediate college in the town. There are two dispensaries, one of which is for women. Rudauli has a maternity welfare centre and also a family planning centre, the latter covering a population of 19,000. There are two principal bazars in the town, Akbarganj and Sultanganj. The latter was established in the days of Nasir-ud-din Haidar by Sarfaraz Ahmad and the former by Akbar Ali Khan, the son of Haider Beg Khan (a nobleman of Lucknow).

Rudauli stands about two miles to the south of the national highway with which it is connected by a metalled branch leading to Bhelsar and which passes the Rudauli railway station to the north of the town. Other roads lead from Rudauli to Rauza Gaon railway station and to Daryabad on the north-west, to Inhauna and Haidergarh by way of Rechhghat on the south-west, and to Mohammadpur in Faizabad on the south.

It is also the headquarters of a Stage II Block (which forms part of the eastern portion of the tahsil) which was opened on January 27, 1955, and consists of 127 villages. The population of the Block is 75,061 and its area is 75,865 acres.

Sadatganj (pargana Ramnagar, tahsil Fatehpur)

Sadatganj, also known as Badshahganj, is an important market place, situated in latitude 26°59′ north and longitude 81°22′30″ east, in the extreme south of the pargana. The village itself is known as Badshahnagar and its southern boundary is formed by the Kalyani river.

The population of the village numbers 3,291 persons, the area is 789 acres and the revenue is Rs5,426. The market of Sadatganj was founded by Raja Surat Singh of Ramnagar and was called after Nawab Saadat Ali Khan in whose reign it was built. A short distance to the east is the market of Anupganj named after Anup Singh, the grandson of Zorawar Singh and the father of Surat Singh. Sadatganj is an important centre of the handloom industry in the district. It lies on the unmetalled road running from Safdarganj to Ramnagar by way of Bansa and has a primary and a junior high school and a post-office.

Safdarganj (pargana Pratapganj, tahsil Nawabganj)

This place lies latitude 26°55′ north and longitude 81°22′ east, ten miles east of Nawabganj. It is fair-sized village on the eastern borders of the pargana, a short distance from the Kalyani which flows past the village lands on the north and east. Safdarganj was founded by the Nawab Vizir Safdar Jang. The population of the town numbers 1,914 persons, the area is 756 acres of which 477 acres are cultivated and the revenue is Rs4,576.

The place has a police station, a post-office, a primary school for boys and another for girls, a junior high school and an adult centre for women. There is a bazar of considerable importance here where trade in grain is carried on. For some time now, the handloom cloth business has also developed here in this bazar which has increased the importance of the place. The place is served by the Northern Railway and close by there stands the Safdarganj railway station. A metalled road belonging to the District Board connects the railway station with the village and runs on to meet the national highway. A short distance to the north an unmetalled road runs to Daryabad, crossing the Kalyani by an old masonry bridge built by Shuja-ud-daula.

Saidanpur (pargana Daryabad, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This place lies in latitude 26°57′ north and longitude 81°24′ east. The population is 2,714, the area 1,191 acres and the revenue about Rs11,821. The village is about a mile east of the unmetalled road

running from Safdarganj to Anupganj and Ramnagar, and is close to the branch road coming from Safdarganj and going to Bhado Sarai at a distance four miles north-east of Safdarganj. There is a primary school here which is maintained by the District Board and a bazar and a post-office. The importance of the place lay chiefly in its being the seat of the old Saidanpur estate.

Satrikh (pargana Satrikh, tahsil Nawabganj)

The town is the headquarters of the pargana, and lies in latitude 26°52′ north and longitude 81°12′ east, six miles south of Nawabganj.

Satrikh is said to derive its name from its founder Sabtrikh, a Hindu raja, but it is possible that the word is a corrupted form of *shata-rishi* (hundred sages) or of *sapta-rishi* (seven sages), although nothing is known of the place prior to the advent of the Muslims. Tradition states that it was one of the headquarters of the invader Saiyid Salar Masud, whose father Salar Sahu (otherwise known as Birdha Baba who had married the sister of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni), is said to have captured the place from the Hindus and to have died here. His tomb is still a place of considerable sanctity, where a large number of pilgrims gathers in his honour on the day of the full moon in Jyaistha. Along with Salar Sahu had come a man named Shaikh Salah-ud-din from Ghazni who settled down here.

The area of the town is 163 acres and the population 4,357. There are a junior high school here, a post-office and a Unani dispensary. Markets are held on Sunday and Wednesdays.

The town is connected with Nawabganj by a metalled road. Unmetalled roads lead to Zaidpur on the south-east. The place is a Town Area and its land revenue is Rs19,143.

Sidhaur (pargana Sidhaur, tahsil Haidergarh)

This town, which gives its name to the pargana, lies in latitude 26°46′ north and longitude 81°24′ east, at a distance of eighteen miles south-east from the district headquarters. It is an ancient place and is said to derive its name from Sidhpura, the abode of a holy man. The population of the town numbers 3,377 persons, the area is 1,861 acres and the revenue Rs16,029.

This place has a primary school for boys and one for girls and a police-station and a post-office. It also has a good market where the principal trade is in grain and cloth. The main site is on the southern side of the metalled road which runs from the district headquarters to

Zaidpur and continues beyond Sidhaur to Debiganj in the Surajpur pargana which lies on the road from Daryabad to Haidergarh. From the metalled road a branch takes off to the north of the town and runs north-east to Daryabad. There is an old temple here, dedicated to Siddheshwar Mahadev and the shrine of Qazi Qutab, a Muslim saint Fairs are held near the temple on the occasion of Shivratri and at the tomb on Id-ul-fitr and Id-ul-zuha.

This is a Shadow Block area and consists of 170 villages with an area of 63,638 acres and a population of 84,692. The Block is spread over ten *nyaya* panchayats and the cultivated area is 45,033 acres of which 11,885 acres are irrigated. The main crops of the area are wheat, barley, gram, paddy and sugar-cane.

Subeha (pargana Subeha, tahsil Haidergarh)

This place lies in latitude 26°38′ north and longitude 81°31′ east, on the southern bank of the Gomati, ten miles north-east of Haidergarh and thirty-six miles from Nawabganj. The place is well situated on an elevated site, and is said to have been first founded by the Bhars. Tradition states that these people were ejected by Khwaja Bahram and Khawaja Nizam the ancestors of the talukdars of Khanpur and Bhelwar who belonged to the army of Saiyid Salar. The family, however, seems to have remained in obscurity till 1616 A. D., when Shaikh Nasir was appointed *chaudhari* of the pargana by the emperor. In Subeha there are the ruins of a masonry fort built by Mirza Quli, a *chakledar* in the reign of Asaf-ud-daula. The population of the village numbers 4,492 persons, the area is 2,413 acres of which 1,349 acres are cultivated and the revenue is Rs16,159. There are a primary and a junior high school here and also a post-office, a police-station and a bazar which is held on Mondays and Thursdays. The bazar is named after Husain Shah, probably a Sharqi king of Jaunpur.

Suratganj (pargana Ramnagar, tahsil Fatehpur)

Lying in latitude 27°12′ north and longitude 81°20′ east, Suratganj is situated in the north of the pargana on the border where it meets the Mohammadpur pargana. It takes its name from the bazer built here about 1780 by Raja Surat Singh. The population of the village numbers 2,068 persons, the area of the village is 455 acres and the revenue is Rs4,491. Markets are held here on Mondays and Fridays. The village is situated on an unmetalled road leading from Bahramghat to Mohammadpur, from which a branch takes off and goes north to Chheda.

Suratganj is nine miles north-west of Ramnagar and eight miles east of Fatehpur. It is the headquarters of a Stage I Block which consists of 187 villages having an area of 69,361 acres. It is spread over twelve *nyaya* panchayats and the population of the Block is 85,120. The cultivated area of the Block is 50,075 acres of which 14,881 acres are irrigated. The main crops are paddy, sugar-cane, wheat, barley and gram.

Tikaitganj (pargana Kursi, tahsil Fatehpur)

Tikaitganj is the name of an important bazar situated two miles to the north of Kursi and lying in latitude 27°5′ north and longitude 81°4′ east, on the road running from Lucknow to Mahmudabad. The market owes its origin to Maharaja Tikait Rai and is situated within the limits of the revenue village of Mohsand, the main site of which lies about a mile north. Mohsand is a very ancient village, and is said to have belonged in early days to the Bhars, who probably raised the mound on which the village stands. On the north, there is a huge well built of blocks of *kankar*, which is also ascribed to these people.

The bazar is *nazul* property under the control of the District Board. The population of Mohsand including that of the bazar numbers 3,774 persons. Its total area is 1,816 acres and the land revenue is Rs18,391. Markets are held twice a week. There are a post-office and a primary school here.

Tikaitnagar (pargana Daryabad, tahsil Ramsanehighat)

This town lies in latitude 26°57′ north and longitude 81°34′ east, four miles to the north of Daryabad and twenty-six miles east of the district headquarters. The place was founded in 1784 by Maharaja Tikait Rai, the minister of Asaf-ud-daula, who hailed from Qasba Ichauli, a place a mile to the north. The population of the place is 3,446, the area is 542 acres and the land revenue is about Rs6,224. There are in this place, a primary school for boys and another for girls a post-office, a police-station, an Ayurvedic dispensary and a cattle pound.

It is one the biggest bazars in the tahsil and large quantities of grain and ghee are brought here from across the Ghagra. The market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Brass vessels are manufactured here and a brisk trade in cotton cloth is also carried on. The road from Daryabad passes through Tikaitnagar and goes on to Larhe Mau on the Ghaghra, but it is metalled only as far as Tikaitnagar.

Tilokpur (pargana Ramnagar, tahsil Fatehpur)

This is a big village on the western borders of the pargana and is situated in latitude 27°4′ north and longitude 81°18′ east nine miles south-east of Fatehpur and fourteen miles north-east of Nawabganj. It is situated on the western side of the unmetalled road running from Fatehpur to Bindaura. The place is of considerable antiquity and is said to derive its name from Tilok Chand, the great Baisraja, but it is difficult to establish any historical connection between the Bais and this village.

The population of the place numbers 2,443 persons and its area is 1,206 acres. The land revenue is Rs12,135. In the village there is a big bazar with metalled roads, a primary school and a post-office.

Tirvediganj (pargana and tahsil Haidergarh)

This is a large village in latitude 26°38′ north and longitude 81°19′ east, a short distance south of the road running from Lucknow to Haidergarh and Sultanpur and five miles north-west of the tahsil headquarters and about three miles south-west of the Gomati. The original name of the village was Tirhinga but in 1838 Raja Thakur Singh Tirbedi (who was an official of the Avadh Government) bought the place from the Raja of Pokhra Ansari and gave it his own name. He built the small bazar and the temple of Mahadev. The population of the village numbers 2,030 persons, the area is 404 acres of which 244 acres are cultivated and the revenue is Rs3,781.

It has a junior high school, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls) and a post-office. The Artificial Insemination Centre and a milk depot of the Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Lucknow, are also located in this place.

Tirvediganj is the headquarters of a development Block in Stage I which comprises 103 villages with an area of 59,001 acres. It is spread over seven *nyaya* panchayats and the population of the Block is 74,624. The cultivated area of the Block is 34,839 acres of which 15,639 acres are irrigated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram and paddy.

Udhauli (pargana Pratapganj, tahsil Nawabganj)

This place lies in latitude 26°52′ north and longitude 81°24′ east, in the extreme east of the pargana and on the southern side of the national highway. The village was bestowed on subedar Baldi Ram (the ancestor of the erstwhile zamindars), by the British in recognition

of his services to them rendered during the siege of Lucknow in 1857. About half a mile from the main *abadi* and near the road, there is a tank which was built by him about a century ago, which has a rich stock of fish but where fishing is prohibited.

The population of Udhauli is 2,912, the area is 1,413 acres of which 886 acres are cultivated and the revenue is Rs13,021. The soil is rich and the village is provided with canal irrigation. Bi-weekly markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays and the village has a primary school for boys and a dispensary. It is connected with the national high way by an unmetalled road.

Zaidpur (pargana Satrikh, tahsil Nawabganj)

Zaidpur lies in latitude 26°50′ north and longitude 81°20′ east, in the east of the pargana, twelve miles from the district headquarters. It is the third largest town in the district after Nawabganj and Rudauli. It is said to have been founded about 500 years ago by Saiyid Zaid, the ancestor of the Saiyid community of the locality. Zaidpur is a Town Area and has a population of 9,877. Its area is 474 acres and the revenue is about Rs10,570. The town has three primary schools, a junior high school, two *maktabs*, a post-office and a police outpost. It also has an allopathic dispensary, and a maternity and child welfare centre. Trading in hides and cloth (which is manufactured locally) is carried on here. The town stands on the northern side of the metalled road running from Nawabganj to Sidhaur and Debiganj in pargana Surajpur. A metalled road runs north-east from Zaidpur to join the national highway and continues onward to the Safdarganj railway station. Unmetalled roads run west to Satrikh and Chinhat, south-west to Ibrahimabad and Salempur in Lucknow and south to Kothi, where the road joins the metalled road coming from Bara Banki and going to Haidergarh.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

CONTENTS

TABLE | Page

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION—URBAN AND RURAL

District and tahsil	Area in square miles, 1951	Population			
		1951			1941
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons
District total	1,734	12,64,204	6,60,999	5,97,205	11,62,508
Rural total ..	1,721	11,81,105	6,22,042	5,59.063	10,84,707
Urban total ..	13	83,099	44,957	38,142	77,8[illegible]
Fatehpur—					
Total	500	3,32,955	1,78,704	1,54,251	3,13,578
Rural	497	3,20,328	1.71,901	1,48,427	3,02,078
Urban	3	12,627	6,803	5.824	11,68[illegible]
Haidergarh—					
Total	290	2,27,567	1,17,866	1,09,701	2,02,147
Rural	290	2,27,567	1,17,866	1,09,701	2,02,147
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
Nawabganj—					
Total	360	3,05,778	1,62,677	1,43,101	2,83,016
Rural	355	2,58,669	1,36,620	1,22,049	2,40,269
Urban	5	47,109	26,057	21,052	42,747
Ramsanehighat—					
Total	584	3,97,904	2,07,752	1,90,152	3,63,587
Rural	579	3,74,541	1,95,655	1,78,886	3,40,213
Urban	5	23,363	12,097	11,266	23,374

TABLE II—POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES, 1951

Language (Mother-tongue)	Persons
Hindi	7,66,271
Hindustani	3,98,506
Urdu	98,647
Punjabi	571
Bengali	98
Sindhi	34
Gujarati	14
Nepali	14
English	13
Multani	9
Marathi	8
Marwari	6
Pushto	6
Tamil	4
Gorkhi	2
Italian	1

TABLE III—POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION AND OF SCHEDULED CASTES, 1951

Tract	Total population	Hindu	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Zoroastrian	Muslim	Christian	Scheduled castes (included under the different religions)
District total	12,64,204	10,36,143	365	974	..	..	2,26,676	46	3,41,207
Rural total	11,81,105	9,93,805	171	220	..	..	1,86,905	4	3,34,047
Tahsil Fatehpur (rural)	3,20,328	2,64,788	108	209	..	..	55,222	1	79,563
Tahsil Haidergarh (rural)	2,27,567	2,01,081	25	..	..	..	25,560	1	78,365
Tahsil Nawabganj (rural)	2,58,669	2,14,277	15	..	..	..	44,377	..	79,235
Tahsil Ramsanehighat (rural)	3,74,541	3,12,759	23	11	..	..	61,746	2	96,884
Urban Total	83,099	42,338	194	754	..	..	39,771	42	7,160
Urban non-city	83,099	42,338	194	754	..	..	39,771	42	7,160

TABLE IV (i)—NORMALS AND EXTREMES

Station	Number of years		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Fatehpur ..	50	a*	18·0	20·3	6·3	6·0	16·5	97·8	276·9	248·2
		b**	1·4	1·8	0·7	0·6	1·4	4·9	12·3	12·1
Haidergarh ..	50	a	13·7	19·3	9·1	4·6	11·4	84·3	295·7	266·2
		b	1·4	1·6	1·0	0·5	1·0	4·5	13·0	13·3
Ramsanehighat ..	50	a	15 .2	21·1	7·4	5·6	12·0	103·9	310·4	310·6
		b	1·4	1·8	0·7	0·6	1·2	5·3	12·0	13·0
Nawabganj ..	50	a	16·5	21·6	8·9	576	16·5	107·7	316·0	301·5
		b	1·5	1·0	0·0	0·4	1·3	5·0	13·3	13·3
Bara Banki District		a	15·9	20 6	7·9	5 .7	14·3	98·4	299·7	281 .6
		b	1·4	1·8	0·8	0·5	1·2	4·9	12·8	12·9

*(a) Normal

**(b) Average number of rainy days

OF RAINFALL, (1901—1957)

September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours: Amount (mm)	Date
205·5	46·2	5·1	5·8	953·5	178 (1936)	27 (1918)	275·1	June 30, 1952.
7·2	1·5	0·3	0·5	44·7				
190·0	34·5	3·8	6·9	939·5	155 (1915)	42 (1907)	281·9	September 16, 1871.
8·2	1·9	0·4	0·5	47·3	47·6			
208·8	48·3	5·3	6·9	1056·4	198 (1948)	30 (1907)	302·8	September 29, 1953.
8·1	1·8	0·4	0·7	47·6				
210·1	45·5	4·8	6·3	1061·0	223 (1915)	41 (1932)	303·0	July 20, 1900.
8·5	1·7	0·3	0·6	48·7				
203·6	43·6	4·7	6·5	1002·5	171 (1915)	46 (1907)		
8·0	1·7	0·3	0·6	46·9				

rainfall in mm.

(days with 2·5 mm of rain or more)

TABLE IV (II)—RAINFALL SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (1002·5 mm) AND NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS.

Year	Annual rainfall		Percentage of departure from normal	Number of rainy days
	In mm	In inches		
1905-06	749·80	29·52	—25·20	44
1906-07	1136·65	44·75	+13·38	51
1907-08	455·67	17·94	—54·54	27
1908-09	476·25	18·75	—52·49	35
1909-10	1119·63	44·08	+11·68	46
1910-11	1175·51	46·28	+17·25	57
1911-12	1075·69	42·35	+7·30	48
1912-13	1002·53	39·47	0	45
1913-14	652·78	25·70	—34·88	40
1914-15	1290·00	50·79	+28·68	54
1915-16	1662·17	65·44	+65·80	57
1916-17	1377·95	54·25	+37·45	63
1917-18	1193·29	46·98	+19·03	52
1918-19	526·03	20·71	—47·52	31
1919-20	839·72	33·06	—16·23	45
1920-21	943·61	37·15	—5·87	43
1921-22	1156·71	45·54	+15·38	45
1922-23	1418·33	55·84	+41·47	58
1923-24	1165·69	45·87	+16·21	43
1924-25	1188·25	46·79	+18·54	50
1925-26	1169·92	46·06	+16·70	46
1926-27	1030·47	40·57	+2·79	47
1927-28	1095·50	43·13	+9·27	50

Year			Annual rainfall In mm	Annual rainfall In inches	Percentage of departure from normal	Number of rainy days
1928-29	..	..	.. 612·39	24·11	—38·91	35
1929-30	..	..	.. 918·46	36·16	—8·38	43
1930-31	..	..	.. 1076·45	42·38	+7·37	46
1931-32	..	..	.. 860·80	33·89	—14·13	49
1932-33	..	..	.. 613·41	24·15	—38·81	37
1933-34	..	..	.. 864·87	34·05	—13·72	56
1934-35	..	..	.. 1023·36	40·29	+2·08	44
1935-36	..	..	.. 720·59	28·37	—28·12	43
1936-37	..	..	.. 1682·24	66·23	+67·80	69
1937-38	..	..	.. 878·84	34·60	– 12·33	49
1938-39	..	..	.. 1425·70	56·13	+42·21	55
1939-40	..	..	.. 910·08	35·83	—9·21	46
1940-41	..	..	.. 614·17	24·18	—38·73	41
1941-42	..	..	.. 740·91	29·17	—26·09	41
1942-43	..	..	.. 884·68	34·83	—11·75	50
1943-44	..	..	.. 1140·46	44·90	+13·76	60
1944-45	..	..	.. 815·84	32·12	—18·01	43
1945-46	..	..	.. 1258·06	49·53	+25·49	47
1946-47	..	..	.. 935·73	36·84	—6·66	45
1947-48	..	..	.. 1198·11	47·17	—19·51	51
1948-49	..	..	.. 1453·13	57·21	+44·95	60
1949-50	..	..	.. 1262·12	49·69	+25·89	51
1950-51	..	..	.. 775·97	30·55	—22·59	46
1951-52	..	..	.. 525·52	20·69	--47·57	32
1952-53	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	.. 1346·70	53·02	+34·33	57

Year				Annual rainfall		Percentage of departure from normal	Number of rainy days
				In mm	In inches		
1954-55	..	..	..	1012·19	39·85	+0·96	49
1955-56	..	..	..	1729·48	68·09	+72·51	59
1956-57	..	..	..	1416·05	55·75	+41·25	46
1957-58	..	..	..	847·34	33·36	—15·47	44

TABLE V (i)—CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES, 1366 FASLI (1958-59 A.D.)

Pargana and tahsil	Total area (in acres)	Cultivated area		
		Irrigated	Non-irrigated	Total
Bhado Sarai	31,499	1,225	15,015	16,240
Bhitauli	25,431	..	11,959	11,959
Fatehpur	97,608	20,228	52,740	72,968
Kursi	56,064	13,008	21,731	34,739
Mohammadpur	38,914	1,894	26,392	28,286
Ramnagar	72,122	7,755	42,678	50,433
Tahsil Fatehpur, total	3,21,638	44,110	1,70,515	2,14,625
Haidergarh	65,725	16,830	21,725	38,555
Sidhaur	63,629	16,389	28,560	44,949
Subeha	56,174	11.935	23.760	35,695
Tahsil Haidergarh, total	1,85,528	45,154	74,045	1,10,199
Dewa	89,311	20,413	38,942	59,355
Nawabganj	50,300	13,059	19,074	32,133
Pratapganj	35,701	9,361	15,994	25,355
Satrikh	54,795	14,119	24,229	38,348
Tahsil Nawabganj, total	2,30,107	56,952	98,239	1,55,191
Basaurhi	21,691	4,265	11,538	15,803
Daryabad	1,36,695	19,206	69,622	88,828
Mawai	45,217	5,681	17,903	23,584

Pargana and tahsil	Total area (in acres)	Cultivated area		
		Irrigated	Non-irrigated	Total
Rudauli	1,09,108	17,503	56,710	74,213
Surajpur	60,806	12,808	29,170	41,978
Tahsil Ramsanehighat, total ..	3,73,717	59,463	1,84,943	2,44,406
District, total	11,10,990*	2,05,679	5,27,742	7,33,421

*This does not include an area of 9,330 acres which is under Forest Department

TABLE V (ii)—CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES, 1366 FASLI (1958-59 A.D.)

Pargana and tahsil	Groves and orchards	Land under Forest Act	Land under Forest Department	Timber trees	Miscellaneous trees and shrubs	Pastures and grazing grounds	Roofing grasses and bamboos	Culturable waste	Fallows: Land prepared for sugar-cane	Fallows: Nursery beds lying fallow	Fallows: Old fallows	Fallows: New fallows	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhado Sarai	1,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,551	87	..	30	1,508	4,526
Bhitauli	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	685	14	..	174	2,582	3,892
Fatehpur	3,753	835	..	8	659	..	..	4,641	1,797	2	113	2,905	14,713
Kursi	4,278	286	..	98	3,935	..	..	5,412	147	..	252	3,966	15,374
Mohammadpur	1,550	..	..	12	84	1	..	2,528	501	..	425	1,801	6,902
Ramnagar	4,154	..	..	..	26	..	1	3,059	1,000	..	221	3,861	12,322
Tahsil Fatehpur, total	12,522	1,121	..	118	4,704	1	1	17,876	3,546	2	1,215	16,623	57,729
Haidergarh	5,642	302	..	76	2,189	..	11	6,951	..	..	473	3,030	18,674
Sidhaur	3,535	..	..	..	327	..	..	4,700	..	..	269	2,906	11,737
Subeha	5,690	..	..	47	1,014	..	..	3,338	..	..	388	1,824	12,301
Tahsil Haidergarh, total	14,867	302	..	123	3,530	..	11	14,989	..	..	1,130	7,760	42,712

Pargana and tahsil	Groves and orchards	Land under Forest Act	Land under Forest Department	Timber trees	Miscellaneous trees and shrubs	Pastures and grazing grounds	Roofing grasses and bamboos	Culturable waste	Fallows: Land prepared for sugar-cane	Fallows: Nursery beds lying fallow	Fallows: Old fallows	Fallows: New fallow	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dewa	2,479	3,334	..	6	1,210	13	4	8,947	79	3	468	5,702	22,245
Nawabganj	2,253	..	..	6	485	..	..	4,363	142	..	241	4,364	11,854
Pratapganj	1,735	935	..	8	147	33	..	1,968	165	..	143	1,457	6,591
Satrikh	3,130	123	..	..	39	..	20	4,664	..	..	224	2,720	10,920
Tahsil Nawabganj, total	9,597	4,392	..	120	1,881	46	24	19,942	386	3	1,076	14,243	51,610
Basaurhi .. .	1,046	..	..	1	102	..	..	1,186	..	..	46	723	3,104
Daryabad	7,419	..	..	35	1,057	2	2	6,878	76	..	689	5,127	21,285
Mawai .. .	2,928	347	..	9	4,151	..	..	6,479	..	..	226	791	14,931
Rudauli	5,373	670	..	22	1,601	27	39	5,642	263	..	216	3.052	16,995
Surajpur	3,897	..	.	24	1,572	..	..	4,865	..	..	210	1,486	12,054
Tahsil Ramsanehighat, total	20,663	1,017	..	91	8,573	29	41	25,050	339	..	1,387	11,179	68,360
District, total ..	57,649	6,832	9,330	352	18,688	76	77	77,857	4,271	5	4,906	49,805	2,29,750

TABLE V (iii)—UNCULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES, 1366 FASLI (1958-59 A.D.)

Pargana and tahsil	Total area (in acres)	Unculturable area					
		Land put to non-agricultural uses				*Banjar* and land unfit for cultivation due to other causes	Total
		Land under water	Land occupied by *abadis*, railways, buildings, etc.	Burial grounds	Total		
Bhado Sarai	51,489	6,037	1,133	36	7,206	3,527	10,733
Bhitauli	25,431	8,921	644	10	9,575	5	9,580
Fatehpur	97,608	4,358	4,909	33	9,300	627	9,927
Kursi	56,064	2,544	1,845	53	4,442	1,509	5,951
Mohammadpur ..	38,914	1,757	1,744	18	3,519	207	3,726
Ramnagar . ..	72,122	4,887	4,146	32	9,065	302	9,367
Tahsil Fatehpur, total ..	3,21,638	28,504	14,421	182	43,107	6,177	49,284
Haidergarh	65,725	3,614	2,908	32	6,554	1,942	8,496
Sidhaur	63,629	2,999	2,628	42	5,669	1,274	6,943
Subeha	56,174	3,446	2,504	17	5,967	2,211	8,178
Tahsil Haidergarh, total ..	1,85,528	10,059	8,040	91	18,190	5,427	23,617

Pargana and tahsil	Total area (in acres)	Unculturable area					
		Land put to non-agricultural uses					
		Land under water	Land occupied by *abadis*, railways, buildings, etc.	Burial grounds	Total	*Banjar* and land unfit for cultivation due to other causes	Total
Dewa	69,311	3,540	3,194	58	6,792	919	7,711
Nawabganj	50,300	1,609	3,101	58	4,768	1,545	6,313
Pratapganj	35,701	1,517	1,511	23	3,051	704	3,755
Satrikh	54,795	1,929	1,985	72	3,986	1,541	5,527
Tahsil Nawabganj, total ..	2,30,107	8,595	9,791	211	18,597	4,709	23,306
Basaurhi	21,691	1,278	978	7	2,263	521	2,784
Daryabad	1,36,895	15,776	5,511	44	21,331	5,451	26,782
Mawai	45,217	2,324	1,485	5	3,814	2,888	6,702
Rudauli	1,09,108	10,600	4,742	28	15,370	2,530	17,900
Surajpur	60,806	2,969	2,627	10	5,606	1,168	6,774
Tahsil Ramsanehighat, total	3,73,717	32,947	15,343	94	48,384	12,558	60,942
District, total ..	11,10,990*	80,105	47,595	578	1,28,278	28,871	1,57,149

*This does not include an area of 9,330 acres which is under Forest Department.

TABLE V (iv)—IRRIGATED AREA IN ACRES, 1365 FASLI (1957-58 A.D.)

Pargana and tahsil	Canals			Tube-wells			Other wells			Tanks, lakes and ponds			Other sources	Total
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	With Ayakut 100 acres or more	With Ayakut less than 100 acres	Total		
Bhado Sarai ..	360	..	360	..	..	..	..	531	531	..	358	358	4	1,253
Bhitauli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fatehpur ..	5,406	..	5,406	48	..	48	62	1,279	1,341	803	11,677	12,480	1,312	20,587
Kursi ..	5,188	..	5,188	..	..	..	4	858	862	518	4,940	5,458	648	12,156
Mohammadpur,	443	..	443	..	..	..	..	303	303	..	1,137	1,137	80	1,963
Ramnagar ..	2,016	..	2,016	..	64	64	..	737	737	224	3,866	4,090	364	7,271
Tahsil Fatehpur, total.	13,413	..	13,413	48	64	112	66	3,708	3,774	1,545	21,978	23,523	2,408	43,230
Haidergarh ..	15,437	..	15,437	..	..	..	..	681	681	44	703	747	..	16,865
Sidhaur ..	14,959	.	14,959	..	..	..	..	1,282	1,282	3	1,219	1,219	3	17,466
Subeha ..	9,100	..	9,100	..	..	..	..	1,640	1,640	..	2,137	2,137	44	12,921
Tahsil Haidergarh, total.	39,496	..	39,496	..	..	..	..	3,603	3,603	47	4,059	4,106	47	47,252

Pargana and tahsil	Canals			Tube-wells			Other wells			Tanks, lakes and ponds			Other sources	Total
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	With Ayakut 100 acres or more	With Ayakut less than 100 acres	Total		
Dewa ..	19,624	..	19,624	31	13	44	.	1,253	1,253	15	2,462	2,477	37	23,435
Nawabganj ..	11,971	..	11,971	98	49	147	..	1,144	1,144	..	851	851	74	14,187
Pratapganj ..	9,187	..	9,187	..	..	..	3	706	709	..	849	849	96	10,841
Satrikh ..	12,629	..	12,629	..	..	..	..	962	962	92	604	696	46	14,333
Tahsil Nawabganj, total.	53,411	..	53,411	129	62	191	3	4,065	4,068	107	4,766	4,873	253	62,796
Basaurhi ..	126	..	126	7	..	7	..	197	197	..	3,883	3,883	52	4,265
Daryabad ..	2,565	..	2,565	..	59	59	..	1,231	1,231	9	14,511	14,520	831	19,206
Mawai ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	2,218	2,218	..	3,267	3,267	192	5,681
Rudauli ..	550	..	550	334	12	346	..	2,146	2,146	123	14,005	14,128	333	17,503
Surajpur ..	8,195	..	8,195	..	..	..	..	729	729	..	3,884	3,884	..	12,808
Tahsil Ramsanehi-ghat, total.	11,436	..	11,436	345	71	416	..	6,521	6,521	132	39,550	39,682	1,408	59,463
District, total ..	1,17,756	..	1,17,756	522	197	719	69	17,897	17,966	1,831	70,353	72,184	4,116	2,12,741

TABLE V(v)—CULTURABLE WASTE AND CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES, 1365 FASLI (1957-58 A.D.)

Pargana and tahsil	Culturable waste	Gross cultivated area			
		Area under food crops			
		Irrigated			
		Rabi	*Kharif*	*Zaid*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhado Sarai	1,591	863	96	32	991
Bhitauli	643	..	..	..	..
Fatehpur	4,755	19,465	1,141	137	20,743
Kursi	4,341	10,679	2,263	59	13,001
Mohammadpur	2,615	1,947	34	16	1,997
Ramnagar	3,200	6,717	397	122	7,236
Tahsil Fatehpur, total ..	17,145	39,671	3,931	366	43,968
Haidergarh	7,050	11,150	4,826	1,225	17,201
Sidhaur	4,725	11,607	5,530	843	17,980
Subeha	3,344	9,939	1,924	1,971	13,834
Tahsil Haidergarh, total ..	15,119	32,696	12,280	4,039	49,015
Dewa	9,453	16,057	7,241	123	23,421
Nawabganj	4,557	9,078	6,333	262	15,673
Pratapganj . .	1,998	7,395	3,942	68	11,405
Satrikh	4,901	10,166	4,289	108	14,563
Tahsil Nawabganj, total ..	20,909	42,696	21,805	561	65,062
Basaurhi	1,186	4,221	137	52	4,410
Daryabad ..	6,878	19,210	1,439	129	20,778
Mawai	6,479	5,360	114	311	5,785
Rudauli	5,642	17,554	913	509	18,976
Surajpur	4,865	11,535	2,352	360	14,247
Tahsil Ramsanehighat, total	25,050	57,880	4,955	1,361	64,196
District total	78,223	1,72,943	42,971	6,327	2,22,241

TABLE V (v)—CULTURABLE WASTE AND CULTIVATED

Pargana and tahsil	Gross cultivated area				
	Area under food crops				
	Non-irrigated				
	Rabi	*Kharif*	*Zaid*	Total	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
Bhado Sarai	8,584	11,978	..	20,562	21,553
Bhitauli	7,262	10,887	2	18,151	18,151
Fatehpur	25,752	44,319	10	70,081	90,824
Kursi	14,721	18,245	1	32,967	45,968
Mohammadpur	15,733	20,279	36	36,048	38,045
Ramnagar	20,188	33,041	3	53,232	60,468
Tahsil Fatehpur, total	92,240	1,38,749	52	2,31,041	2,75,009
Haidergarh	10,926	23,302	..	34,228	51,429
Sidhaur	13,313	25,480	2	38,795	56,775
Subeha	11,103	25,083	9	36,195	50,029
Tahsil Haidergarh, total	35,342	73,865	11	1,09,218	1,58,283
Dewa	18,715	33,481	..	52,196	75,617
Nawabganj	10,264	16,026	..	26,290	41,963
Pratpaganj	8,279	13,454	..	21,733	33,138
Satrikh	10,626	19,382	2	30,010	44,573
Tahsil Nawabganj, total	47,884	82,343	2	1,30,229	1,95,291
Basaurhi	6,237	10,671	..	16,908	21,318
Daryabad	38,150	59,988	64	98,202	1,18,980
Mawai	9,934	17,964	..	27,898	33,693
Rudauli	31,409	51,269	92	82,770	1,01,746
Surajpur	15,672	30,592	..	46,264	60,511
Tahsil Ramsanehighat, total	1,01,402	1,70,484	156	2,72,042	3,36,238
District total	2,76,868	4,65,441	221	7,42,530	9,64,771

AREA IN ACRES, 1365 FASLI (1957-58 A.D.)

Area under non-food crops							
Irrigated				Non-irrigated			
Rabi	*Kharif*	*Zaid*	Total	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Zaid*	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
276	..	..	276	292	569	..	861
..	..	..	..	181	379	..	560
80	4	7	91	31	3,733	..	3,764
356	10	..	366	57	1,149	..	1,206
15	..	2	17	151	971	..	1,122
190	..	..	190	184	2,348	2	2,534
917	14	9	940	896	9,149	2	10,047
2,339	33	..	2,372	109	1,409	..	1,518
1,292	4	..	1,296	44	2,330	..	2,374
73	2	..	75	35	1,856	..	1,891
3,704	39	..	3,743	188	5,595	..	5,783
210	7	.	217	8	2,835	..	2,843
565	14	..	579	9	1,542	..	1,551
657	3	..	660	22	1,183	..	1,205
1,472	4	..	1,476	81	3,166	..	3,247
2,904	28	.	2,932	120	8,726	..	8,846
5	..	..	5	6	989	..	995
298	..	1	299	825	4,599	..	5,424
5	1	..	6	19	1,789	..	1,808
13	1	1	15	1,914	4,529	..	6,443
28	..	..	28	64	3,454	..	3,518
349	2	2	353	2,828	15,360	..	18,188
7,874	83	11	7,968	4,032	38,830	2	42,864

TABLE V (v)—CULTURABLE WASTE AND CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES, 1365 FASLI (1957-58 A.D.)

Pargana and tahsil	Gross cultivated area		
	Total	Total gross cultivated area	Double cropped area
1	20	21	22
Bhado Sarai	1,137	22,690	6,413
Bhitauli	560	18,711	6,828
Fatehpur	3,855	94,670	22,272
Kursi	1,572	47,540	14,034
Mohammadpur	1,139	39,184	11,176
Ramnagar	2,724	63,192	13,490
Tahsil Fatehpur, total	10,987	2,85,996	74,236
Haidergarh	3,890	55,319	17,275
Sidhaur	3,670	60,445	15,726
Subeha	1,966	51,995	17,381
Tahsil Haidergarh, total ..	9,526	1,67,759	50,382
Dewa	3,060	78,677	19,777
Nawabganj	2,130	44,093	11,335
Pratapganj	1,865	35,003	9,779
Satrikh	4,723	49,296	11,775
Tahsil Nawabganj, total ..	11,778	2,07,069	52,666
Basorhi	1,000	22,318	6,515
Daryabad	5,723	1,24,703	35,875
Mawai	1,814	35,497	11,913
Rudauli	6,458	1,08,204	33,991
Surajpur	3,546	64,057	22,079
Tahsil Ramsanehighat, total ..	18,541	3,54,779	1,10,373
District total	50,832	10,15,603	2,87,657

TABLE VI (i)—AREA IN ACRES UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL FATEHPUR

Fasli year	*Rabi*					*Kharif*					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed	*Bejhar*	Gram	Other crops	Total	Rice	Maize	*Urd* and *moong*	Sugar-cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1340* ..	1,20,052	62,469	10,536	37,624	8,403	1,40,636	55,071	15,988	20,709	13,371	35,497
1341 ..	1,34,098	72,748	14,258	40,426	6,666	1,33,264	49,378	17,911	11,559	13,042	41,374
1342 ..	1,23,467	63,675	11,056	43,142	5,594	1,41,281	53,429	19,214	12,997	15,976	39,665
1343 ..	1,06,533	56,363	9,930	35,094	5,146	1,48,799	56,507	15,289	49,533	24,096	3,374
1344 ..	1,35,668	69,339	13,478	47,304	5,547	1,45,153	43,977	15,070	12,936	28,113	45,057
1345 ..	1,25,667	65,768	11,510	37,119	11,250	1,53,124	72,617	9,273	11,896	21,121	38.217
1346 .	1,51,222	75,079	11,684	54,446	10,013	1,47,260	81,037	12,184	9,726	12,025	32,288
1347 ..	1,26,551	62,122	10,511	44,813	9,105	1,47,750	74,539	9,673	13,083	15,891	34,564
1348 ..	1,04,714	55,256	8,215	33,816	7,427	1,51,667	68,803	12,380	11,084	24,478	34,922
1349 ..	1,32,201	61,707	6,821	36,280	27,393	1,48,197	57,409	20,086	12,165	14,232	44,305
1350 ..	1,24,718	57,340	9,271	48,119	9,988	1,59,061	64,352	18,920	9,513	18,193	48,083
1351 ..	1,34,035	64,068	10,262	49,649	10,056	1,61,022	69,571	16,366	8,722	24,035	42,328
1352	1,16,973	56,797	10,617	37,845	11,714	1,60,001	64,643	14,806	12,449	26,971	41,132
1353 ..	1,21,704	57,424	10,941	41,373	11,966	1,59,374	63,314	17,277	10,332	26,583	41,868

Fasli year	Rabi					Kharif					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed	*Bejhar*	Gram	Other crops	Total	Rice	Maize	*Urd* and *moong*	Sugar-cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1354 ..	1,23,073	59,359	14,622	34,933	14,150	1,52,239	60,284	16,573	13,711	25,732	35,939
1355 ..	1,30,005	63,638	12,222	39,772	14.373	1,49,639	64,226	13,854	13,759	27,024	30,776
1356 ..	1,30,418	64,229	12,747	41,024	12,418	1,57,332	77,107	12,913	10,992	23,658	32,662
1357 ..	1,39,149	63,286	14,586	47,110	14,165	1,25,426	78,820	9,650	9,113	20,297	7,547
1358 ..	1,23,159	51,246	13,476	39,140	19,297	1,58,704	79,677	1,668	9,345	24,546	43,468
1359 ..	97,715	51,149	9,821	19,788	16,957	1,58,721	70,816	10,261	8,789	28,147	40,708
1360 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361 ..	1,45,906	55,175	16,869	54,559	19,303	1,47,608	72,131	11,157	11,447	17,716	35,157
1362 ..	1,44,742	55,616	18,769	51,600	18,757	1,54,773	78,554	11,354	9,514	19,003	36,348
1363 ..	1,50,909	60,174	20,460	49,819	20,456	1,48,122	78,543	11,278	9,961	21,095	27,245
1364 ..	1,37,429	58,803	21,050	41,533	16,043	1,55,516	84,240	9,848	10,226	20,884	30,318
1365 ..	1,33,724	58.738	18,217	40,981	15,788	1,51,843	81,935	9,769	6,935	25,597	27,609
1366 ..	1,45,102	62,462	17,820	47,263	17,557	1,56,081	91,329	10,361	6,909	17,840	29,642
1367 ..	1,35,408	57,909	16,455	44,501	16,541	1,56,342	91,329	10,041	7,258	18,216	29,499

*1340 *Fasli*—1932-33 A. D.

TABLE VI (ii)—AREA IN ACRES UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL HAIDERGARH

Fasli year	Rabi					Kharif					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram	Other crops	Total	Rice	*Urd* and *moong*	*Mothi*	*Kodon*	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1340* ..	56,385	23,255	4,378	20,610	8,142	91,651	27,082	18,322	2,125	17,517	26,605
1341 ..	65,269	27,578	5,100	24,212	8,399	89,425	24,953	16,228	3,122	20,751	24,371
1342 ..	66,097	23,998	4,593	29,310	8,196	96,688	27,109	16,868	3,430	24,213	25,068
1343 ..	64,764	23,191	4,697	28,610	8,266	98,447	30,706	17,036	3,636	20,943	26,124
1344 ..	71,175	25,721	5,889	29,711	9,854	95,015	32,232	17,920	5,445	16,283	23,135
1345 ..	66,449	24,909	4,442	28,810	8,268	1,00,235	37,163	16,431	4,320	17,334	24,987
1346 ..	70,974	27,437	3,803	30,210	9,524	94,736	39,459	15,567	4,290	19,820	20,600
1347 ..	59,736	23,643	3,124	24,210	8,759	1,02,844	40,293	17,605	4,418	15,627	24,901
1348 ..	63,349	24,685	3,586	26,690	8,388	96,340	37,727	13,531	3,368	15,146	26,568
1349 ..	61,036	24,491	3,547	24,312	8,686	98,551	33,692	15,244	4,210	16,742	28,663
1350 ..	63,985	21,056	3,542	28,312	11,075	1,05,645	35,579	15,242	3,840	21,846	29,138
1351 ..	67,149	21,456	4,142	29,324	12,227	1,03,294	36,113	13,013	3,115	19,308	31,145
1352 ..	64,006	20,864	4,725	28,326	10,091	1,03,660	36,405	13,286	3,442	18,346	32,181
1353 ..	66,640	20,832	4,555	28,320	12,933	1,00,557	36,136	12,003	3,223	16,946	32,247

Fasli year	*Rabi*					*Kharif*					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram	Other crops	Total	Rice	*Urd* and *moong*	*Mothi*	*Kodon*	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1354* ..	66,887	20,920	7,384	26,382	12,201	99,669	37,430	11,940	3,208	16,240	30,851
1355 ..	72,429	22,004	6,857	28,675	14,893	98,868	36,747	13,226	2,826	15,476	30,593
1356 ..	72,634	23,059	6,235	30,320	13,020	95,115	41,804	14,128	3,117	12,323	23,743
1357 ..	71,872	23,081	6,030	31,490	11,271	96,701	42,636	15,211	3,048	13,023	22,783
1358 ..	69,443	22,109	6,346	30,390	10,598	1,00,327	44,950	10,325	2,112	12,749	30,191
1359 ..	67,361	22,277	5,962	27,878	11,244	99,821	43,818	10,318	1,637	12,206	31,642
1360 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361 ..	69,051	22,474	5,833	29,495	10,249	98,878	44,672	9,099	1,891	9,109	34,017
1362 ..	68,711	23,841	5,430	32,951	6,489	94,997	41,129	8,703	2,113	9,597	33,455
1363 ..	74,383	26,841	5,265	32,300	9,977	85,392	42,641	12,332	2,214	7,312	20,803
1364 ..	72,604	26,549	5,320	30,391	10,344	1,01,031	49,467	9,540	2,019	8,136	31,869
1365 ..	71,930	23,346	5,287	29,287	14,010	91,779	39,562	5,531	1,161	9,658	35,867
1366 ..	76,957	24,453	5,968	32,875	13,661	97,464	48,375	8,679	1,286	7,839	31,285
1367 ..	74,601	23,010	4,613	32,263	14,715	95,834	47,889	9,554	4,218	8,208	25,965

* 1340 *Fasli*—1932-33 A. D.

TABLE VI (iii)—AREA IN ACRES UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL NAWABGANJ

Fasli year	Rabi					Kharif					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram and peas	Other crops	Total	Rice	Maize	*Juar*	Sugar-cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1340* ..	76,399	40,183	478	26,736	9,002	1,07,365	26,463	7,350	5,919	11,002	56,631
1341 ..	89,603	47,055	588	33,360	8,600	1,02,711	21,997	7,402	4,685	11,588	57,039
1342 ..	82,255	39,584	454	35,499	6,718	1,12,588	23,835	9,215	4,171	15,245	60,122
1343 ..	75,512	37,118	753	31,336	6,305	1,16,117	26,456	7,965	3,405	20,952	57,339
1344 ..	93,674	41,756	991	42,534	8,393	1,00,949	26,238	5,419	432	19,898	48,962
1345 ..	84,924	41,095	5,780	35,670	2,379	1,13,039	37,545	4,799	615	14,754	55,336
1346 ..	1,01,567	45,316	536	48,272	7,443	1,05,550	42,842	6,993	3,128	8,732	43,815
1347 ..	84,060	40,515	3,481	37,152	2,912	1,14,163	40,840	5,212	413	12,155	55,543
1348 ..	78,335	40,775	370	31,582	5,609	1,13,234	37,465	5,492	525	18,834	50,928
1349 ..	85,268	43,225	599	35,723	5,721	1,14,420	35,737	7,239	4,670	13,296	53,478
1350 ..	87,002	36,401	712	42,005	7,885	1,22,920	56,860	7,715	539	15,495	82,311
1351 .	93,584	37,241	784	46,847	8,712	1,20,305	37,668	8,488	654	19,548	53,947
1352 ..	84,651	36,299	6,254	37,580	4,518	1,22,121	37,226	7,188	612	20,175	56,920
1353 .	91,378	37,431	943	43,669	9,335	1,18,132	35,415	7,337	830	19,024	55,523

Fasli year	Rabi					Kharif					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram and peas	Other crops	Total	Rice	Maize	*Juar*	Sugar-cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1354 ..	90,014	37,779	1.516	39.115	11,604	1,14.716	38,281	4,865	529	19,716	51,325
1355 ..	92,819	39,771	1,306	44,167	7,575	1.13,411	39.928	3,807	530	18.387	50,759
1356 ..	92,076	38,414	1,239	42.902	9.521	1,15,619	69.129	2,905	600	18,401	24,584
1357 ..	90.981	34,225	1,424	46,238	9.094	1.15.755	50.058	2,767	636	17.367	44.927
1358 ..	88,543	36.465	1,356	41.482	9,240	1,22,733	50,846	3,072	596	21,317	46,902
1359 ..	90,795	34,942	1,268	42,452	12.136	1,16,791	39,508	4,873	1,034	23,011	48,365
1360 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361 ..	99,198	41,647	1,154	44,671	11,726	1,03,219	45,681	2,255	735	15,215	39,333
1362 ..	95,561	41,576	1,104	42,410	10,491	1,13,388	49,845	3,342	918	16,967	42,316
1363 ..	96,923	43.164	1,198	40,373	12,188	1,08.838	52,098	1,897	524	18,667	35,652
1364 ..	93,938	43,572	1.040	37,080	12,246	1,15,727	54,580	1.650	548	20,324	38,125
1365 ..	93,604	43,257	849	35,983	13,515	1,12,902	53,354	3,001	660	19,738	36,149
1366 ..	1,06,002	46,026	1,181	42,798	15,997	1,10,898	54,086	4,011	485	14,823	37,493
1367 ..	97,740	41,083	6,821	39,636	8,200	1,16,665	56,761	3,725	435	15,424	40,320

*1340 *Fasli*—1932-33 A. D.

TABLE VI (iv)—AREA IN ACRES UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL RAMSANEHIGHAT

Fasli year	*Rabi*					*Kharif*					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram and peas	Other crops	Total	Rice	Maize	*Juar*	Sugar-cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1340*	1,21,645	50,226	12,228	55,343	3,848	1,74,726	70,797	11,305	4,573	6,851	81,200
1341	1,40,369	59,721	14,647	61,807	4,194	1,67,743	69,179	11,172	3,247	4,934	79,211
1342	1,40,264	57,143	13,340	65,155	4,626	1,72,261	68,789	12,885	3,049	4,396	83,142
1343	1,29,980	52,511	11,899	60,693	4,877	1,81,221	73,989	12,724	3,292	6,203	85,003
1344	1,43,099	58,433	15,186	63,813	5,667	1,78,977	74,068	12,661	2,246	7,281	82,721
1345	1,42,406	59,829	13,534	63,649	5,448	1,83,970	80,433	11,460	3,041	5,293	83,833
1346	1,65,083	63,732	13,021	72,863	6,067	1,79,995	87,500	11,567	2,711	2,237	75,980
1347	1,30,265	54,687	10,560	59,443	5,555	1,84,082	95,506	17,602	3,728	4,713	73,133
1348	1,23,679	52,187	10,532	55,893	5,067	1,79,656	82,930	13,010	4,611	4,647	74,458
1349	1,18,323	53,037	10,841	50,273	4,172	1,87,693	74,786	15,715	6,405	2,866	87,921
1350	1,32,656	48,513	12,994	66,140	5,009	1,90,839	75,959	16,922	4,512	3,145	90,301
1351	1,42,974	51,107	13,767	71,848	6,252	1,94,437	81,549	17,219	4,139	4,498	87,032
1352	1,36,505	47,509	16,787	65,832	6,377	1,95,311	90,490	17,109	4,212	6,098	87,312
1353 .. .	1,42,054	51,017	17,247	66,284	7,506	1,88,931	76,836	17,029	4,859	5,245	84,962

Fasli year	Rabi					Kharif					
	Total	Wheat alone and mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram and peas	Other crops	Total	Rice	Maize	*Juar*	Sugar-cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1354	1,41,177	48,724	20,339	64,697	7,417	1,87,608	77,683	15,784	5,386	4,757	83,998
1355	1,42,497	50,503	18,788	66,165	7,021	1,85,770	76,331	15,226	5,073	4,788	84,352
1356	1,42,765	50,429	18,791	67,174	6,371	1,86,581	82,337	13,531	4,833	4,675	81,205
1357	1,37,371	48,772	19,233	62,535	6,831	1,87,903	85,072	12,703	4,776	5,023	80,329
1358	1,42,709	46,918	22,859	67,120	5,812	1,93,298	93,052	12,266	1,389	5,826	80,765
1359	1,34,692	45,965	22,470	59,627	6,630	1,94,194	92,783	12,946	1,464	6,967	80,034
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	1,63,335	55,517	28,782	74,583	4,453	1,77,701	88,471	9,899	1,665	4,044	73,622
1362	1,57,264	50,682	75,727	74,256	6,599	1,90,321	94,887	11,749	1,401	4,142	78,142
1363	1,62,459	56,451	26,060	73,665	6,283	1,76,866	92,484	8,250	873	5,716	69,543
1364	1,73,820	55,517	35,782	76,242	6,279	1,90,801	98,328	9,701	1,092	7,547	74,133
1365	1,62,459	56,451	26,060	73,665	6,283	1,90,801	98,328	9,701	1,159	7,547	74,066
1366	1,63,655	56,130	26,644	73,315	7,566	1,91,001	98,529	9,701	1,092	7,547	74,132
1367	1,62,459	56,451	26,060	73,665	6,283	1,90,301	98,529	8,701	1,192	7,547	74,332

*1340 *Fasli*—1932-33 A.D.

TABLE VII—LAND REVENUE DEMAND IN RUPEES, AT SUCCESSIVE SETTLEMENTS

Pargana and tahsil	Year(s) of Settlement				1366 *Fasli* (1958-59 A.D.)
	1859	1869	1898	1932	
Bhado Sarai	22,640	28,101	38,824	43,175	1,46,694 .74
Bhitauli	9,582	9,582	9.582	9,896	88,973 .77
Fatehpur .. .	95,785	1,30,474	2,03,850	2,24,756	5,50,198 .14
Kursi	42,701	72,828	95,330	1,08,305	5,25,542 .96
Mohammadpur ..	26,210	40,702	60,677	64,268	2,12,970 .20
Ramnagar	62,189	93,843	1,36,565	1,55,735	6,32,497 .82
Tahsil Fatehpur, total ..	2,59,107	3,75,530	5,44,828	6,06,135	21,56,887 .63
Haidergarh	65,129	90,281	1,08,585	1,21,930	3,49,736 .00
Sidhaur	1,39,400	1,72,497	1,51,304	1,67,210	4,45,012 .00
Subeha	47,869	66,165	83,829	93,446	2,82,884 .00
Tahsil Haidergarh, total	2,52.398	3,28,943	3,43,718	3,82.586	10,78,432 .00
Dewa	1,85,935	1.48,300	1,88,895	2,18,702	6,77,182 .77
Nawabganj	73,247	90,715	1,19,490	1,35,850	3,88,337 .22
Pratapganj	51,639	64,670	84,240	95,007	2,63,987 .59
Satrikh	41,329	48,795	1,20,850	1,39,860	3,84,039 .14
Tahsil Nawabganj, total	3,52,150	3,52,482	5,13,475	5,89,419	17,13,546 .72
Basaurhi . .	18,447	33,427	43,585	49,470	1,49,768 .00
Daryabad	1,31,605	1,87,099	2,03,325	2,41,526	7,42,386 .00
Mawai	32,525	56,312	63,338	70,815	2,04.299 .00
Rudauli	50,221	98,370	1,89,650	2,12,721	6,96,971 .00
Surajpur	88,381	1,52,393	1,21,545	1,39,250	3,85,986 .00
Tahsil Ramsanehighat, total	3,30,179	5,27,601	6,21,443	7,13,782	21,79,410 .00
District total ..	11,93,834	15,84,554	20,23,464	22,91,922	71,28,276 .35

TABLE VIII (i-a)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND

Year	Government grants	Local rates	Taxes	Pounds	Ferries	Education	Medical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1927-28	2,07,371	2,01,703	..	13,324	13,454	3,287	4,046
1928-29	1,40,930	2,05,647	..	14,192	14,981	5,385	2,873
1929-30	1,37,848	2,12,408	..	12,466	15,228	6,564	2,393
1930-31	1,32,365	2,11,365	..	13,244	14,478	7,039	2,055
1931-32	1,30,476	2,29,863	..	11,244	8,991	7,424	2,339
1932-33	1,23,700	2,26,511	..	10,863	10,425	10,592	4,677
1933-34	1,29,494	2,26,455	..	9,845	9,134	12,143	5,002
1934-35	1,30,533	2,26,406	..	8,667	10,638	11,830	6,220
1935-36	1,34,999	2,26,384	..	9,421	8,883	12,843	1,749
1936-37	1,31,452	2,26,392	14,564	10,010	10,236	13.774	2,955
1937-38	1,35,028	2,09,960	14,983	9,106	10,857	13,230	3,651
1938-39	1,66,651	1.93,733	21,882	9,163	10,926	13.595	3,410
1939-40	1,33,204	1,90,716	22,585	9.836	11,906	14,043	1,871
1940-41	1,34,722	2,39,129	21,219	9,551	11,565	16,129	2,441
1941-42	1,52,407	2,25,988	19,373	7,512	..	16,844	3,868
1942-43	1,49,036	2,33,158	20,099	8,563	100	14,706	2.576
1943-44	1,49,930	2,36,567	22,942	10,045	125	14,219	3,412
1944-45	1,99,888	2,37,792	25,272	15,903	75	23.723	3,210
1945-46	2,00,095	2,37.768	28,669	14,634	100	25,792	2,896
1946-47	2,89,831	2,54,927	30.567	18,540	100	27,354	2,247
1947-48	3,11,754	2.72,114	34,085	19,399	..	36,443	1,862
1948-49	3,59,082	3,32,320	32,536	21,700	..	35,640	1,545
1949-50	3,45,489	3,92,470	39,619	35,246	..	40,035	1,753
1950-51	4,09,708	3,92,387	52,537	47,637	.	49,898	1,424
1951-52	6,93,366	3,92,442	58,274	40,303	..	86,320	1,324
1952-53	6,07,340	3,92,416	76,748	34,144	..	1,11,180	605
1953-54	7,42,446	3,92,495	73,896	32,947	..	1,17,392	10
1954-55	7,83,458	3,92.495	86,301	32,413	..	1,12,785	108
1955-56	9,56,787	3,92,495	75,366	27,476	..	1,02,172	105
1956-57	10,19,081	3,92,495	72,271	26,368	..	97,867	147
1957-58	11,30,056	3,92,495	98,443	23,650	39,496	71.374	..
1958-59	13,05,884	3 92,495	83,248	31,377	33,398	67,504	1,014
1959-60	13.44,420	3.92,495	1,13,466	37.141	13,066	69,486	250

EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, DISTRICT BOARD, BARA BANKI

Public health (vaccination)	Veterinary	Fairs and exhibitions	Receipts from property	Agriculture and arboriculture	Interest	Miscellaneous	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
300	60	..	5,545	5,372	874	1,571	4,56,907
290	60	.	2,603	810	18,462	28,881	4,35,114
300	60	.	3,945	790	9,000	2,627	4,03,629
310		..	3,298	630	7,228	37,291	4,29,303
50	60	.	3,880	650	4,463	3,259	4,02,699
60	60	..	3,034	320	5,537	2,389	3,98,168
250	60	.	4,296	791	1,869	1,966	4,01,391
370	.	..	3,171	271	1,048	1,606	4,01,660
833	.	.	3,078	830	2,792	2,548	4,04,360
1,413	.	..	2,947	726	3,842	1,463	4,19,774
1,659	.	.	2,936	737	3,158	1,238	4,06,443
1,223	.	..	2,495	310	3,150	1,187	4,27,725
641	..	..	3,600	600	1,636	2,341	3,98,999
1,000	..	..	1,984	1,209	3,406	609	4,42,864
922	..	.	3,760	1,006	2,531	604	4,34,815
429	1,400	..	3,077	1,121	2,531	1,073	4,37,869
558	1,400	..	3,710	721	3,608	617	4,47,854
338	1,400	..	4,195	1,468	4,240	344	5,17,848
408	1,400	..	4,083	476	3,669	901	5,20,891
332	1,400	..	3,944	475	4,864	1,673	6,36,252
661	1,400	..	4,495	1,286	1,731	735	6,85,965
1,042	750	..	7,582	319	1,731	2,472	7,97,379
1,212	750	..	7,093	1,002	1,731	1,780	8,68 180
906	750	..	5,947	3,241	2,681	4,853	9,71,972
897	150	..	6,814	2,417	3,047	4,969	12,90,923
666	760	..	3,810	1,124	1,200	8,760	12,38,753
2,072	750	300	2,709	2,886	1,397	4,091	13,73,486
2,616	750	200	2,694	1,535	1,239	1,090	19,17,691
4,853	750	202	3,269	3,458	2,610	1,532	15,71,075
8,239	375	130	1,985	1,136	1,200	9,676	16,30,990
.	..	235	4,007	2,057	2,593	5,939	17,73,841
.	..	402	3,160	1,499	1,907	28,133	19,50,021
..	..	530	3,733	3,724	3,764	10,869	19,82,798

TABLE VIII (i-b)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, DISTRICT BOARD BARA BANKI

Year	General administration and collection charges	Pounds	Education	Medical	Public health	Veterinary	Fairs and exhibition	Agriculture and arboriculture	Public works	Superannuation (other than education)	Refund	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1927-28 ..	26,145	7,765	1,81,659	39,745	18,114	3,163	..	3,635	1,27,658	948	..	921	4,09,751
1928-29 ..	36,037	7,948	2,17,274	41,294	30,181	3,495	..	3,694	1,41,330	1,114	..	1,544	4,83,911
1929-30 ..	28,084	7,929	2,20,069	42,916	16,834	4,146	..	3 230	71,554	1,293	..	4,399	4,01,354
1930-31 ..	20,286	8,904	2,47,693	44,066	17,263	4,090	..	2,721	59,049	1,245	..	4,659	4,09,976
1931-32 ..	29,411	8,265	2,44,436	44,301	16,028	4,057	..	2,705	48,163	1,447	..	3,270	4,02,083
1932-33 ..	24,324	7,948	2,38,335	43,072	15,684	5,749	..	2,468	54,794	1,469	..	2,443	3,96,286
1933 34 ..	22,743	8,675	2,50,737	44,800	16,445	4,235	..	804	63,900	1,511	..	4.055	4,17,905
1934-35 .	20,616	8,072	2,38,791	39,404	17,016	4,409	230	741	64,840	1,583	..	5,120	4,00,822
1935-36 ..	30,996	7,505	2,35,274	40,484	16,126	4,536	30	759	92,207	1,652	..	2,728	4,32,287
1936-37 ..	22,700	7,661	2,42,333	41,328	16,284	5,226	..	764	67,533	1,723	151	1,644	4,07,352
1937-38 ..	23,270	8,293	2,44,686	39,505	17,277	4,903	..	768	75,511	1,758	246	1,385	4,17,604
1938-39 ..	23,099	7,215	2,40,273	41,035	16,514	4,710	..	766	70,772	2,005	586	2,524	4,09,499

1939-40	24,473	6,427	2,49,194	39,287	17,726	4,716	..	778	97,746	2,254	413	1,329	4,44,343
1940-41	26,484	6,765	2,48,137	44,156	16,116	4,766		810	67,009	2,267	360	1,465	4,18,335
1941-42	27,787	6,330	2,45,926	38,263	17,335	4,903	..	909	73,307	2,180	312	1,426	4,18,678
1942-43	28,272	6,311	2,39,119	46,149	16,720	7,584	..	1,117	58,283	2,510	45	1,416	4,07,526
1943-44	30,044	7,514	2,45,305	51,179	18,752	9,738	..	551	67,560	2,368	20	1,623	4,34,654
1944-45	29,518	8,038	2,56,402	52,051	19,603	7,091	..	420	1,21,436	2,493	241	1,465	4,98,758
1945-46	33,825	10,110	2,54,846	51,729	20,093	7,340	..	408	1,14,345	2,529	238	1,454	4,96,917
1946-47	40,617	14,371	3,61,711	50,499	24,410	11,399	..	744	84,529	2,788	227	3,394	5,94,689
1947-48	45,592	18,047	4,20,920	49,636	25,920	12,980	..	1,046	1,21,524	3,907	395	18,856	7,18,823
1948-49	46,999	16,238	3,81,676	44,299	31,206	13,442	..	1,068	1,16,323	4,326	320	16,830	6,72,729
1949-50	56,396	26,000	5,47,323	60,225	33,243	18,309	..	1,574	1,49,078	5,362	225	21,453	9,19,188
1950-51	59,103	31,385	5,39,549	47,122	31,487	19,317	..	1,653	1,38,493	6,105	430	20,143	8,93,787
1951-52	63,207	34,745	8,65,152	63,233	30,917	17,113	.	1,656	12,31,466	6,334	71	16,789	12,30,683
1952-53	65,872	41,104	9,72,738	68,879	39,953	17,300	..	1,656	1,49,366	6,733	17,117	27,101	13,98,819
1953-54	62,988	32,163	8,99,884	75,308	30,909	16,983	..	2,476	1,65,651	6,633	16,752	13,775	13,23,522
1954-55	65,741	25,321	9,72,817	60,880	32,684	17,053	..	1,929	1,41,612	6,497	988	12,241	13,37,763
1955-56	65,370	27,491	9,41,724	70,770	29,241	16,868		1,975	1,68,942	7,088	223	11,686	13,41,376
1956-57	71,932	30,810	10,94,553	62,246	31,156	15,328	..	1,344	1,24,076	8,638	28	15,579	14,55,690
1957-58	80,504	47,951	12,94,182	88,239	33,241	15,842	..	1,806	2,22,724	.	577	44,374	18,29,[illegible]40
1958-59	73,840	42,482	13,11,234	86,362	36,617	16,268	..	1,670	1,69,616		461	5,577	17,44,117
1959-60	79,218	41,132	14,43,009	79,272	37,394	18,355	.	2,196	1,80,737	...	5,018	2,407	18,94,738

TABLE VIII (ii)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN

Year		Receipts					
		Octroi	Other taxes	Rents	Other sources	Un-specified items	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1944-45	..	54,816	859	6.773	4,165	10,670	77,283
1945-46	..	75,219	508	9,521	3,023	17,184	1,05,455
1946-47	..	81,422	866	9,897	9,905	18,215	1,20,305
1947-48	..	89,924	668	11,827	11,123	19,742	1,33,284
1948-49	..	1,83,641	694	14,586	5,271	74,326	2,78,518
1949-50	..	1,48,192	575	18,298	5,982	61,770	2,34,917
1950-51	..	1,54,587	670	18,626	5,947	52,720	2,32,550
1951-52	..	2,11,311	1,258	19,129	12,127	85,930	3,29,755
1952-53	..	1,72,567	10,774	18,147	11,249	63,584	2,76,311
1953-54	..	1.54,891	10,064	19,691	8,472	97,296	2,90,413
1954-55	..	1,65,065	9,311	19,619	6,092	85,094	2,80,081
1955-56	..	1,66,078	9,469	18,153	13,756	93,409	3,00,865
1956-57	..	2,03,507	9,970	17,798	9.604	1,00,176	3,41,055
1957-58	..	2,34,156	2,252	17,899	18,130	1,21.997	3,94,440
1958-59	..	2,22,102	1,950	17,252	5,465	3.07,489	5,54,768
1959-60	..	2,50,057	2.476	25,846	6,941	4,66,751	7,51,035

RUPEES, MUNICIPAL BOARD, NAWABGANJ (BARA BANKI)

Expenditure							
Administration and collection of taxes	Public safety	Conservancy	Hospitals and dispensaries	Public works	Education	Unspecified items	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17,711	4,533	19.193	1,141	12,352	5,591	6,646	67,167
15,827	4,893	30,972	1,141	20,298	6,338	6,854	86,323
17,746	6,413	35,182	1,171	23,186	8,314	7,774	99,786
22,110	6,546	51,233	1,374	24,292	16,062	13,985	1,35,602
10,733	7.493	51,069	1,420	50,177	17,667	10.946	1,69,495
48,276	11,281	59,724	1,560	1,68,083	28,060	30,132	3,48,016
46,739	14,348	57,363	3,381	53,890	13,008	17,322	2,26,042
47,659	15,665	61,490	2,377	65,882	34,816	26,150	2,54,039
59.226	17.222	59,643	3,008	1,12 182	35,797	17,896	3,04,974
56,638	20,958	56.389	2,393	50,455	35,791	29,673	2,52,300
54,988	21,918	56,025	1,981	71,533	39,335	1,35,353	33,81,133
61,100	20,040	57,332	2,344	1,08,470	43,005	25,806	3,18,103
65,466	18,693	61,530	1.729	88,179	44.182	29,042	3,08,821
68,801	21,216	65,416	2,352	55,381	52,626	79,247	3,45,030
77,225	22,952	73,157	1,135	79,055	61,226	2,55,265	5,70,015
81,815	20,111	85,066	1,405	1,16,148	60,074	2,93,881	6,68,400

TABLE VIII (iii)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, NOTIFIED AREA, RUDAULI

	Receipts						Expenditure						
Year	Circumstances and Property Tax	Pounds	Town sweepings	Loans and fines	Miscellaneous	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Hospitals and dispensaries and contribution to District Board for Circumstances and Property Tax	Public works	Education	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1931-32 ..	6,019	550	960	126	936	8,591	822	4,966	90	1,534	844	330	8,586
1932-33 ..	6,664	645	738	49	863	8,959	972	5,431	90	1,326	862	459	9,142
1933-34 ..	6,281	585	1,218	56	1,129	9,269	862	5,220	90	1,729	849	465	9,215
1934-35 ..	6,125	414	700	47	1,367	8,653	932	4,777	90	1,439	835	601	8,674
1935-36 ..	6,779	452	700	117	1,030	9,078	882	4,841	90	1,199	569	1,466	9,047
1936-37 ..	6,997	535	750	152	1,176	9,610	734	4,350	146	2,109	545	1,295	9,179
1937-38 ..	6,423	472	750	168	1,009	8,822	684	4,580	132	2,280	518	814	9,008
1938-39 ..	6,957	534	700	177	909	9,277	684	4,818	132	2,043	546	1,112	9,335
1939-40 ..	6,781	575	475	37	1,714	9,582	684	4,484	132	2,207	582	845	8,884

1940-41	6,884	537	475	49	1,516	9,461	084	5,006	132	2,296	547	1,635	18,500
1941-42	7,202	420	475	6	1,191	9,294	573	5,006	132	2,013	456	1,032	9,212
1942-43	7,223	422	650	78	1,038	9,411	957	5,396	132	1,165	564	1,046	9,280
1943-44	8,980	640	725	294	1,622	12,261	1,104	6,334	132	2,039	620	1,819	12,048
1944-45	8,722	721	634	109	2,647	12,833	783	6,403	132	3,756	618	1,071	12,763
1945-46	8,967	670	634	12	4,707	14,990	826	6,441	132	2,531	603	4,523	15,050
1946-47	9,866	1,485	634	..	6,102	18,087	851	6,538	132	3,777	709	4,965	16,972
1947-48	10,777	937	675	5	4,821	17,215	1,013	8,292	132	2,091	842	5,971	16,341
1948-49	13,603	1,760	710	29	5,421	21,523	1,041	9,095	132	4,080	943	5,385	20,676
1949-50	14,207	2,106	750	..	5,733	22,796	1,174	10,264	132	5,238	930	5,033	22,771
1950-51	16,132	3,674	800	268	5,564	26,438	1,200	17,610	132	2,566	866	5,242	27,616
1951-52	16,554	2,799	650	5,102	5,882	31,097	1,670	16,648	132	4,394	1,258	5,844	29,946
1952-53	18,571	2,684	900	..	5,636	27,791	1,447	15,430	132	3,695	1,195	6,351	28,250
1953-54	16,720	2,188	683	.	4,186	23,777	1,242	12,615	132	2,561	840	5,251	22,641
1954-55	16,795	1,967	679	..	5,807	25,248	829	14,164	132	3,523	1,085	5,339	25,072
1955-56	16,758	1,640	675	1,123	34,307	54,503	1,307	12,273	132	4,637	3,544	3,744	25,637
1956-57	13,489	1,779	680	..	4,488	20,436	863	15,329	132	15,203	4,535	2,787	38,849
1957-58	15,190	1,498	685	.	14,410	31,783	433	14,650	132	16,297	..	5,817	37,329
1958-59	16,626	1,435	700	..	13,948*	32,609	615	14,747	132	5,828	..	9,372	30,004
1959-60	17,044	1,385	700	..	14,735	33,864	800	16,890	..	7,999	..	11,128	36,826

TABLE VIII (iv)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, TOWN AREA, BARA BANKI

Year	Receipts				Expenditure				
	Circumstances and Property Tax	Miscellaneous	Fines	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32	911	16	1	928	123	241	50	5	419
1932-33	1,050	153	5	1,208	269	454	561	82	1,366
1933-34	955	43	12	30	260	539	700	77	1,576
1934-35	1,103	45	2	1,150	274	510	112	93	998
1935-36 ..	1,380	69	121	1,570	255	619	190	110	1,174
1936-37	1,376	56	1	1,433	288	769	671	128	1,856
1937-38	1,310	49	8	1,367	286	739	279	192	1,496
1938-39	1,110	46	31	1,187	264	774	236	277	1,551
1939-40 .. .	1,531	44	..	1,575	306	775	296	150	1,527
1940-41	1,893	49	3	1,945	285	801	..	292	1,378
1941-42	1,750	161	8	1,919	292	788	528	507	2,115
1942-43	2,504	67	2	2,573	282	891	691	289	2,153
1943-44 . ..	1,694	918		2,612	334	887	888	542	2,651

1944-45	..	..	3,794	3,201	35	7,030	593	1,346	1,303	948	4,190
1945-46	..	..	2,452	1,923	2	4,377	836	1,371	1,725	803	4,735
1946-47	..	..	5,074	3,927	9	9,010	613	1,195	21	1,010	2,839
1947-48	..	..	2,963	1,156	25	4,144	849	1,657	4,461	1,650	8,617
1948-49	..	..	6,844	2,071	..	8,915	448	1,666	4,313	4,409	10,036
1949-50	..	..	1,386	8,274	..	9,660	929	2,192	717	3,277	7,115
1950-51	..	..	1,475	6,477	2	7,954	958	2,450	3,663	2,832	9,003
1951-52	..	..	2,076	12,292	9	14,377	1,119	2,494	4,560	2,001	10,174
1952-53	..	..	3,237	5,523	..	8,760	1,335	2,537	2,903	2,450	225
1953-54	..	.	5,604	16,168	1	21,773	1,404	2,989	9,156	4,879	18,428
1954-55	..	..	5,311	3,448	448	9,207	1,764	3,890	1,950	4,717	12,321
1955-56	..	..	2,947	3,935	..	6,882	951	4,011	..	1,882	6,844
1956-57	..	..	5,400	2,316	..	7,716	1,055	3,476	861	2,046	7,438
1957-58		..	2,344	4,364	..	6,708	793	3,505	1,325	1,899	7,522
1958-59	..	..	3,962	6,476	..	10,438	1,242	3,696	4,909	2,933	12,780
1959-60	..	..	4,176	6,708	10	10,894	1,359	3,503	2,246	5,191	12,299

TABLE VIII (v)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, TOWN AREA, DARYABAD

Year	Receipts				Expenditure					
	Circumstances and Property Tax	Miscellaneous	Fines	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Hospitals and dispensaries	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1931-32 ..	1,582	163	72	1,817	339	1,081	..	72	118	1,610
1932-33 ..	1,483	204	28	1,715	296	983	..	40	414	1,733
1933-34 ..	1,445	241	5	1,691	296	988	..	210	175	1,669
1934-35 ..	1,491	228	29	1,748	296	1,012	..	170	235	1,713
1935-36 ..	1,440	311	29	1,780	379	980	..	248	161	1,788
1936-37 .	1,484	296	14	1,794	362	1,028	..	261	125	1,776
1937-38 ..	1,159	195	24	1,378	373	996	50	..	251	1,670
1938-39 ..	1,901	436	..	2,337	355	1,208	50	289	239	1,961
1939-40 ..	1,554	240	9	1,803	370	1,085	50	254	245	2,004
1940-41 ..	1,122	195	4	1,321	209	920	50	..	321	1,500
1941-42 ..	2,242	325	1	2,568	501	1,120	50	384	334	2,389
1942-43 ..	1,648	292	2	1,942	350	1,124	50	216	249	1,998
1943-44 ..	1,692	456	86	2,234	359	1,222	50	49	298	1,978

1944-45	..	1,830	607	13	2,450	376	1,481	50	..	486	2,393
1945-46	..	2,253	593	11	2,857	372	1,702	50	38	285	2,447
1946-47	..	2,541	690	..	3,231	411	1,663	50	245	491	2,860
1947-48	..	3,563	1,822	..	5,385	548	2,011	50	23	2,026	4,658
1948-49	..	4,741	2,219	..	6,960	664	2,278	50	..	3,490	6,482
1949-50		2,765	2,016	18	4,799	667	2,288	50	..	3,147	6,152
1950-51	.	2,980	2,365	..	5,345	686	2,663	50	9	2,840	6,228
1951-52	..	4,784	2,546	..	7,330	813	2,676	50	..	3,322	6,861
1952-53	..	3,201	2,569	25	5,795	834	2,566	50	..	2,810	6,260
1953-54	..	3,476	1,281	..	4,757	378	2,142	50	..	1,466	4,036
1954-55	.	1,723	859	215	2,79[illegible]	322	2,083	50	..	947	3,402
1955-56	..	2,098	1,511	..	3,609	283	1,905	50	..	780	2,018
1956-57	..	3,372	240	..	3,612	400	2,970	50	..	1,206	4,626
1957-58	..	2,474	5,212	..	7,686	1,399	2,632	50	..	1,764	5,845
1958-59	.	3,879	4,489	..	8,368	1,376	3,298	50	..	1,910	6,634
1959-60	..	1,421	5,669	..	7,090	617	2,464	50	988	1,722	5,841

TABLE VIII (vi)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, TOWN AREA, DEWA

Year	Receipts				Expenditure				
	Circumstances and Property Tax	Miscellaneous	Fines	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32	1,104	46	5	1,155	176	503	540	38	1,259
1932-33 . ..	1,586	612	24	2,222	378	729	739	137	1,983
1933-34	1,312	1,237	45	2,594	328	746	963	233	2,270
1934-35 . ..	1,039	490	1	1,530	331	850	377	123	1,681
1935-36	1,865	147	17	2,029	364	841	734	144	2,083
1936-37 . ..	1,743	1,061	3	2,807	381	893	378	177	1,829
1937-38 . ..	1,593	578	..	2,171	428	901	1,065	422	2,816
1938-39	1,505	695	..	2,200	411	908	642	442	2,403
1939-40 . ..	1,495	309	..	1,804	425	943	674	282	2,324
1940-41	1,512	1,240	5	2,757	444	992	425	745	2,606
1941-42	1,574	698	..	2,272	443	994	507	447	2,391
1942-43	1,823	616	2	2,441	443	818	60	440	1,761
1943-44	1,623	612	2	2,237	443	925	333	380	2,081

1944-45	.	.	2,078	2,928	..	5,006	462	875	2,146	867	4,350
1945-46	.	..	2,064	903	.	2,867	494	1,013	2,007	1,568	5,082
1946-47	..	..	2,104	761	.	2,865	541	986	73	664	2,264
1947-48	..	..	2,565	716	.	3,281	550	1,359	57	720	2,686
1948-49	..	..	2,922	1,665	.	4,587	607	1,396	569	2,163	4,735
1949-50	..	..	2,001	1,675	8	3,684	631	1,634	549	1,846	4,660
1950-51	..	..	660	1,182	..	1,842	263	1,099	..	934	2,296
1951-52	..	.	3,422	3,008	.	6,430	1,352	2,209	658	1,904	6,123
1952-53	..	..	2,453	5,480	..	7,933	1,032	2,135	3,169	1,705	8,061
1953-54	..	..	3,175	6,645	..	9,820	1,081	2,502	2,656	1,327	7,566
1954-55	..	..	5,462	5,706	..	11,168	1,285	3,052	5,994	1,585	11,916
1955-56	..	.	5,253	10,131	.	15,384	1,432	3,129	4,283	1,611	10,455
1956-57	..	..	2,887	10,542	7	13,436	1,374	3,264	4,195	2,276	11,109
1957-58	..	..	2,791	18,937	2	21,730	1,895	3,377	..	2,597	7,869
1958-59	..	..	1,984	9,864	..	11,848	1,304	3,711	..	3,312	8,327
1959-60	..	..	2,478	9,535	..	12,013	839	2,830	1,655	3,134	8,458

TABLE VIII (vii)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, TOWN AREA, FATEHPUR

Year	Receipts				Expenditure					
	Circumstances and Property Tax	Miscellaneous	Fines	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Hospitals and dispensaries	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1931-32 ..	1,314	293	172	1,779	467	1,944	..	640	217	3.268
1932-33 ..	2,045	642	80	2,767	529	2,032	..	338	147	3,046
1933-34 ..	1,696	789	47	2,532	337	1,913	..	10	107	2.367
1934-35 ..	2,290	1,371	19	3.680	397	2,021	..	654	311	3.383
1935-36 ..	2,125	1,090	1	3,216	530	1.963	..	406	257	3,156
1936-37 ..	2,038	1,085	21	3.144	496	1,988	..	397	272	3,153
1937-38 .	2,350	1,111	16	3,477	517	1,971	25	823	227	3.563
1938-39 ..	1,915	836	..	2.751	481	1,995	25	207	368	3,076
1939-40 ..	2,162	1,158	6	3,326	493	2,112	25	247	226	3,103
1940-41 ..	2,001	1,024	..	3,025	513	2,050	25	216	486	3,290
1941-42 ..	2,231	1,347	21	3,599	515	2,098	25	286	201	3,185
1942-43 ..	2,626	889	6	3,521	540	1,795	25	27	191	2,578

1943-44	..	2,379	1,088	4	3,471	490	1,623	25	14	498	2,650
1944-45	.	2,822	2,349	10	5,181	572	1,651	25	450	1,227	3,925
1945-46	..	3,732	3,318	..	7,050	612	1,722	25	621	2,432	5,412
1946-47	..	4,385	3,724		8,109	690	1,788	25	..	2,544	5,056
1947-48	.	7,334	4,038	..	11,372	797	2,646	25	100	3,203	6,771
1948-49	.	5,689	4,339	..	10,028	937	3,066	25	393	4,106	8,527
1949-50	..	4,949	5,148	4	10,101	1,066	4,035	25	4,921	3,484	13,531
1950-51	..	2,439	2,805	..	5,244	1,197	3,817	25	318	3,968	9,325
1951-52	..	2,834	4,228	..	7,062	1,256	3,869	25	84	3,156	8,390
1952-53	..	3,862	5,363	31	9,256	1,336	4,349	25	5,964	3,028	14,702
1953-54	..	7,219	8,688	23	15,930	992	4,458	25	5,107	5,202	15,784
1954-55	..	3,767	8,675	..	12,442	1,861	4,716	25	2,049	3,611	12,262
1955-56	..	2,142	14,920	..	17,062	1,110	4,443	25	829	5,507	11,914
1956-57	..	5,253	6,597	..	11,850	1,338	4,581	25	5,420	2,627	9,991
1957-58	..	4,335	8,848	..	13,183	1,302	4,569	25	3,358	3,064	12,318
1958-59	.	4,905	7,719	..	12,624	1,418	4,158	25	4,154	3,737	13,492
1959-60	..	4,230	9,608	..	13,838	1,065	5,159	25	1,941	5,288	13,478

TABLE VIII (viii)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, TOWN AREA, RAMNAGAR

Year	Receipts				Expenditure				
	Circumstance and property tax	Miscellaneous	Fines	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32	1,026	217	2	1,245	207	539	..	108	854
1932-33	1,237	58	..	1,295	366	883	220	88	1,557
1933-34	1,195	45	11	1,251	246	693	..	71	1,010
1934-35	1,091	35	..	1,126	274	694	77	94	1,139
1935-36	908	73	2	983	293	681	100	62	1,136
1936-37	863	74	3	940	278	659	64	78	1,079
1937-38	1,006	51	..	1,057	264	575	200	62	1,101
1938-39 .	1,145	111	..	1,256	269	618	..	315	1,202
1939-40 .. .	934	77	..	1,011	277	692	..	174	1,143
1940-41 .	1,390	77	..	1,467	295	763	188	245	1,491
1941-42 .	939	79	..	1,018	165	649	32	157	1,003
1942-43 . .	1,165	86	31	1,282	300	731	44	187	1,262

1943-44	..	..	1,107	2,403	.	3,516	318	547	..	188	1,053
1944-45	..	..	1,065	280	25	1,360	195	472	2,471	503	3,641
1945-46	..	..	1,468	460	..	1,928	395	518	..	769	1,682
1946-47	..	..	1,402	821	..	2,223	401	593	..	1,018	2,012
1947-48	..	..	3,459	842	..	4,301	570	647	..	1,456	2,673
1948-49	..	..	2,584	762	..	3,366	413	821	..	1,864	3,298
1949-50	..	..	1,943	961	5	2,909	611	1,289	103	1,528	3,531
1950-51	..	..	1,185	603	..	1,788	207	1,027	1,100	1,066	3,400
1951-52	..	.	7,171	994	20	8,185	1,227	1,999	2,211	1,930	7,367
1952-53	..	..	2,885	1,068	..	3,953	867	1,837	693	1,277	4,674
1953-54	..	..	2,194	825	8	3,027	428	1,557	..	900	2,885
1954-55	..	.	5,745	831	34	6,610	1,276	1,918	674	1,493	5,361
1955-56	..	.	2,803	668	8	3,479	778	1,618	..	1,248	3,844
1956-57	..	.	3,412	691	..	4,103	728	1,974	..	1,290	3,992
1957-58	..	.	3,399	2,331	47	5,777	714	2,013	432	1,355	4,514
1958-59	..	..	3,917	3,451	12	7,380	885	2,005	667	2,139	5,696
1959-60	..	..	3,648	3,930	..	7,587	794	2,031	..	2,644	5,469

TABLE VIII (ix)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, TOWN AREA, SATRIKH

Year	Receipts				Expenditure				
	Circumstance and property tax	Miscellaneous	Fines	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32 ..	1,191	160	5	1,356	259	540	40	125	964
1932-33 ..	1,122	196	2	1,320	336	656	200	55	1,247
1933-34 ..	1,020	147	..	1,167	283	604	473	92	1,452
1934-35 ..	1,057	141	5	1,203	283	563	151	59	1,056
1935-36 ..	1,165	213	..	1,378	279	536	351	79	1,247
1936-37 ..	1,122	204	16	1,342	245	540	4	245	1,034
1937-38 ..	1,071	373	13	1,457	278	561	320	303	1,462
1938-39 ..	1,116	271	..	1,387	263	569	164	397	1,393
1939-40 ..	1,141	452	6	1,599	268	573	674	364	1,879
1940-41 .	990	409	..	1,399	275	591	387	503	1,756
1941-42 ..	1,187	324	12	1,523	287	591	255	359	1,492

1942-43	..	1,112	337	80	1,529	299	582	200	153	1234
1943-44	.	1,099	381	13	1,493	322	631	479	289	1,671
1944-45	..	1,328	612	25	1,965	342	712	41	312	1,407
1945-46	.	1,299	793	24	2,116	382	725	111	247	1,465
1946-47	..	1,607	510	..	2,117	463	826	..	152	1,443
1947-48	..	3,465	1,274	1	3,740	572	748	..	1,349	2,669
1948-49	.	3,329	1,376	..	4,705	651	618	94	1,865	3,138
1949-50	.	176	1,232	.	1,408	563	1,051	265	1,430	3,309
1950-51	.	1,146	1,613	.	2,759	678	1,429	976	1,420	3,503
1951-52	.	5,687	2,461	.	8,148	800	1,459	3,827	1,600	7,686
1952-53	.	733	1,351	.	2,084	684	1,516	1,550	913	4,663
1953-54	.	2,272	1,946	.	4,218	1,019	1,673	550	859	4,101
1954-55	..	4,629	2,530	21	7,180	916	1,604	1,437	1,455	5,412
1955-56	..	7,044	4,914	..	11,958	1,410	1,699	2,028	1,283	6,420
1956-57	.	4,236	1,822	7	6,065	867	1,733	4,053	1,314	7,967
1957-58		3,569	6,409	36	10,014	1,046	1,696	3,703	1,345	7,790
1958-59	.	2,599	4,504	.	7,103	896	1,797	2,387	1,860	6,940
1959-60	.	3,828	5,748	15	9,591	972	1,880	2,574	8,078	13,604

TABLE VIII (x)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, TOWN AREA, TIKAITNAGAR

Year	Receipts				Expenditure				
	Circumstances and property tax	Miscellaneous	Fines	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32	1,065	157	..	1,222	232	507	258	57	1,054
1932-33	1,353	245	89	1,687	367	847	..	117	1,331
1933-34	1,168	159	55	1,382	312	729	..	133	1,174
1934-35 . .	1,320	237	112	1,669	307	757	271	171	1,506
1935-36	1,462	334	115	1,911	333	751	651	202	1,937
1936-37 .. .	1,501	195	26	1,722	288	817	..	187	1,292
1937-38 .. .	1,686	119	23	1,830	299	892	840	343	2,374
1938-39	1,678	131	16	1,825	314	971	481	281	2,047
1939-40	1,682	123	25	1,830	321	1,046	345	248	1,960
1940-41 .. .	1,680	141	57	1,878	350	1,095	205	379	2,020
1941-42	1,737	121	4	1,862	352	930	..	245	1,527
1942-43	1,712	166	1	1,879	378	980	2	233	1,593

1943-44	..	.	1,742	144	1	1,887	376	347	114	244	1,581
1944-45	..	..	2,020	403	41	2,464	399	1,058	5	421	1,693
1945-46	.		1,927	139	2	2,068	404	1,902	..	267	1,763
1946-47	..	..	1,990	156	.	2,146	426	743	847	612	2,028
1947-48	.	..	2,899	976	.	3,875	538	786	4	1,321	2,649
1948-49	..	..	2,664	948	.	3,612	625	620	..	1,615	1,860
1949-50	..	..	425	1,329	13	1,767	640	750	6	1,748	3,144
1950-51	..	.	2,933	1,410	..	4,343	394	1,093	2,510	2,044	6,041
1951-52	.	.	4,497	1,745	55	6,297	1,256	1,101	1,175	2,155	5,697
1952-53	..	..	3,528	1,885	..	5,413	1,140	1,021	1,025	2,126	5,312
1953-54	..	..	3,983	1,608	..	5,591	936	1,718	..	1,843	4,500
1954-55	.		3,146	1,686	17	4,849	617	2,372	517	1,745	5,251
1955-56	..	.	3,833	4,139	36	8,008	1,035	2,380	..	1,397	4,812
1956-57	.	.	4,405	1,391	1	5,797	771	2,548	..	1,816	5,135
1957-58	..	..	3,798	3,825	5	7,628	760	2,525	3,908	1,599	8,692
1958-59	..	..	3,725	4,212		7,937	860	2,461	700	2,327	6,348
1959-60	.	.	4,393	5,186	.	9,579	944	2,550	4,147	5,740	13,381

TABLE VIII (xi)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, TOWN AREA, ZAIDPUR

Year	Receipts				Expenditure					
	Circumstance and property tax	Miscellaneous	Fines	Total	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Hospitals and dispensaries	Public works	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1931-32 ..	2,565	432	3	3,000	493	1,778	..	327	306	2,904
1932-33 ..	2,853	853	3	3,709	599	2,022	..	90	428	3,139
1933-34 ..	2,792	1,104	3	3,890	518	1,979	..	1,633	352	4,482
1934-35 ..	2,715	931	..	3,646	540	1,915	..	560	233	3,248
1935-36 ..	2,692	1,831	8	4,531	945	1,963	..	617	386	3,911
1936-37 ..	2,607	2,077	10	4,694	1,419	2,020	30	578	309	4,356
1937-38 ..	2,880	2,206	3	4,089	1,490	2,007	30	816	469	4,812
1938-39 ..	2,878	1,921	8	4,807	1,394	2,101	30	532	1,258	5,315
1939-40 ..	2,811	1,843	29	4,663	1,466	2,120	30	484	537	4,937
1940-41 ..	2,799	1,879	..	4,678	1,568	2,166	30	676	1,218	5,658
1941-42 ..	2,895	2,196	53	5,144	1,576	2,158	30	273	839	4,876
1942-43 ..	3,153	2,559	5	5,717	1,701	2,000	30	22	953	4,706
1943-44	3,080	2,390	48	5,518	1,657	1,965	30	147	1,384	5,183

1944-45	..	3,583	3,438	14	7,035	1,844	2,273	30	188	1,795	6,180
1945-46	..	3,610	3,032	..	6,642	2,040	2,048	30	198	1,785	6,101
1946-47	..	3,913	3,002	7	6,922	2,331	2,109	30	93	1,335	5,896
1947-48	..	8,991	5,876	..	14,867	2,301	2,665	30	10	5,032	10,038
1948-49	..	6,429	7,053	..	13,482	3,629	2,859	30	8	4,865	11,391
1949-50	..	2,020	7,368	6	9,394	3,635	3,285	30	..	4,741	11,691
1950-51	..	1,292	5,813	..	7,105	3,961	3,120	30	3,990	3,933	15,034
1951-52	..	6,427	8,349	9	14,785	3,893	3,266	30	2,973	3,381	13,543
1952-53	..	7,650	8,503	..	16,153	4,536	3,024	30	6,708	2,840	17,138
1953-54	..	2,911	7,300	..	10,211	4,211	3,618	30	1,600	2,192	11,651
1954-55		1,842	10,239	5	12,086	4,493	3,586	30	604	2,946	11,659
1955-56	.	8,907	11,925	21	20,853	4,635	3,733	30	50	5,249	13,697
1956-57	..	7,701	10,927	41	18,669	5,088	3,935	30	5,974	3,950	18,977
1957-58	..	4,763	16,403	91	21,257	5,276	4,765	30	4,437	4,478	19,006
1958-59	.	6,916	15,940	11	22,867	5,559	5,628	30	8,924	5,084	25,225
1959-60	..	8,296	16,678	63	24,937	3,868	5,648	30	8,330	10,099	27,975

TABLE IX—LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Year	Total			Primary education			Secondary education		
	Schools and Colleges	Students		Schools	Students		Schools and Colleges	Students	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1932-33	360	20,713	1,108	349	19,579	1,108	11	1,134	..
1933-34	362	21,362	1,186	351	20,150	1,186	11	1,212	..
1934-35	345	15,614	959	333	14,331	959	12	1,263	..
1935-36	351	20,477	1,154	339	19,244	1,154	12	1,233	..
1936-37	345	21,018	1,161	332	19,177	1,161	13	1,841	..
1937-38	343	22,195	1,250	330	20,348	1,250	13	1,847	..
1938-39	333	21,938	1,347	320	20,158	1,347	13	1,780	..
1939-40	331	26,850	1,293	318	24,812	1,293	13	2,038	..
1940-41	336	26,073	1,232	322	23,837	1,127	14	2,236	105
1941-42	331	26,150	1,176	315	23,917	1,061	16	2,233	95
1942-43	331	25,198	1,222	315	22,950	1,137	16	2,248	85
1943-44	330	25,626	1,093	314	23,426	1,018	16	2,200	75
1944-45	334	23,478	1,294	318	21,332	1,019	16	2,146	275
1945-46	340	19,052	1,657	322	16,769	1,367	18	2,383	290

1946-47	..	..	343	24,576	1,758	323	21,948	1,448	20	2,628	310
1947-48	..	..	376	31,784	1,897	354	28,791	1,558	22	2,993	339
1948-49	..	..	465	31,574	1,533	440	28,247	1,277	25	3,327	256
1949-50	..	..	550	28,207	1,895	514	24,556	1,538	36	3,651	357
1950-51*	..	.	544	39,138	2,521	506	34,820	2,165	38	4,318	356
1951-52	..	.	564	40,967	2,096	522	36,177	1,681	42	4,790	415
1952-53	..	..	564	42,330	2,382	518	37,031	1,969	46	5,799	413
1953-54	..	..	555	43,510	2,783	511	37,161	2,329	44	6,349	454
1954-55	..	..	560	38,951	4,834	511	31,715	4,186	49	7,236	648
1955-56	..	..	517	37,519	5,076	464	29,738	4,509	53	7,781	567
1956-57	..	..	588	42,140	5,299	524	33,539	4,639	64	8,601	660
1957-58	..	..	613	50,254	6,811	549	40,548	5,973	64	9,706	838
1958-59	..	..	653	56,677	9,066	589	46,484	8,277	64	01,193	789
1959-60	..	..	722	66,840	9,848	650	57,980	9,040	72	10,860	868

*Literates in 1951—Total 80,279 (men 69,851 ; women 10,428)

TABLE X—LIVELIHOOD PATTERN, 1951

District and tahsil	Population	Categories of livelihood							
		Agricultural classes				Non-agricultural classes			
						Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from :			
		Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants	Cultivating labourers and their dependants	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	Production other than cultivation	Commerce	Transport	Other services and miscellaneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District total ..	.. 12,64,204	8,87,065	90,623	37,408	24,372	78,846	38,752	7,709	99,429
Rural total	.. 11,81,105	8,71,933	88,648	36,846	21,983	60,481	24,359	4,620	72,235
Urban total	.. 83,099	15,132	1.975	562	2.389	18,365	14,393	3,089	27,194
Fatehpur—									
Total ..	.. 3,32,955	2,27,254	36,145	8,808	6,263	22,323	8,903	1,611	21,648
Rural ..	.. 3,20,328	2,24,592	35,167	8,776	6,020	19,547	6,915	1,322	17,989
Urban ..	.. 12,627	2,662	975	32	243	2,776	1,988	289	3,659

Haidergarh—										
Total ..	..	2,27,567	1,69,921	14,295	10,147	3,151	9,474	5,583	381	14,615
Rural ..	..	2,27,567	1,69,921	14,295	10,147	3,151	9,474	5,583	381	14,615
Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nawabganj										
Total ..	..	3,05,778	1,98,904	10,508	7,224	5,574	28,157	13,251	4,384	37,776
Rural ..	..	2,58,669	1,93,118	9,975	7,031	4,279	16,342	5,439	1,927	20,558
Urban ..	..	47,109	5,786	533	193	1,295	11,815	7,812	2,457	17,218
Ramsanehighat—										
Total ..	.	3,97,904	2,90,986	29,675	11,229	9,384	18,892	11,015	1,333	25,390
Rural ..	..	3,74,541	2,84,302	29,211	10,892	8,533	15,118	6,422	990	19,078
Urban ..	.	23,363	6,684	464	337	851	3,774	4,593	343	6,317

TABLE XI—LIST OF FAIRS

Town or village	Fair associated with	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
	Tahsil Fatehpur		
Pargana Bhitauli—			
Hetampur	Baba Mauni Das	Kartika *sukla*, 2	1,800
Pargana Fatehpur—			
Baddupur	Murat Sumari	Every *purnina*	1,000
Bhagauli	Kajri-tij	Asvina *krishna*, 3	12,000
Fatehpur	Raksha Bandhan	Sravana *sukla*, 15	7,000
Gursel	Baba Mauni Das	Kartika *sukla*, 2	15,000
Majhgawan	Sarang Shah	Shawal, 16	8,000
Mohammadpur	Dhuta Tala	Every *amavasya*	100
Mohari	Ramnaumi	Chaitra *sukla*, 9	1,000
Pargana Kursi—			
Akbarpur	Bajna Bhawani	Every *purnima*	200
Khujjhi	Dhanusha Yagya	Kartika *sukla*, 15	1,000
Pargana Ramnagar—			
Mahadewa	Lodheshwar	Agrahayana and Phalguna *krishna*, 14	16,000
	Tahsil Haidergarh		
Pargana Haidergarh—			
Bhelwal	Dusehra	Asvina *sukla*, 10	400
Haidergarh	Dusehra	Asvina *sukla*, 10	200
Pura Debi Das	Pura Debi Das	Kartika *sukla*, 15	500
Rauni	Ausaneshurghat	Kartika *sukla*, 15 and Phalguna *krishna*, 13 (Shivratri)	500
Pargana Sidhaur—			
Bibipur	Durga Puja	Chaitra *sukla*, 8	400
Duraundna	Duraundna	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5	500
Paharpur	Yama-dvitiya	Kartika *sukla*, 2	5,000
Saidpur Pursi	Naga Deota	Asadha *sukla*, 15	1,000

Town or village	Fair associated with	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
Sidhaur	Sidheshwar	Phalguna *sukla*, 14	1,000
Sidhaur	Dhanusha Yagya	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5	3,000
Pargana Subeha—			
Behta	Tika Ramayana	Every Tuesday	200
Subeha	Rajghat	Kartika *sukla*, 15	1,000
Zamin Husainabad	Nut Beeran	Every Thursday	200
	Tahsil Nawabganj		
Pargana Dewa—			
Dewa	Haji Saheb	Kartika *krishna*, 6	50,000
Dewa	Hazrat Shah Mina	Shawal, 15	500
Dewa	Amir Ali Shah	Jyaietha *krishna*, 2	500
Dewa	Urs Haji Waris Ali Shah	Safar, 1	500
Dhaurehra	Urs Imam Saheb	Chaitra *krishna*, 2	400
Gudha	Dhanusha Yagya	Kartika *sukla*, 15	2,000
Gokulpur	Mahabir	First Tuesday of Jyaistha	200
Jata	Dhanusha Yagya	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5	700
Jata	Kartika Ashnan	Kartika *sukla*, 15	900
Jabri Khurd	Jangli Shahid	Jyaistha *krishna*, 2	50
Jas Manda	Pir	Jyaistha *sukla*, 15	60
Kheoli	Narsingha Deo	Jyaistha *sukla*, 15	5,000
Pind	Dhanusha Yagya	Agrahayana *sukla*, 7	5,000
Sandhauli Umapur	Makhdum Shah	First week of Jyaistha	300
Sihara	Unjan Pir	First week of Vaisakha	300
Tindola	Gadhmava	Jyaistha *sukla*, 15	300
Pargana Nawabganj—			
Bansa	Shah Abdul Razaq	Shawal, 3 to 6	9,000
Barel	Kartika Ashnan	Kartika *sukla*, 15	600
Barsegaon	Urs Qazi Sahabuddin	Shawal, 8	200

Town or village	Fair associated with	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
Jewari ..	Sri Mahabirji ..	Every Tuesday ..	300
Masauli ..	Urs Pir Saheb ..	Shawal, 10 ..	200
Nawabganj ..	Pir Batawan ..	Magha *sukla*, 5 ..	500
Nawabganj ..	Mahabirji ..	First Tuesday of Jyaistha	2,500
Paisar ..	Dusehra ..	Asvina *sukla*, 10 ..	10,000
Rampur ..	Kartika Ashnan ..	Kartika *sukla*, 15 ..	15,000
Tera Daulatpur ..	Gharib Ullah Shah ..	Every Monday ..	400
Pargana Pratapganj—			
Damaura ..	Dhanusha Yagya ..	Agrahayana *sukla*, 10 ..	800
Manjitha ..	Naga Deota ..	Asadha *sukla*, 15 ..	25,000
Manpur ..	Dhanusha Yagya ..	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5 ..	400
Mushkinagar ..	Kailashpur ..	Asvina *sukla*, 15 ..	2,500
Mushkinagar ..	Kailashpur ..	Every Tuesday ..	500
Palhari ..	Dhanusha Yagya ..	Agrahayana *sukla*, 15 ..	500
Pratapganj ..	Dhanusha Yagya ..	Agrahayana *sukla*, 8 ..	800
Safdarganj ..	Dhanusha Yagya ..	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5 ..	5,000
Udhauli ..	Dhanusha Yagya ..	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5 ..	5,000
Pargana Satrikh—			
Bhanmau ..	Dusehra ..	Asvina *sukla*, 10 ..	2,000
Kotwa ..	Kartika Ashnan ..	Kartika *sukla*, 15 ..	5,000
Satrikh ..	Hazrat Sahu Salar ..	Jyaistha *sukla*, 15 ..	15,000
Satrikh ..	Urs Imam Ali ..	Jamada-s-sani, 17 ..	500
Udhwap (hamlet of Mohna)	Deep Malika ..	Kartika *sukla*, 1 ..	1,500
Zaidpur ..	Dusehra ..	Asvina *sukla*, 10 ..	3,000
	Tahsil Ramsanehighat		
Pargana Basaurhi—			
Basaurhi ..	Jumman Shah ..	Shawal, 1 ..	800
Basaurhi ..	Hazrat Jalal ..	Shawal, 11 ..	200
Paigambarnagar (hamlet of Basaurhi)	Hatia ..	Shawal, 2 to 6 ..	500

Town or village	Fair associated with	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
Pargana Daryabad—			
Daryabad	Dusehra	Asvina *sukla*, 10	5,000
Gokla	Kartika Ashnan	Kartiki *sukla*, 15	2.000
Kotwa	Jagjiwandas	Kartika and Vaisakha *sukla*, 15	50,000
Kotwa	Jagjiwandas	Chaitra *sukla*, 9	4,000
Kotwa	Jagjiwandas	Asvina *sukla*, 9	2,000
Sikri Jiwal	Jagjiwandas	Agrahayana *sukla*, 11	1,000
Sikrohra	Kansalila	Asvina *sukla*, 15	1,000
Telwari	Makar Ashnan	Magha *amavasya*	3,000
Tikaitnagar	Dusehra	Asvina *sukla*, 10	2,500
Pargana Mawai—			
Amauni	Amauni	Kartika *sukla*, 15	3,000
Ghoswal	Aulia Shaheed	Last week of Asadha	1,000
Saidpur	Dhanusha Yagya	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5	400
Saidpur	Dusehra	Asvina *sukla*, 15	300
Samaisi	Dusehra	Asvina *sukla*, 10	300
Samaisi	Dhanusha Yagya	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5	400
Sonba	Kamakhiya Devi	Chaitra and Asvina *sukla*, 9	1,000
Pargana Rudauli—			
Kaithi	Kartiki Ashnan	Kartiki *sukla*, 15	1,000
Rudauli	Zohra Bibi	First Sunday of Jyaistha	9,000
Rudauli	Makhdum Shah Abdul Haq	Jamada-s-sani, 10 to 15	10,000
Pargana Surajpur—			
Dharauli	Dusehra	Asvina *sukla*, 10	12,000
Makhdumpur	Nagalila	Bhadra *sukla*, 15	600
Makhdumpur	Hatia	Last week of Asadha	500
Neora	Dusehra	Asvina *sukla*, 15	500
Neora	Dhanusha Yagya	Agrahayana *sukla*, 5	400

TABLE XII—LIVE-STOCK POPULATION, 1956

Live-stock		District total	Tahsil Fatehpur	Tahsil Haider-garh	Tahsil Nawab-ganj	Tahsil Ramsa-nehighat
Cattle	Male	3,09,393	84,506	54,547	64,320	1,06,011
	Female	1,38,313	44,405	23,185	28,252	42,521
Buffa-loes	Male	22,654	9,519	4,045	3,785	5,305
	Female	1,40,134	36,932	28,439	32,538	42,225
	Sheep	7,277	1,649	2,151	1,309	2,168
	Goats	1,69,137	36,325	30,951	21,919	79,942
Horses and ponies		8,105	2,022	2,154	1,276	2,653
	Mules	151	39	8	70	34
	Donkeys	4,231	1,240	672	1,391	928
	Camels	545	75	176	110	184
	Pigs	27,796	3,541	9,623	1,610	13,022
Total live-stock		8,27,736	2,20,253	1,55,901	1,56,589	2,94,993
	Fowls	34,869	9,012	3,653	8,528	13,676
	Ducks	1,558	229	243	412	674
Other poultry		819	457	71	127	164
Total poultry		37,246	9,698	3,967	9,067	14,514

TABLE XIII—LIST OF INSPECTION HOUSES AND DAK BUNGALOWS

Location			Name (I. H. stands for Inspection House)	Management
Tahsil	Pargana	Village or town		
Fatehpur ..	Fatehpur ..	Fatehpur ..	I. H. Fatehpur	Canal Department
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ganchauli ..	I. H. Bhawanipur	Do.
Do. ..	Kursi ..	Kursi ..	I. H. Kursi ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Palia ..	I. H. Palia ..	Do.
Do. ..	Ramnagar ..	Bindaura ..	I. H. Bindaura	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramnagar ..	I. H. ..	Public Works Department
Haidergarh ..	Haidergarh ..	Haidergarh ..	I. H. ..	Public Works Department (Research), Lucknow
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	I. H ..	Canal Department
Do. ..	Sidhaur ..	Para Ibrahim	I. H. Ahmadpur	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Asandra ..	I. H. Asandra	Do.
Nawabganj ..	Dewa ..	Nagri ..	I. H. Rasulpur	Do.
Do. .	Do. ..	Kewari ..	I. H. Safedabad	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Udautpur (hamlet of Tera Kalan)	I. H. Udautpur	Do.
Do. ..	Nawabganj ..	Kotwa .	I. H Kotwa ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nawabganj ..	Dak Bungalow	Antarim Zila Parishad
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	I. H ..	Public Works Department
Do. ..	Do. ..	Obri .	I. H. Bara Banki	Canal Department

Location			Name (I. H. stands for Inspection House)	Management
Tahsil	Pargana	Village or town		
Nawabganj ..	Pratapganj ..	Rasauli ..	I. H. ..	Canal Department
Do. ..	Do. ..	Yakutganj ..	I.H. Yakutganj	Do.
Do. ..	Satrikh ..	Adampur ..	I. H. Adampur	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Abdullahpur ..	I. H. Rasauli ..	Do.
Ramsanehighat	Basaurhi ..	Neora ..	I. H. Neora ..	Do.
Do. ..	Daryabad ..	Daryabad ..	I.H. Daryabad	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gangauli ..	I. H. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Rudauli ..	Chamarauli ..	I. H. Palpur ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rudauli ..	I. H. Rudauli ..	Do.
Do. ..	Surajpur ..	Ahmadpur ..	I. H. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mahulara ..	I. H. Bhanpur	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramsanehighat	I. H. ..	Public Works Department

TABLE XIV—LIST OF POST-OFFICES

In the list below

H O. stands for Head post-office,

T. stands for Sub post office,

B. stands for Branch post-office,

C. stands for Combined telegraph office,

P C O. stands for Public call office,

E. stands for Experimental (Temporary),

E D. stands for Extra departmental,

N D. stands for non-delivery,

R. stands for Connected with railways,

S. stands for Doing savings bank work.

Bara Banki, H O., C., P C O.
Barail, B., E D.
Bhanmau, B., R., E D.
Bhayara, B., E D.
Bibiapur, E., B., E D.
Birhemabad, B, R.. E D.
Bindaura, B., E D.
Dewa Sharif, T., S.. R., E D.
Gadia, B., R.. E D.
Ghughter, E. B.
Harakh, B., S., E D.
Khiuli, B.. R., E D.
Kothi, B., E D.
Kursi, B., S., R., E D.
Mohsand, B., E D.
Patmau, B., E., E D.
Safedabad, B., R., E D.
Sarai Parsauda, B., E D.
Satrikh, B., R., E D.
Semrawan, B., E D.
Sethmau, B., E D.
Sihali, B., R., E D.
Teergaon, B., E., E D.
Tikaitganj, B., R., E D.
Tikra, B., R., E D.
Tilokpur, B., S., R., E D.
Tindola, B., R.. E D.
Usmanpur, B., R., E D.
Aliabad, T., S., E D.
Bahramghat, C., T.
Bhitauli, B., E D.
Ludhaura, B., E D.
Bara Banki Bazar, E., T., N D.
Bara Banki City, E D., T.
Bara Banki collectorate, T., E., C.
Bara Banki Sugar Mills, E D., T.

Bhilsar, E D., T.
Burhwal Sugar Mills, C., T.
Amauli Kalan, B., E D.
Bado Sarai, B., R., E D.
Kintoor, B., R., E D.
Markamau, B., E D.
Daryabad, C., T.
Ghazipur, B., R., E D.
Itora, B., E., E D.
Khajuri, B., E., E D.
Pure Dalai, B., E D.
Qasba Ichauli, B., E D.
Qayampur, B., E., E D.
Ranikatra, B., E D.
Ranimau Tarai, B., R., E D.
Saidkhanpur, B., R., E D.
Sanauli, B., R., E D.
Daryabad R. S., E D., T.
Haidergarh, C., T.
Ansari, B., E D.
Chaubisi, B., E D.
Dhanauli, B., E D.
Gajpatpur, B., E D.
Hasanpur, B., E., E D.
Islampur, B., E D.
Kamela, B., E D.
Lahi, B., E D.
Motikpur, B., E D.
Ramnagar Parewan, B., E., E D.
Sarai Rawat, B., E., E D.
Sharifabad, B., E D.
Silhaur, B., E D.
Thalwara, B., E D.
Hathaunda, C., T., E D.
Jahangirabad Raj, T., E D.
Masauli, C., T., P C O.
Baragaon, B., E D
Bansa Sharif, B., E D.
Nasirnagar, B., E.
Rampur Katra, B., E D.
Saadatganj, B., S.
Patranga R. S., T., E D.
Ramnagar, T., E D.
Ramsanehighat, C., T.
Mawai, B., E D.
Maugorepur, B., E D.
Narauli, B., E D.
Neora, B., E D.
Purahkamgar, B., E D.
Surajpur, B., E D.
Rudauli, C., T., P C O.
Aihar, B., E D.
Chirrah, E D., B.
Chandramau, B., E D.
Dewait, B., E.
Jarail Kalan, B., E D.
Kheta Sarai, B., E D.
Mirmau, B., E D.
Rauzagaon, B., E D.
Rudauli City, B., N D., E D.
Saidpur, B., E D.
Sameshi, B., E D.
Shujaganj, B., E D.
Umapur, B., E D.
Safdarganj, C., T.
Dadra, B., E D.
Giraunda, B., E D.
Maila Raiganj, B., E D.

Mahmudabad, B., E D.
Mushkabad, B., E.
Rasauli, B., R.
Shahabpur, B.
Saidanpur, B.
Udhauli, B.
Yakubganj, B., E D.
Subeha, T., E D.
Tahsil Fatehpur, C., T.
Basauli, B., E D.
Belahra, B., E D.
Bishanpur, B., E D.
Israuli, B., E.
Khinjhana, B., R.
Majhgawan, B., F.
Mithwara, B.
Mohammadpur-Khaley, B., S.
Sarhemau, B., E.
Sarsawan, E., B.
Shahpur Bhagauli, B., R.
Sundhiamau, B., R.
Suratganj, B., R.
Tikaitnagar, T., E D.
Zaidpur, C., T.
Barayan, B., E D.
Garhi Rakhmau, B., E D.
Neochana, B., E.
Sidhaur, B., S., R., E D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ENGLISH WORKS

Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I (Eng. trans. by H. Blochmann), (Calcutta, 1939)

Vols. II and III (Eng. trans. by H. S. Jarrett and J. N. Sarkar), (Calcutta, 1948-49)

The Akbarnama (Eng. trans. by H. Beveridge), Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1912)

Banerji, S. K.: *Humayun Badshah*, (Calcutta, 1938)

Beveridge, A. S.: *The Babur-nama in English*, (London, 1921)

Butter, Donald: *Outlines of the Topography and Statistics of the Southern Districts of Oudh and of the Cantonment of Sultanpur-Oudh*, (1839)

Chaturvedi, S. C.: *Rural Wages in the United Provinces*, (Allahabad, 1947)

Chaudhuri, S. B.: *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857—1859*, (Calcutta, 1957)

Chopra, P. N.: *Rafi Ahmad Kidwai*, (Agra, 1960)

Crooke, W.: *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. IV, (Calcutta, 1896)

Elliot and Dowson: *History of India as told by its own Historians*, 8 Vols., (London, 1866—77)

Foster, William: *The English Factories in India (1651-54)*, (Oxford 1915)

Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, (Allahabad, 1891)

Ghurye, G. S.: *Caste and Class in India*, (Bombay, 1957)

Grant, H.: *Sepoy War*, (London, 1873)

Grierson, G. A.: *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. VI, (Calcutta, 1904)

Gubbins, M. R.: *An Account of the Mutinies in Oudh*, (London, 1858)

Hoey, William: *Memoirs of Delhi and Faizabad,* Vol. II—Memoirs of Faizabad, (Allahabad, 1889) (Translation of *Tarikh Farahbakhsh* of M. Faiz Bakhsh)

Irwin, H. C.: *Garden of India,* (London, 1880)

Majumdar, D. N.: *Caste and Communication in an Indian Village,* (Bombay, 1958)

Majumdar and Pusalker (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People,* Vols. I, II, III, IV, V and VI. (Bombay, 1951—1960)

Misra, B. R.: *Land Revenue Policy in U. P. under British Rule,* (Banaras, 1942)

Moreland, W. H.: *From Akbar to Aurangzeb,* (London, 1923)

Revenue Administration of the United Provinces, (1911)

The Agrarian System of Moslem India, (Allahabad, 1929)

Niyogi, Roma: *The History of the Gahadwala Dynasty,* (Calcutta, 1959)

Pargiter, F. E.: *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition,* (London, 1922)

Rao, S. R. N.: *Mineral Investigation in Uttar Pradesh*

Ray, H. C.: *Dynastic History of Northern India,* Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1931)

Raychaudhuri, H. C.: *Political History of Ancient India,* (6th ed.), (Calcutta, 1953)

Rizvi and Bhargava (Ed.): *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh.* Vol. II, (Lucknow, 1958)

Saksena, R. B.: *A History of Urdu Literature,* (Allahabad, 1940)

Saran, P.: *The Provincial Government of the Mughals, 1526—1658 A. D.,* (Allahabad, 1914)

Sarkar, J. N: *Mughal Administration,* (Calcutta, 1952)

Sleeman, W. H.: *A Journey through the Kingdom of Oude in 1849-50,* Vols. I and II, (London, 1858)

Spate, O. H. K.: *India and Pakistan,* (London, 1957)

Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-daulah,* Vol. II. (Lahore, 1945)

Stamp, L. D.: *Asia,* (London, 1959)

Storey, C. A.: *Persian Literature—Bio Bibliographical Survey.* Vol. I, (1953)

Sykes, J. C. W.: *Compendium of Oudh Taluqdari Law.* (Lucknow, 1856)

Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj*, (Delhi, 1959)

Wilson, H. H.: *Religious Sects of the Hindus*, (Calcutta, 1958)

Zaibaid Ahmad: *The Contribution of India to Arabic Literature*, (Jullundur, Punjab)

PERSIAN WORKS

Abdul Haq Muhaddis: *Akhbar-ul-Akhyar*, (Delhi, 1332 A.H.) (1914 A.D.)

Abdullah: *Tarikh-i-Daudi*, (Aligarh, 1954)

Abdul Quddus Gangoh: *Lataif-i-Quddusi*, (Delhi, 1311 A.H.)

Allah Diya: *Siyar-ul-Aqtab*, (Lucknow, 1881)

Badaoni, Abdul Qadir: *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, Vol. III, (Calcutta, 1869)

Barani, Zia-ud-din: *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi*

Ghulam Sarwar: *Khzinat-ul-Asfiya*, (Lucknow, 1873)

Rahman Ali: *Tazkira-i-Ulama-i-Hind*, (Lucknow, 1914)

Yahya bin Ahmad Sarhindi: *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, (Calcutta, 1931)

HINDI WORKS

Misra Bandhu: *Misra Bandhu Vinoda*, (Lucknow, V. S. 1985)

Rizvi, S. A. A.: *Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Part I, (Aligarh. 1958)

Shukla and Misra: *Hindi Sahitya ka Udbhava aur Vikas*

Shukla, Ram Chandra: *Hindi Sahitya ka Itihas*, (Kashi, V. S. 2014)

URDU WORKS

Braj Bhushan Lal: *Tarikh-i-Daryabad*, (Lucknow, 1925)

Hakim Mohammad Firozuddin: *Ramooz-ul-Atihaba*, Vol. I, (Lahore, 1915)

Inayat Ullah, Maulana Mohd.: *Tazkira-i-Ulama-i-Firangi Mahal*, (Lucknow, 1349 A.H.)

Muhammad Imam Ali Khan: *Asar-i-Yadgar*, (Lucknow, 1902)

Nadavi, Saiyid Sulaiman: *Hayat-i-Shibli*, (Azamgarh, 1943)

Nizami, Khaliq Ahmad: *Tarilhi-Mashaikh-i-Chist*, (Delhi, 1953)

Sajjad Ali, Ansari: *Mahshar-i-Khayal*, (Delhi, 1914)

Syed Ejaz Husain: *Mukhtasar Tarikh-i-Adab-i-Urdu*, (Delhi)

PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS

Abbas Khan Sarwani: *Tarikh-i-Shershahi*, (Aligarh University MS.)

Chishti Abdur Rahman: *Mirat-i-Masudi*, (Aligarh University MS.)

Jauhar Aftabchi: *Tazkirat-ul-Waqiat*, (MS. in Aligarh University.)

Khwarshah bin Qubad-al-Husaini: *Tarikh-i-Ilch-i-Nizam Shah*, (British Museum MS.)

Mir Ghulam Ali Azad: *Maasir-ul-Kram*, (MS. in Jamea-i-Bahr-ul-Uloom, Lucknow)

Muhammad Aslam: *Farhat-un-Nazirin*, (Aligarh University MS.)

Wajib-ud-din Ashraf: *Bahr-e-Zakhhar*, (MS. in Abdul Bari Academy, Firangi Mahal, Lucknow)

Firman of Shah Jahan, dated the 2nd of Asfandar in the ninth regnal year, (Preserved in the State Archives, U. P., Allahabad)

REPORTS, JOURNALS, GAZETTEERS, ETC.

REPORTS

All-India Rural Credit Survey, Vol. I—The Survey Report, Pt. I, (Bombay, 1956)

Annual Review of Activities (1956) *of the Department of Labour, U. P.*, (Allahabad, 1957)

Annual Review of Activities (1957) *of the Department of Labour, U. P.*, Pts. I and II, (Allahabad, 1958)

Census of India—U. P., (Different Reports)

Census of India, 1951, Vol. II—Uttar Pradesh, Pt. I-A—Report, (Allahabad, 1953)

District Census Handbook, Uttar Pradesh, 1951—*Bara Banki District*, Allahabad, 1955)

District Population Statistics, Uttar Pradesh, 1951—*Bara Banki District*, (Allahabad, 1953)

Dvitiya Panch Varshiya Zila Yojana, Bara Banki

Final Report of the Revision of Settlement in the Bara Banki District, by C. Hope (1899)

Final Settlement Report of the Bara Banki District (Oudh), by L. Owen (1930)

Papers Relating to the Administration of Oude, (1856, 1859, 1861 and 1865)

Phase I and 5-Year Programmes under Post-War Road Development Schemes in U. P., (Ed. M. S. Bisht), (Allahabad, 1954)

Report of the Regular Settlement of the Bara Banki District, by F. E. A. Chamier. (Allahabad, 1879)

Report on the Province of Oudh, by P. Saunders, (Lucknow, 1862)

Results of First General Elections to the House of the People from Uttar Pradesh, (1952), (Allahabad, 1952)

Results of Second General Elections to the House of the People from Uttar Pradesh, (1957), (Lucknow, 1957)

Results of Second General Elections to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly (1957), (Lucknow, 1957)

Routes in Oudh. (Published by order of Quarter Master General of Bengal Army), (Calcutta, 1860)

Season and Crop Report of the United Provinces/Uttar Pradesh (for years 1939-40 to 1957-58)

Statement of Newspapers and Periodicals published in United Provinces, (Revised up to June, 1948). (Allahabad. 1950)

The Live-Stock Census Report for the Uttar Pradesh, 1956. (Allahabad, 1958)

The Report on the Census of Oudh. Vol. II, (Lucknow, 1869)

Uttar Pradesh ke Samachar Patron evam Patrikaon ka Vivran. (Revised up to December 31, 1956), (Lucknow)

JOURNALS

Epigraphia Indica. Vols. IV, V and XIV

Indian Antiquary, Vols. XIX and XLVI

GAZETTEERS

District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh--Supplementary Notes and Statistics, Vol. XLVIII (Bara Banki District), (Vols. B, C and D). (Allahabad. 1915. 1925 and 1935)

Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh. Vol. I (Lucknow. 1877)

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERMS

Abadi—Habitation

Abkari—Tax on liquor and other intoxicants

Abkari Darogha—Superintendent of excise in pre-British days

Ahimsa—Non-violence

Amani—Landed property under direct control of government and held in trust for payment of revenue

Amavasya—Last day of dark half of month

Amil—Official who collected revenue under Nawabs of Avadh

Amin—Petty official attached to court of justice and entrusted with work of realising government dues

Angochha—See *gamchha*

Arhar—Kind of cereal or pulse

Ashram—Hermitage

Atta—Flour

Badi—Dark half of lunar month

Bajra—Pearl-millet

Bakhshi—Paymaster

Ban—Twine made of *moonj*

Banjar—Barren land

Basti—Inhabited place

Bejhar—Mixture of gram, barley, wheat, etc.

Bhajan Mandali—Group of persons reciting devotional songs

Biri—Indigenous cigarette made of tendu leaves and tobacco

Biswa—One-twentieth part of a *bigha*

Biswansi—One-twentieth part of a *biswa*

Chakla—Administrative unit comprising a number of villages, for purpose of collection of revenue

Chakledar—Collector or farmer of revenue in Avadh under the Nawabs; officer in charge of a *chakla*

Chari—Kind of fodder

Chhatak—Measure of weight, one sixteenth of a seer

Chaudhri—Head man

Chhaunta—Small net for catching fish

Chilam—Indigenous clay bowls used for smoking tobacco

Chulha—Indigenous earthen stove

Dai—Midwife (not diplomaed)

Dargah—Shrine of Muslim saint

Daulbandi—Making of boundaries of fields

Dhaincha—Kind of green manure

Dhalta—Charges for wastage

Dhenkli—Contrivance for lifting water from wells or ponds

Doli—Kind of palanquin

Domuhi—Variety of snake having a mouth at each end

Fasli—Agricultural year beginning from July 1

Fatiha-khwani—Recitation of verses of *Quran* for peace of the dead

Faujdar—Subordinate military officer under Mughals

Gaddi—Hereditary seat

Gagra—Big metal pot

Gamchha—Rectangular scarf used for many purposes

Garhi—Fortress

Ghani—Indigenous oil-pressing machine

Gosadan—Place for keeping unproductive cattle, particularly cows

Gram Sewak/Sevika—Village level worker—man/woman

Gur—Jaggery

Gurdwara—Religious place of Sikhs, where congregational prayers are held

Halwa—A sweet dish; pudding

Hat—Market

Ilaqa—Estate

Imambara—Building for performance of religious ceremonies and holding meetings in memory of Imams Hasan and Husain and their followers

Jarrah—Indigenous surgeon, usually barber

Jhil—Small lake

Jihad—War waged by Muslims, specially against infidels

Juar—Indian corn, millet

Kabab—A meat dish

Kabaddi—Indian game

Kahar—Domestic servant for cleaning utensils, drawing water, carrying palanquins, etc.

Kalaigar—Person engaged in tin-plating of utensils

Kankar—Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime

Karinda—Steward of estate

Katora—Bowl

Khalsa—Land reserved for direct management by State

Khandsari—Indigenous white sugar

Kharif—Autumn crop or harvest

Khudkasht—Cultivation of land by owner himself or through hired labour

Kirana—Spices and condiments

Kirtan Mandali—Group for recitation of names and attributes of deities

Kodon—Kind of coarse grain

Kolhu—Indigenous sugar-cane crusher

Krishna—See *badi*

Laddoo—Indian sweet

Lekhpal—Official for collecting land revenue and keeping village records

Loo—Hot gusts of wind blowing in summer

Mahajal—Large net for catching fish

Mahajan—Money-lender

Mahal—Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue

Mahant—Pontiff: head of ascetic body

Maida—Fine wheat flour

Majlis—Religious assembly of Shias to commemorate death of Imam Husain and his followers

Maktab—School for Muslim children

Mandi—Big market or bazar

Manihar—Maker and seller of glass bangles

Mansab—Military rank under Mughals

Mazrua—Cultivated land

Mela—Fair

Mohalla—Residential locality

Moong—Kind of pulse or cereal

Moonj—Kind of long reed of which ropes, etc., are made

Mothi—Kind of coarse grain

Mukhtar—Revenue agent

Naib—Deputy · assistant

Najoom—Astrology

Nazim—Head of district. with revenue executive and judicial powers under Nawabs of Avadh

Nazul—Land belonging to govern ment, situate within municipal area but not belonging to any particular department

Niwar—Thick. wide, cotton tape.

Nizamat—Territory under jurisdic tion of *nazim*

Palang-pirhi—Bed and low stool, given to bride by her people at time of Muslim marriage

Parti-qadim—Old fallow

Pathshala—School

Pattidar—Holder of tenure in which lands are divided and held in severally by different proprietors. each managing his own portion and paying fixed share of govern ment revenue and being jointly responsible in case any sharer is unable to fulfil his engagements

Patwa—Craftsman who interweaves strands of cotton, silver or gold threads in making jewellery

Pera—Indian sweet

Pir—Muslim saint

Prasad—That which is distributed to worshippers out of offerings made to deity

Purnima—Full-moon day

Qavvali—Urdu or Persian verses sung to a set tune

Qazi—Muslim functionary who solm-nises Muslim marriages

Rab—Molasses

Rabi—Winter crop or spring harvest

Sajjadanashin—Successor to seat of Muslim saint

Sakhu—Sal tree

Samadhi—Shrine built where a person is cremated or his ashes are buried

Sanai—Variety of jute

Sapinda—Literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake; an agnate within seven generations

Sendhi—Drink made from juice of wild date tree

Sawai—(Literally one and a quarter); grazing fees, wood gathering fees, etc.

Sirki—Kind of reed used for making winnowing baskets, curtains, roofs, etc.

Sudi—Bright half of lunar month.

Sukla—See *sudi*

Tahbazari—Levy charged within market precincts

Tahmat—Piece of cloth worn round waist

Talab—Pond or tank

Taluqa—Taluk; tract of proprietary land

Tappa—Unit of land administration

Tari—Fermented or unfermented juice of palmyra palm or date palm

Tazia—Imitation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo

Than—Bolt or roll of cloth

Thathera—Maker of brass ware and copper ware

Thela—Trolley or wheelbarrow

Urd—Kind of pulse or cereal

Urs—Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb

Usar—Unproductive soil mixed with gravel

Vaid—Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine

Wajib-ul-arz—Record of village customs, etc.

Wali—Muslim saint

Waqf—Endowment

Zaid—Extra crop, sown and harvested from April to June

INDEX

A

C

D

E

F

G

H

L

M

N